BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class matter.

HON. A. L. CAMPBELL, of Petrolia, who has been ill for some weeks past, we are glad to learn is recovering.

WE are sorry to learn that our friend A. B. Patton, of Harrisville, is quite ill, but hope it may not prove serious.

JEFFERSON REYNOLDS, Esq., a member of the Bar of Armstrong county, died suddenly at his residence in Kittanning on last Tuesday week, of apoplexy.

WE again invite correspondents in all parts of the county to send us anything of local interest happening in the same, or their opinions on any subject of general interest.

MR. ANDREW BARCLAY, of Penn township, sold the other day his farm at $50 per acre. Several other sales of real estate have recently been made in this neighborhood and the demand for farms is on the increase.

A LARGE number of new subscribers have been added to the CITIZEN subscription list within the last month, for which we are thankful to friends. There is still room for more and any present patrons taking an interest in further enlarging our circulation will be duly remembered.

ANOTHER week of special Court is being held for the trial of civil cases, Judge Bredin presiding and Associates Storey and Dodds present. The first case taken up was that of C. W. Knee *vs.* Allegheny township, which is still on trial at this writing, Tuesday. Full proceedings next week.

State Convention.

The Republican State Convention meets in Harrisburg to-day. The exciting question will be the Presidency. Until the last few days we did not believe the friends of Gen. Grant would suffer his name to come before the Convention, inasmuch as the strong Blaine sentiment expressed in the State indicated the majority of the Republicans of the State were for Blaine; and inasmuch, further, as a due respect for Gen. Grant's position and fame in the Nation and the world, would, in our opinion, prevent his friends from forcing a contest or vote in the Convention, by which it would be manifested there was a divided sentiment as to his name. Gen. Grant could only accept the nomination if *tendered* by the people. He could not in justice to his name and past history struggle and contest for another nomination. This is the view we thought his friends would take of the matter. But we notice Allegheny County instructing for him, to which if Philadelphia be added in the Convention, it may be the old thing of the two cities dictating to and ignoring the honest masses of nearly all the other counties of the State. But we will not believe, until we see it, that the rights of the Republicans of the State have been so outraged. If it be done, and the "unit rule" also put in play, by which the State Convention will undertake to ignore the delegates sent from the different counties or districts to the National Convention, and appoint new ones in their stead, and instruct them to vote as a "unit" in the National Convention, regardless of the feelings and opinions of the Republicans of those counties; if all this be done, then we say it will be time for every free Republican in the State to look around and inquire, who is doing all of this, and why?

The Witherspoon Entertainment.

Friday evening last the Witherspoon Institute of this place, or rather the scholars of the same, gave a literary and musical entertainment in the Court House, being a substitute for one of the lectures provided by the Young Men's Lecture Association for the instruction and enjoyment of our citizens this winter season, and as we have made favorable mention of all the previous entertainments we suppose some reference will be expected from us of this last one. Before doing so, however, it might be questioned, as a matter of criticism, whether the entertainment by the pupils of the Institute was a fair equivalent for a lecture such as those we have had. While the entertainment last Friday evening was very good, yet it was such as we have frequently had here by the pupils of all our schools, and will likely soon have again, and was therefore not new.

The young men and ladies of the Institute, however, acquitted themselves very well. The declamations of Messrs. Frank Kohler, George Cummings and Elmer E. Huselton; the select readings and music by the Misses McCandless, Cupps, Goff, Pillow, Wick, McNair, Donaghy, Neyman, Linn and Mitchell; and the original orations of Messrs. E. H. Varnum and G. W. Ziegler, all showed study and proficiency and gave promise of future usefulness.

The declamation of Mr. Kohler, a "Selection from Ingersoll," was an extract from the recent and universally admired, as we supposed, response of Col. Ingersoll to the toast he was appointed to speak to at the recent banquet of the Army of the Tennessee given on the occasion of Gen. Grant's arrival in Chicago. The toast was, "The Volunteer Soldiers of the Union Army," and Col. Ingersoll, himself one of them, paid that beautiful and eloquent tribute to the volunteer soldiers of the late war, both dead and alive, from which the selection of Mr. Kohler was taken. There is certainly not a word or a thought in it that is irreligious or partisan. It is purely patriotic, and in fact deals kindly and generously toward the South. Col. Ingersoll is perhaps the most brilliant orator in the country to-day, and no doubt was chosen to respond to that toast from his well-known ability to do so. It therefore should certainly matter not what his religious opinions are, if he did not in any way intrude them on that occasion; and to say that a man cannot do good on or in anything merely because he may be wrong in one thing, is to go a great way back into the past and ignore all our modern and well settled principles of democracy and free toleration of opinion.

The oration of Mr. Varnum, entitled "No Prize Without Cost," was well prepared and well delivered. In illustrating his subject he referred to great events and great characters in history, and among them notably to the Reformation and its great moral hero, Martin Luther, as examples of the fact that there has been and can be, "no prize without cost." While we agree that there should not be anything said at these lectures that is calculated to offend any religious denomination or political party, yet but few, we think, who listened to Mr. Varnum, could or did draw any such conclusion from his oration. The merits of the great Reformation, and the name and fame of Luther, are so world-wide that they have been and are almost daily referred to in a thousand ways. No more forcible illustration could certainly be made of the great fact, that there is no great prize or principle won without great labor and cost, than is found in the lives of the great moral heroes of the past.

The oration of Mr. Ziegler, "The Doomed Race," was also well prepared and forcibly delivered. It was a sad and melancholy history of the Indian races of this country, and their probable future and final extinction.

Under the circumstances, we have thought it but just to say the above of the efforts of these young men.

Grant and Buchanan.

[J. R. Young's Around the World with Grant.]

"There is nothing I have longed for so much," said the General, "as a period of repose in our politics, that would make it a matter of indifference to patriotic men which party is in power. I long for that. I am accused I see, as having a special aversion to Democracy. People used to remind me that I voted for Buchanan, and call me a renegade. The reason I voted for Buchanan was that I knew Fremont. That was the only vote I ever cast. If I had ever had any political sympathies they could have been with the Whigs. I was raised in that school. I have no objection to the Democratic party as it existed before the war. I hope again to see the time when I will have no objection to it. Before the war, whether a man was Whig or Democrat, he was always for the country. Since the war, the Democratic party has always been against the country. That is the fatal defect in the Democratic organization, and why I would see with alarm its advent to power. There are men in that organization, men like Bayard, McClellan, Hancock and others whom I know. They are as loyal and patriotic as any men. Bayard, for instance, would make a splendid President. I would not be afraid of the others in that office; but, behind the President thus elected, what would you have? The first element you would have would be the solid South, a south only solid through the disfranchisement of the negroes. The second would be the foreign element in the north, an element which has not been long enough with us to acquire the education or experience necessary to true citizenship. Neither of these elements has any love for the Union. The first made war to destroy it, the second has not learned what the Union is. These two elements constitute the Democratic party, and once they gain power I should be concerned for the welfare of the country. They would sway their President, no matter how able or patriotic. My fear of this result has always made me wish that some issue would arise at home that would divide parties upon some other question than the war. I hoped that would be one of the results of the Greenback agitation. The triumph of a Democratic party as is was before the war—of an opposition party to the Republicans as patriotic as the Democratic party before the war—would be a matter to be viewed with indifference so far as the country is concerned. The triumph of the Democratic party as now organized I would regard as a calamity. I wish it were otherwise. I hope every year to see it otherwise. But as yet I am disappointed. I am a Republican because I am an American, and because I believe the first duty of an American—the paramount duty—is to save the results of the war and to save our credit.

MR. RALPH MEEKER, whose father was murdered in the White River Agency massacre, writes a bitter letter to the Denver *Tribune* in which he denounces the miserable gossips who circulated the story of his sister's and mother's private wrongs while in the hands of the savages. It was expressly stipulated that this feature of the horror should be kept secret except from the Government officials and other persons whose connection with the investigation made secrecy, so far as they were concerned, impossible.

WHAT look like preparations for war are going on everywhere—nearly—except in this happy land of the free. Germany is getting ready to increase her army, Russia has been making preparations on a grand scale, Italy and Austria are quietly brushing up, the recent Turkish provinces in Europe have never stopped making war preparations since they became full-fledged kingdoms, and last, even if least, the Kanucks have shipped the heavy guns in the citadel of Quebec to Montreal to be converted into rifled cannon. All these preparations would have an ominous look, were it not for the fact that in time of peace people prepare for war.

Matters in Maine.

THE SUPREME COURT AGAIN DECIDES IN FAVOR OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE DUAL GOVERNMENT PROBABLY AT AN END.

BANGOR, Jan. 27.—The following is the full text of the unanimous decision of the Supreme Judicial Court, completed this evening, declining to recognize the Fusionist bodies at Augusta, and explicitly declaring the House and Senate now holding sessions in the State House the legal Legislature of Maine:

In response to the foregoing communication the undersigned Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court have the honor to say that, while we cannot admit, even by implication, that the statement and questions now before us are presented by any legally organized legislative body so as to require any opinion from us under constitutional provision, we feel that we should be omitting an important service which people of this beloved State and the gentlemen who have presented these questions, presumably for an honest desire to know their duty as citizens in the premises, might fairly expect of us were we to ignore them, but we are bound to declare that these questions are not presented by a legally constituted legislative body for the following reasons, briefly stated:

When different bodies of men, each claiming to be and to exercise the functions of the Legislative Department of the State, appear, each asserting their title to be regarded as lawgivers for the people, it is the obvious duty of the Judicial Department, which must inevitably at no distant day be called to pass upon the validity of laws that may be enacted by the respective claimants to legislative authority, to inquire and ascertain for themselves, with or without questions presented by claimants, which of those bodies lawfully represents the people from whom they derive their power. There can be but one lawful Legislature. The Court must know for itself whose enactments it will recognize as laws of binding force, whose levies of taxes it will enforce when brought judicially before it, and whose choice of prosecuting officers before the Court it will respect. In a thousand ways it becomes essential that the Court should forthwith ascertain and take judicial cognizance of the question, which is the true Legisiature.

The existance of certain facts raising questions as to the powers and duties of the Governor and Council in canvassing the votes for members of the Senate and House of Representatives, was necessarily implied in the questions propounded by Gov. Garcelon and answered by this Court under date of Jan. 3. To put questions in the absence of facts requiring their solution would be an abuse of power of the Executive to call for an opinion of the Court upon questions of law on solemn occasions. These questions were fully answered, and by the answers it appeared that the acts and doings of the Governor and Council in issuing certificates of election to certain men as Senators and members of the House of Representatives who did not appear to be elected, and declining to issue certificates and summonses to certain men who did appear to be elected, were in violation of their legal and constitutional obligations and duties. We are bound to take judicial notice of the doings of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, and when callen upon by proper authority to pass upon their validity. We are bound to take judicial notice, of historical facts, matters of public notoriety and interest transpiring in our midst. We cannot accept a statement which asserts as facts matters that are in conflict with the record and historical facts that we are not at liberty to disregard. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Governor and Council then in office disregarded the opinion of the Court given in answer to the Governor's questions, omitted to revoke summonses illegally issued to men who did not appear to be elected or to issue summonses to men who did appear to be elected. We know that officers who presided in the Conventions of members-elect of the Senate and House on the first Wednesday in January recognized as members of both these bodies men who were unlawfully introduced into them by the unconstitutional and illegal methods pursued by the Governor and Council, and refused to recognize men who appeared to be legally elected, and refused to permit any appeal from illegal decisions to the bodies over which they were temporarily presiding.

The report of the Committee of Council and the action of the Governor and Council thereon, of which we must take judicial notice, show that men were thus admitted and excluded upon grounds which this Court declared, in their answer to Gov. Garcelon's questions, to be untenable and illegal. It cannot be successfully claimed that there was even a quorum in the House of Representatives which undertook to organize on the first Wednesday of January without counting men who could only appear to be elected, because the late Governor and Council pursued modes which this Court declared in their answer to his questions to be unconstitutional, illegal and void. These men were not in fact elected. They did not appear to be elected by the returns canvassed in the manner in which the Constitution and laws, rightly interpreted, required the Governor and Concil to canvass them. We cannot recognize a House of Representatives to make a quorum in which the presence of these men was necessary as a lawfully constituted body, or capable of performing any functions of the House of Representatives, when due protest was made in behalf of those who were in fact elected by the people. In like manner the presence in the State of men claiming seats to the exclusion of those whom a canvass legally conducted would show to be elected, and being recognized as members of the Convention by temporary presiding officer, who, though protest against his illegal action was made on the spot, refused to permit an appeal from his decision to the Convention of Senators-elect, vitiated the organization of that body. We have only to reaffirm the principals we asserted in our answers of January 16, 1880, upon these subjects in coming to the result that the bodies propounding to us the foregoing questions are not a legally organized House of Representatives and Senate under the Constitution of the State.

It remains to be considered whether there is a legally organized Legislature in existance entitled to enact laws that must be binding upon the people and Courts of the State, The action of those controlling proceedings on the first Wednesday of January, 1880, has not been acquiesced in by a quorum of those appearing to have been elected to either House. It is matter of history that after unsuccessful resistance to the illegal action of the officers attempting to create legislative organization on that day, a majority of the persons who appeared to be elected in the two Houses formed an organization of themselves. They refrained from forming an independent organization until the 12th of January, hoping until then to obtain their rights. They were forced into such a position by the illegal action of minority of members whose action they were not obliged to submit to, which they could in no other reasonable manner resist. The organization made on January 12 was made by a majority of members appearing to be elected, and having *prima facie* rights to seats.

The point is raised by the statement and questions submitted, that no legal organization could be formed on January 12, because no notice of intended action was given to them to participate therein. The minority were not excluded. The organization was made in a public manner. The minority were at the time claiming to be, and are still claiming to be, the lawful Legislature. It is not presumed that they would have abandoned that organization at that time had notice been given. We do not think that want of notice invalidates the organization of January 12. There may be irregularities in the manner in which such organization was formed, but the voice of the people is not on that account to be stifled, nor the true Government to fail to be maintained. No essential defects anywhere exists, but only such departures from ordinary forms as circumstances compelled. History can never fail to disclose the vital fact that the organization of January 12, was formed by full quorum of persons appearing by the records and returns as duly elected members of either House. It cannot be that such a construction must be given to the Constitution of the State as will subvert the plain and obvious intention of its framers, or place it in the power of a few men to perpetuate their hold upon officers in the gift of the people in defiance of the will of the voters, constitutionally expressed and ascertained, because their own neglect of duty has made some departure from directory provisions and ordinary forms inevitable.

A legally authorized Legislature being now in existance and exercising its constitutional functions, it follows that no Convention of members-elect of either House can exist which can be treated as a nucleus for another organization. Two Governments claiming to be in existence as valid and entitled to obedience of the people cannot rightfully exist at the same time; but one Government can be recognized and obeyed. The responsibility and solemn duty are imposed upon us to determine which is entitled to judicial recognition. We, therefore, after due deliberation and consideration of all matters involved, affirm and declare our judgement to be that the Senate whose presiding officer is Hon. Joseph A. Locke, and the House of Representatives whose presiding officer is Hon George E. Weeks, constitute the legal and constitutional Legislature of the State.

JOHN APPLETON,
CHARLES W. WALTON,
WM. G. BURROWS,
CHARLES DANFORTH,
JOHN A. PETERS,
ARTEMUS LIBBEY,
JOSEPH W. SYMONDS.

To Albert G. Andrews and H. H. Cheever, Augusta Maine.

MAJOR SMITH SAYS HE HAS GOT THROUGH PLAYING GOVERNOR AND WILL GO HOME—OTHER FUSIONISTS READY TO SUBMIT.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 29.—Fusionists are very much depressed at the reception of news from Court. Maj. Smith said he believed that the controversy had now ended. He said that while the previous opinion of the Judges was based on a Republican statement there was room for reasonable doubt, but in view of the fact that the Court had decided against them on a Fusion statement they could but gracefully submit. He had got through playing Governor and should go home. Maj. Smith's views will be adopted by the better part of the Fusionists, who will take their seats in the Legislature. Sawyer says he still considers himself Secretary of State. Henry Ingalls, leading member of the Fusion House, says he is not prepared to give an opinion to-night, but he has always been in favor of yielding to Court.

Kearney's Statemanship.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Dennis Kearney, interviewed by a Sunday *Telegraph* reporter, makes some startling political assertions. Dennis says our workingmen wield four-fifths of all the votes polled in this country, and they are bound to have their rights. Labor candidates nominated on the 9th of June next are bound to be elected; if not, blood will flow from one end of the country to the other. Many workingmen elected to office in California were unable to furnish the bond required without going to the capitalists and monopolists. These men would not go on their bonds without they could appoint the deputies and virtually control the offices. Therefore Dennis would abolish all laws requiring office-holders to give bonds. He would elect no one except the people have perfect confidence in his integrity, and the people should be his bondsmen, This would be just as safe as the present system, for bonds are seldom made good in case of a defalcation. Dennis would abolish national banks.

THE winter which is now far spent, seems destined to take a memorable place in the annals of meteorology. Although its extraordinary thermometric ranges have yet to be fully made up, it bids fair to exhibit the most marked record of sunshine and warmth east of the Mississippi and south of the forty-fifth parallel. The historian has been at pains to chronicle remarkably cold winters, as that of 1812, which as early as November 18 compelled the famous retreat of Napoleon's army from Moscow and turned the tide of European affairs. But little notice has been taken of the remarkably warm winters, which probably exert no less decisive an influence on national health and wealth, and no scientific work could yield a more practical and magnificent service to the world than an investigation showing the causes of such seasons.

Important to Pensioners.

The following bill has passed the Senate and will no doubt become a law: It provides that all soldiers and sailors now receiving a pension of $50 per month under the act "to increase the pensions of totally disabled soldiers and sailors, &c." shall receive in lieu of all pensions now paid them $72 per month. The committee on Pensions reported the bill with amendment, providing that all persons whose pensions are thus increased shall be paid the difference between said sums from June 17, 1878, to the time of the passage of this act. Mr. Kirkwood explained the bill as follows: In 1874 a bill was passed increasing from $31 to $50 per month pensioners of soldiers and sailors totally disabled as to require constant attention. This class included those who had lost both hands, both feet or both eyes; but outside of that class there were many persons even more helpless than they; paralyzed and unable to move about. In June, '78, a bill was passed increasing the pension of the first-named class to $72 per month, but not increasing that of the last-named class. The bill remedies the injustice. There are 713 of these pensioners altogether. Of that number 377 had received an increase of pensions to $72. The rest will receive it by this act, and the amendment above named will carry the effect of the bill back so as to give them the same benefit as enjoyed by the others. The amendment was agreed to and the bill was read a third time and passed."

Remarkable Surgery.

Thomas Coulter, aged 22, lies in the Bellevue hospital, New York city, awaiting the growth of a new nose. Thomas has a splendid physique, but being of a very pugilistic nature, has on various occasions had his nose severely punished. It became ulcerated, was seized by lupoid, something very much like cancer, and the proboscis was entirely eaten away.

Somehow he had heard of an English surgeon at Birmingham building up a nose for one of her Majesty's subjects and he importuned the surgeons at Bellevue to try the experiment on him. So earnest were his entreaties that at last the operation was determined upon. About the 1st of November last, six weeks before the surgical operation, the first step toward the end to be attained was taken. The middle finger of the left hand was frozen by being put in a freezing mixture of ice and salt. Then the nail was removed Nitric acid was applied to destroy the matrix of the nail so that no nail would grow. During all these preliminary operations Tommy's courage flagged not. Importunity and endurance had triumphed and on the afternoon of the 12th of December last the operation was performed.

The finger was stitched on in the place where the nose ought to be, and the wound was made air tight with plaster of Paris and linen bandages. Tommy is under the influence of morphine, his head is immovable, and in the month which has passed since the operation was performed the flesh of the finger and face have gradually been uniting. In the course of time if all goes well clipping and shaving down will be necessary to make Tommy's nose a thing of beauty. Amputation will be made at the middle joint; the first joint will become hard and stiff, and the bone of what is left will correspond to the bridge of the noise.

Wolfe on the Bribery Cases.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Representatives Charles S. Wolfe and George E. Mapes registered yesterday at the Girard House. These gentlemen are the members of the Legislature who are guarding the interests of the Commonwealth in the "corrupt solicitation and perjury cases" in which Messers. Kemble, Salter and others are defendants. Last night Mr. Wolfe said: "The upshot of the whole matter is that the cases, all of them, will come on for trial on the second Monday of March, and there can be no more dilatory motions made, but they must proceed to trial on their merrits. No, sir; Senator Carpenter has not withdrawn from the cases, he has been unwell for some time; in fact, when he was here befor. The public can disabuse their minds of any idea that these cases will not be brought to a final issue. The committee on prosecution intend to discharge the duty which was assigned them. So far as the cases are concerned, we regard them as being in a better shape for prosecution than they have been at any time since legal proceedings were initiated, and the Court and the counsel for the Commonwealth have a more intense determination to have them tried than they had at the outset, because of the dilatory and technical obstacles thrown in the way."

Robbing the Mails.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

For a long time, letters containing money have been stolen from the mails while in transit over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Government officers have been on the alert for the thieves since early last spring. On the arrival at the Union Depot of the East Line Monday night J. R. Bumbaugh, one of the postal clerks on the train, was arrested and searched, and in his pockets were found several bank notes which had been marked by a detective and placed in decoy letters. The prisoner was lodged in the Custom House until yesterday morning, when he was committed to jail by U. S. Commissioner McCandless, in default of $3,000 bail, for hearing on Monday next. Bumbaugh is a resident of Lancaster, Pa., and has been in the railway postal service for nearly ten years. He is about forty years of age and has a wife and several children.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."

A DEMOCRATIC House has, by the vote of 134 yeas to 94 nays, passed the Post Route bill, declaring all highways to be post routes, so constructively backing up Mr. Brady, erring Brother Key, the Post Office management in general, and the star service in particular. Mr. Brady claimed that his star service inflations—in one case from $6,000 a year to $100,000 over the same route—were in accordance with the desires of Congressmen, and that he expected them to stand by and vindicate him. Apparently he did not reckon without his hosts.

Communications.

No. 8, Worth Township.

Messrs. Editors—The object of life is human perfection. The process by which this object is sought is education. The agent of education is the teacher. The true and faithful has trials to contend with that none can know save by experience, and yet how little sympathy does he get? How often do we hear the remark that none teach only those who are too lazy to work; that they only have to labor six hours a day, listening to the children reciting lessons. If this were all a teacher had to do it might be considered an easy task, and well might he be envied in his position. The foundation of a good school starts at home. Where you see parents taking part with the children in every tell-tale story that they bring home at close of day, you may be sure that the parent takes little or no interest in education. You will hear that parent abusing the teacher in every corner that he gets a chance. Ask these fault-finders how often they have visited the school, the answer is, "I have not been there at all." We as teachers wish to have some sympathy shown to our responsible position. Parents, can you lighten our burden any? Are you so busily engaged that you cannot visit the school and see how your school is progressing? Have you no interest in the education of your children? If you have come and visit us, and if in your visitation you discover anything wrong you, as parents and Christian friends, should speak of that wrong and suggest such improvements as you would think best for the school.

The winter term of Union School, Worth township, opened on Nov. 24. Our report for last month shows a total attendance of forty-seven. The percentage of attendance is: Girls, 95 per cent; boys, 95 per cent. Those who were not absent a day during the last month are: Clyde Dean, Emma Rowles, Robby Dean, Annie Dean, John Drorbough, Dellie Pounds, John Moore, Zoella Neiper, Grant Vogan, Phœbe Cooper, James Book, Hurbert Vogan, Willie Book, Charley Campbell, George Rowles, Frank Campbell, Porter Book, Charley Campbell, Sr., James Wimer, Ernest Wimer, Horace Wimer, Willie Wimer, Clarence Vogan, Clifford Hunt.

HARRISON PISOR.

You can buy Boots and Shoes at old prices at B. C Huselton.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—CRAIG—Jan. 27, 1880, by Rev. C. A. Limberg, at his own residence, Mr. Reuben Th. Jackson and Miss Julia E. Craig, both of Oakland township, this county.

CAMPBELL—STILLMAN—Jan. 17, 1880, at the residence of the brides father, Dunkirk, N. Y., by Rev. E. P. Adams, Mr. J. T. Campbell, of Franklin, Pa., and Miss Mattie E., daughter of Otis Stillman.

DEATHS.

AGNER—Jan. 31, 1880, in this place, Mr. George Agner, aged 81 years, 3 months and 12 days.

GREER—Jan. 31, 1880, in Jefferson township, this county, Mr. Thomas Greer, died suddenly, aged about 69 years.

BARRON—Jan. 14, 1880, in Clay township, this county, Elmer E., son of Mr. John Barron, aged 17 years, 11 months and 10 days.

DODDS—March 27, 1879, in Franklin township, this county, Mr. Thomas Dodds, aged about 77 years.

HUMPHRIES—Jan. 24, 1880, in Sunbury, this county, of asthma, Mrs. Susan Humphries, well nigh 80 years of age.

The deceased lived a quiet, retired, unostentatious and harmless life, moved in the lower circles of society, and seemed quite content with the position assigned her in the providence of God. She was, moreover, a woman of good common sense. As a professor of religion, she thought much and concerned herself much in reference to her state and character as a sinner, resting her hope of acceptance with God and eternal life solely on the merits and death of Christ. In this faith she lived and died. W. P. B.

Butler Markets.

BUTTER—Good 25 cents ℔ lb.
BACON—Plain sugar cured hams 11 cts. ℔ lb; shoulders, 8; sides, 8
BEANS—White, $1@1 25 ℔ bush.
CHICKENS—25 to 30 cts. per pair.
CHEESE—18 cts ℔ lb.
CORN MEAL—2 cts. ℔ lb.
CALF SKINS—90@$1 ℔ lb.
EGGS—13 cts ℔ dozen.
FLOUR—Wheat, $6@8 ℔ bbl, sack $1.25@$2; buckwheat, $2.50 ℔ cwt.
GRAIN—Oats, 32 cts ℔ bushel; corn 45; wheat $1 05; rye 75 cents; buckwheat, 60.
HONEY—20 cts. ℔ lb.
LARD—7c ℔ lb. Tallow, 6@7.
MOLASSES—50@60c ℔ gallon. Syrup, 50@60c.
ONIONS—$1 ℔ bush
POTATOES—40c. ℔ bushel.
SUGAR—Yellow 7@8c.; white 9@10c. ℔ lb.
SALT—No. 1, $1.85 ℔ barrel.

CANCER.

This disease like many others is regarded as incurable. It is not so. If it is taken in time it is as easily cured as a wart or a corn. We know very well that it is a fearful disease and will eat away until it destroys life, that is if it is neglected, but if it is attended to when it first makes its appearance, or soon after, there is no trouble in eradicating it from the system. Persons will have to be here during part of the treatment, consequently there is no use writing to me for information whether it can be cured without my seeing the case. I also treat with success, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Ulcerated legs, Varicose Veins, Varicocele Tumors, Hydrocele, and every form of Skin Disease.

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

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South Africa. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

New Advertisements.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. F. Miller, Assignee of C. W. Coleman, has filed his final account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas Court of Butler county, and that the same will be presented to said Court for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of March next.
A. RUSSELL, Proth'y.
feb4-4t

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Mary McQuistion, dec'd, late of Butler township, Butler county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
R. H. McQUISTION, Ex'r,
feb4-4t] Butler, Pa.

Administratrix' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Allen, deceased, late of Connoquenessing township, Butler county, Pa. All persons, therefore, knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.
MRS. PENELOPE ALLEN, Adx.
Whitestown, Butler Co., Pa.
feb4-4t*

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Rachel Ann Park, deceased, late of Clinton township, Butler county, Pa. All persons, therefore, knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for settlement.
DAVID PARK, Adm'r,
feb4-4t* Delaneville, Allegheny Co., Pa.

SUPERIOR MILLING!

SUPERIOR MILLING!

WALTER & BOOS,

Proprietors of the Well-Known Splendid

FLOURING MILL

BUTLER, PA.

We wish to inform the public that we have remodeled our Mill with the latest improved

Gradual Reduction System Machinery,

which is well known by Millers to be the best in existence. We can say to Farmers and Producers of wheat that it will be profitable to them to give us a trial. We claim that we can make a

BETTER ARTICLE OF FLOUR, AND MORE OF IT,

out of the same number of bushels of wheat than any other Mill in the county, and equal to any first-class Mill in the city, or Western Mills. The new Under-running Mill, used for Regrinding, bought of Munson & Bro., Utica, N. Y.; the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier, bought at Jackson, Mich., together with Bolting Cloths, Reals, Conveyers, &c., suitable for the Machinery, cannot be

Excelled in the United States

or elsewhere. This may seem an exaggeration to some, but we wish the public to know that we are able to perform all that we publish, as we have given our machinery a thorough test in the presence of several good Millers and Millwrights, and it has proven even better than it was guaranteed to do.

We are also remodeling our Mill for

Grinding Other Kinds of Grain,

which will be entirely satisfactory to our customers. Farmers wishing to have their grist home with them the same day, can do so on short notice. They will thereby save another trip.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST GRADES OF

WHEAT FLOUR, GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE FLOUR,

Buckwheat Flour, Bolted and Unbolted Corn Meal, different kinds of Chop, Bran and Mill Feed, all of the best quality and at the

LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Parties in town purchasing from us will have their orders promptly attended to and articles delivered at their place of residence.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for all Kinds of Grain.

FOR SIXTY DAYS!

Now is the Time for Bargains!

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

In order to quit the business, the enormous stock of Boots and Shoes at

Frederick's Shoe Store,

BUTLER PA.,

Will be offered at such prices never before known. Our stock at present is exceedingly large and consists of nothing but first-class goods, embracing a full line of all kinds of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, in every variety and style, all of which were bought at the lowest panic prices. Remember, we mean what we say. We are going to quit business, and our entire stock must be sold inside of 60 days.

Be sure and call early, while the stock is large, and convince yourself that we are selling Boots and Shoes at such bargains that will astonish everybody. Remember the place, or ask for

Frederick's Boot and Shoe Store,

MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

☞ All persons having accounts will please make immediate payment. All accounts not settled by March 1st will be left for collection.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Pillow, Assignee of Mrs. Dorothea Frederick, has filed his final account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas Court of Butler county, and that the same will be presented to said Court for confirmation and allowance on the 3rd day of March next.
A. RUSSELL,
feb4-4t Prothonotary.

Collectors for 1880.

The County Commissioners have made the following appointments for Collectors for the year 1880:

Adams—Joseph Johnson.
Allegheny—George McClelland.
Butler—John Cradle.
Brady—William McQuistion.
Buffalo—John Falkner.
Concord—H. J. Clark.
Clay—Samuel Lowden.
Clinton—George Westerman.
Centre—H. A. McCandless.
Clearfield—H. H. Duffy.
Cherry—S. V. Hutchison.
Cranberry—Elias Easton.
Connoquenessing—Jacob Niblock.
Donegal—
Fairview—Benjamin Rankin.
Forward—Adam Rader.
Franklin—William Wigton.
Jackson—Samuel Cooper.
Jefferson—William Hagenbothom.
Lancaster—Frederick Miller.
Muddycreek—James Wallace.
Mercer—Andrew Hamilton.
Marion—William Atwell.
Middlesex—Carson Dunbar.
Oakland—Henry Money.
Parker—L. L. Daubenspeck.
Penn—George Graham.
Summit—Adam Redick.
Slipperyrock—Jonathan Taylor.
Venango—M Kelly.
Washington—William M. Shira.
Winfield—John Hutsler.
Worth—John Boyle.
Harrisville Boro—P. S. Pew.
Butler—Martin J. Reiber.
Centreville—J. S. Wilson.
Fairview—A. J. Nicholson.
Millerstown—Charles Johnson.
Prospect—Lewis Roth
Portersville—A. Headsoe.
Petrolia—Maj Wilson.
Saxonburg—Joseph Kohnfelder.
Sunbury—Amos Timblin.
Karns City—A. N. Hamor.
Zelienople—James Wallace.
Harmony—Esq Covert.

By Order of Commissioners,
S. McCLYMONDS, Clerk.
Commissioner's Office, February 2, 1880.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following final and other accounts of executors, administrators and guardians have been filed in the Register's office, according to law, and will be presented to Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1880, at 2 o'clock, P. M.:

1. Final account of John Rohner, Executor of David Barr, dec'd, late of Cranberry township.
2. Final and distribution account of Juliet W. Campbell, Administratrix of James R. Campbell, dec'd, late of Concord township.
3. Final account of Casper Freeling, Administrator C. T. A. of the estate of John Post, dec'd, late of Winfield township.
4. Final and distribution account of R. B. Fowzer, Administrator of Sarah Fowzer, dec'd, late of Butler borough.
5. Final account of John Spohn, Executor of Michael Spohn, dec'd, late of Summit township.
6. Final account of A. C. Black, Executor of William Wilson, dec'd, late of Slipperyrock township.
7. Final account of Wm. S. Bingham, Administrator of Samuel Bard, dec'd, late of Centreville.
8. Final account of Charles McCafferty and Robert Ralston, Executors of the last will of Robert Galbreath, dec'd, late of Winfield township.
9. First account of A. Aderhold and F. Bauman, Administrators of Henry F. Aderhold, dec'd, late of Saxonburg.
10. Account of Henry Heck and Jno. Doerr, Executors of Moretz Doerr, dec'd, late of Jefferson township.
11. Account of Boyd Crumrine and C. E. Bower, Executors of the will of O. P. Bower, dec'd.
12. Partial account of Mrs. M. A. Gotham, Administratrix of S. O. Gotham, dec'd.
13. Final account of Matthew W. Shannon, Executor of the estate of Lizzie A. Dodds, dec'd, late of Franklin township.
14. Partial account of Daniel Fiedler, Administrator of Samuel Sahle, dec'd, late of Jackson township.
15. Account of C. E. Bower, one of the Executors of O. P. Bower, dec'd.
16. Final account of Martin H. Sitler and John Euslen, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob H. Ziegler, dec'd, late of Jackson township.
17. Final account of A. G. Moore, Guardian of Sarah J. Campbell, of Fairview township.
18. Final account of A. G. Moore, Guardian of Amanda M. Campbell, of Fairview township.
19. Final account of A. G. Moore, Guardian of Robert J. Campbell, of Fairview township.
20. Final account of A. G. Moore, Guardian of Wm. W. Campbell, of Fairview township.
21. Final account of Frank P. Murrin, Guardian of Emma McBride (now Kohlmeyer), Lewis A. McBride and Thomas J. McBride, minor children of Mary McBride, dec'd.
22. Final account of Chas. Duffy, Guardian of Mary McAllister, minor child of the late James McAllister, dec'd.
23. Final account of J. M. Lawrence and C. O. Kingsbury, Administrators of Elisha Kingsbury, dec'd, late of Centreville.
24. Final account of J. C. O'Donnel, Guardian of Annie O'Donnel, minor child of Michael O'Donnel, dec'd, late of Oakland township.
25. Final account of J. C. O'Donnel, Guardian of Teresa O'Donnel, minor child of Michael O'Donnel, dec'd, late of Oakland township.
26. Final account of Geo. H. Graham, Guardian of Mary E. McKinney, now deceased, a minor child of George and Polly McKinney, dec'd, late of Fairview township.
27. Final account of Geo. H. Graham, Guardian of Thomas McKinney, a minor child of George and Polly McKinney, dec'd, late of Fairview township.
28. Final account of A. J. Bard, Executor of James Diven, dec'd, late of Centreville.
29. Account of Frank M. Eastman, Trustee of H. C. DeWolf.
30. Final account of John Martin, dec'd, Executor of the last will of Michael Hamilton, dec'd, as stated by his Executors.
31. Final account of Wm. W. McQuistion, Administrator C. T.