

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per year, in advance, \$1.00
Quarterly, 25 cents
No subscription will be discontinued until...

Butler



Citizen

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square, one insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. For 10 insertions...

VOL. XVII.

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1880.

NO. 19.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

OPENING DAILY

CALL AT THE Boot and Shoe Store

B. C. HUSELTON'S,

John Bickel, Boots and Shoes

Boots and Shoes

MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

To be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania...

The largest and most complete stock of Goods ever brought to Butler is now being opened by me at my store.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Misses' & Children's Shoes,

in great variety. All these Goods were purchased for CASH in the Eastern markets...

Old Prices, and

NO ADVANCE.

Lines of Philadelphia, New York and Boston Goods embrace my stock, and customers can take their choice.

I Mean What I Say:

NO ADVANCE ON OLD PRICES! All can call and see for themselves. The best of satisfaction will be given for CASH.

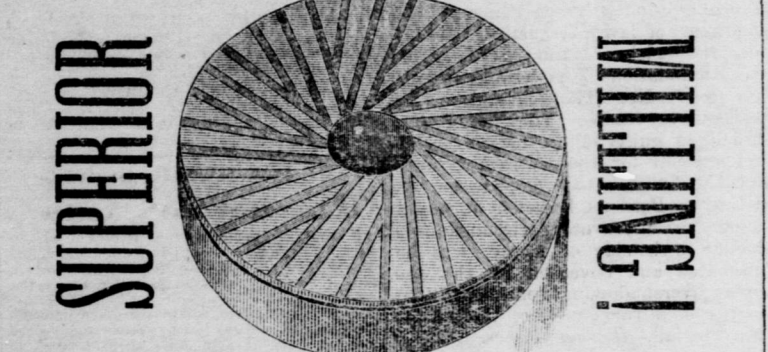
THE MAKE, STYLE AND FINISH

of Goods in my store cannot be excelled by any other house in the county, for proof of which a personal inspection is all that is necessary.

Leather and Findings

at Pittsburgh prices. Shoemakers should come and purchase if they wish to obtain material cheap.

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.

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 Re-grinding, 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 grain 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.

I am selling all this stock at OLD PRICES.

Recollect, NO ADVANCE. Several lines of Boots and Shoes at even lower prices than ever. All my customers have the benefit in buying by getting Boots and Shoes that come direct from the manufacturer to my house.

This Stock of Boots and Shoes is Very Large in the Following Lines: Ladies' Kid and Pebble Button Boots, \$1.50 and upwards. Side Lace Boots, 1.25 " " Grain, Pebble and Kid Button and Polish, 1.25 " " Standard, very prime, .95 " " Serges, in Congress and Polish, .75 to \$1. Calf Peg Shoes, all warranted.

MY STOCK EMPRACES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE, A FULL LINE OF ALL THE FINEST GRADES IN WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S.

The Gents' Department is very complete in every line in Calf Button, Don Pedro, Congress and English Walking Shoes, and especially in Calf Boots, at \$2 and upwards, Brogans and Plow Shoes, at \$1 and upwards, Fine Buff Alexis and Congress, at \$1.25 and upwards, Low Strap Shoes, in every style, at \$1.25 and upwards, Boys' and Youths' Shoes in same styles as Men's, but lower in price.

Infants' and Children's Shoes, in Colors and Black Fancy Slippers and Walking Boots, All Colors.

This stock is the most complete I have ever offered, the prices are lower than ever, and the styles are elegant. Ladies' Kid and Pebble Button Newports, good, \$1 to \$1.25.

LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND FINDINGS Always in stock. None but the best brands of Leather kept, and prices guaranteed at lowest market rates.

Give me a call and I will save you money in your Boots and Shoes. A careful inspection of this stock will convince you that the above is correct. No other house can give you lower prices or better goods.

Again and again, in letters to other distinguished patriots, Jefferson urged this objection to the adoption of the Constitution. In that, and in the great power which the Constitution clothes the President, Patrick Henry saw a "squinting towards monarchy" — the probability, sooner or later, of the continuous re-election for life of a popular favorite, with its inevitable consequences, monarchy! And in all the teachings of history. But the situation in which at the time the nation was involved, its necessities, grave perils, caused many to surrender their judgment and to hush their fears, and the Constitution, as it was, was adopted; but Washington and Jefferson, the "Father of his Country," and the author of the "Declaration of Independence," as sagacious as patriotic, determined, if possible, by the weight of their example, to establish a limit to the eligibility to the Presidency. At moments when their great popularity was unabated, and when the people no doubt would have gladly hailed their re-election, both declined a "third term." They would not accept of an establishment of a precedent which in all probability would ultimately work the subversion of our institutions and the liberties of the nation.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC SOLICITED.

3 Doors North of Berg & Co's Bank.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

HECK & PATTERSON'S

NEW CARPET ROOM

NOW OPEN!

One Door South of their Clothing House, Duffy's Block, Butler, Pa.

Union Woolen Mills.

Henry G. Hale, FINE MERCHANT TAILOR, COOL PENN AND SIXTH STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

Stock Speculation and Investment.

Operations on Margin or by Privileges.

Special limitations in Mining Stocks. Full particulars on application. JAMES BROWN, Dealer in Stocks and Bonds, 61 & 63 Broadway, New York.

PERILS OF A THIRD TERM

Unfortunately the question of a "third term" of the Presidency is coupled with a name deservedly strong with the nation, and in consequence the real issue involved and its perils to the Republic are by many entirely ignored. That is due wholly to the friends of Grant. No one doubts or distrusts the General's patriotism — all are grateful, sincerely grateful, to him for his magnificent services to the nation during the rebellion, and there is no honor, no dignity, however great to which all would not gladly see him advanced, if compatible with the welfare of our institutions and people.

But the real issue involved in a "third term," in its bearings and probable consequences to the nation in the future, far transcends in importance anything merely personal to General Grant. Hence, in order that it be properly understood, that the people may appreciate fully its character and scope and its perils, General Grant's great name and services should be eliminated from the discussion, and its examination be conducted independently, and solely with reference to its effect upon the liberties and destiny of the Republic. It should be constantly borne in mind that the "unwritten law" which forbids a third term to all men was not the invention of those who prefer other candidates than Grant. Nor was it the invention of patriots. It is the offspring of patriotism, of hostility to autocracy, of love for liberty and of respect for the Government itself. It will be found in the Constitution which framed the Constitution of the United States, among the wisest, purest, the most sagacious of our early or Revolutionary patriots; and the failure of the Convention to limit in the Constitution the eligibility of the President was regarded by many of them as itself a sufficient reason for the refusal by the people to adopt that instrument.

Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, in a letter to John Adams, dated Paris, Nov. 13, 1787, says: "How do you like our new constitution? I confess there are things in it which stagger all my disposition to subscribe to what such an assembly has proposed. \* \* \* Their President seems a bad edition of a Polish king. He may be elected from four years to four years for life. Reason and experience prove to us that a Chief Magistrate so continuable is an office for life. When one or two generations shall have proved that this is an office for life, it is doubtful whether it will be worth the trouble of a succession worthy of intrigue, of bribery, of force, and even of foreign interference. It will be of great consequence to France and England to have America governed by a Galloman or an Angloman. Once in office and possessing the military force of the Union, without the aid or check of a council, he would not be easily deposed, even if the people could be induced to withdraw their votes from him. I wish that at the end of the four years they had made him forever ineligible to a second term."

Again and again, in letters to other distinguished patriots, Jefferson urged this objection to the adoption of the Constitution. In that, and in the great power which the Constitution clothes the President, Patrick Henry saw a "squinting towards monarchy" — the probability, sooner or later, of the continuous re-election for life of a popular favorite, with its inevitable consequences, monarchy! And in all the teachings of history. But the situation in which at the time the nation was involved, its necessities, grave perils, caused many to surrender their judgment and to hush their fears, and the Constitution, as it was, was adopted; but Washington and Jefferson, the "Father of his Country," and the author of the "Declaration of Independence," as sagacious as patriotic, determined, if possible, by the weight of their example, to establish a limit to the eligibility to the Presidency. At moments when their great popularity was unabated, and when the people no doubt would have gladly hailed their re-election, both declined a "third term." They would not accept of an establishment of a precedent which in all probability would ultimately work the subversion of our institutions and the liberties of the nation.

The people, without distinction of party, applauded their acts, and ratified the precedent they thus established as the "unwritten law" of the land. Nor has any one since — no matter how great his popularity, how great his services to the nation — been able to reverse or repeal the law thus adopted. It is apparently impenetrably fixed in the minds and hearts of the people. Later, an illustration of that may be found in the case of Gen. Andrew Jackson. His popularity was as great as Jefferson's. It was on the increase, rather than on the wane, at the close of his second term, when some indirect partisans agitated a "third term" for the General. His health was failing. In his own opinion he had not long to live. He was also a widower and childless, and had no one of his own blood to whom to transmit the succession. It was, nevertheless, changed by his opponent, the President General was not averse to a "third term" — that he had an ambition to die in the Presidency. If Jackson, whose patriotism was unimpeachable, was of the intensest kind, really in a moment of weakness favored a "third term," which is very doubtful, the storm which the proposition created among all parties forced him to abandon it. Besides, what renders the charge more doubtful is Jackson's public attitude in reference to the eligibility to the Presidency. In all, in every one of his eight annual messages, Jackson urges upon Congress, as a means of guarding our liberties from the plots of unprincipled ambition, to recommend to the States an amendment to the Constitution limiting the eligibility to the Presidency to a single term of four or six years. And it should not be forgotten that, in 1876 the Republican party throughout the country, in its State and national con-

ventions, solemnly affirmed this "unwritten law" as the great conservator of our institutions.

Thus for eighty odd years this rule, which has had all the effect of law, and has been so justly called the "unwritten law of the land," has been recognized and obeyed by all parties with excellent results. Will the Republican party now stultify itself by attempting to reverse or repeal a law it so solemnly affirmed? Dare it assume a responsibility so grave? If in the days of Washington and Jefferson, in the days of Andrew Jackson, when the revenues and patronage of the Government were comparatively small, the example of a "third term" was fraught with so much danger to our liberties, how much greater is the danger now, when the revenues and patronage of the Government have increased a thousand fold?

Let us not be mistaken; no one apprehends danger to our institutions from Gen. Grant's occupancy of the Presidency. His unimpeachable patriotism and integrity are guarantees against that. The great perils lie in the precedent. Every reflecting and patriotic man sees with fear and trembling the depositing on more than one occasion of the obnoxious judges. To prevent this interference so subversive of an independent discharge of the high judicial functions a statute was passed as early as A. D. 1442, making the judicial office one for life, and the judge removable only for sufficient cause, by the united action of the King and the Council. This is said to be one of the most ancient precedents in favor of the independence of the judiciary, and favorably reflects on the wisdom of the free States of Arragon. Many other nations and States have enacted these or similar provisions to accomplish the same end, to wit: long terms of office, exemption from legal responsibility, the judicial acts and fixed salaries, which cannot be increased or diminished during their terms of office. Many splendid examples may be found scattered through English history where incorruptible and courageous judges and lawyers have protected the people and their liberties against the aggressions of kings, with an unyielding firmness and fortitude worthy of all praise. And modern history shows but comparatively few instances where the high duties entrusted to the judiciary have been faithfully administered.

"But it is not possible for even an able, industrious, learned, and incorruptible judiciary to thoroughly and efficiently perform its widely varied and multitudinous duties without the efficient aid which they are accustomed to receive from the industry, the learning, the tact and eloquence of the members of the legal profession. No profession in the world is superior in dignity to it; none are habitually called on to deal with such scrupulous honesty; the highest sense of honor; the most unflinching faithfulness to courts and clients; a courtesy and a chivalry that utterly scorn all mean or unfair advantage over an opponent, and a culture as broad as the interests of men. It has been said with some truth that the sparks of all the sciences in the world are covered up in the ashes of the law," and it is true to a remarkable degree that in the active practice of the law, involving an almost endless variety of questions and controversies, there is scarcely any department of human learning or experience that may not be involved or available.

"At the bar courage, tenacity, fortitude of the highest order are also frequently necessary in the performance of its highest duties. The legal profession is no fit place for weaklings, idlers, dawklers, incompetents, or frauds; and in no profession will such qualities sooner find an ever-ready and a more fitting arena. Let all the avenues to the legal profession be jealously guarded against their approach.

"If I were not in this instance the veriest slave of time, I would like to briefly recall the noble and conspicuous part which lawyers in past times have taken in all of the most eventful of the great moral, political, and military struggles of the world for liberty and constitutional freedom. In all these contests they have conspicuously been the haters of oppression, the natural foes of despotism, the knight-errants of progress and the chivalry of civilization; and in all of these grand conflicts they have gained us firm and everlasting laurels and imperishable fame. But I am admonished by the faint shadow of a frown which I fancy I perceive gathering upon the brow of our accomplished and courteous President, that the brief time allotted to me has already been more than exhausted. I will at once yield the floor to a more eloquent tongue and a more congenial and delightful theme."

ACCORDING to the Western newspapers the prospects of the winter wheat crop in that section are excellent. In eleven States the yield, it is estimated, will be about sixty per cent larger than last season. In Illinois, for instance, an immense yield is promised; Michigan reports an increase of seventy per cent; Indiana shows a marked acreage increase; Missouri which had an unprecedentedly large crop last season, will, it is expected, do fully as well this year. Equally favorable reports come from Ohio, Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin. The prosperity of the farmers means the prosperity of nearly every other class in the community, so that the outlook all around is all that could be reasonably desired. It should be taken into account that the size of the crop will depend in a great measure upon the weather during the next couple of weeks. The only drawback thus far is the death of snow, which appears to extend over all the States above mentioned.

"THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE"

The following address was delivered by Judge Jones, of Cleveland, O., in answer to the above "toast," at a banquet recently given by the legal fraternity of that city: "It would be a vain attempt for the most silvery-tongued or gifted orator among you all, to do even scanty justice to a theme like this within the brief period allotted to me for its consideration. But I take pleasure in sojourn myself with the reflection that though you all believe brevity to be the soul of wit, you will no more expect me in five minutes' time to do justice to an occasion than you would imagine an unskillful navigator could make a journey to the Indies in a week, or an inexperienced artist paint a magnificent landscape in an hour. And I strongly suspect that your honorable and efficient committee were fearful that some of us had been bottled up so long on the Bench that if we once got under full headway we might, like Tenyson's brook, 'run on forever.' And if by thought this goodly company could not 'brook' such a title of eloquence, I'm sure I for one cannot blame them for damning the stream so very near its mouth. Law, Mr. President, in its most unrestricted and comprehensive sense, is as broad as the realms of the boundless universe; it is as deep and inexhaustible as the mysteries of human existence; it is consistent with and as endless as eternity itself; it governs as well the lowest form of inanimate matter as the highest emanations of eternal wisdom; it surrounds us everywhere as lovingly and firmly as the waters of the sea surround the inhabitants thereof, and it fills with its glory and fruition the heavens and the earth.

"In its more restricted sense the law rules, regulates and governs nearly all the multitudinous relations of life from the very cradle to the grave; and even after death it distributes your accumulations of years, according to your will, and protects or attempts to protect, in an unstarbed rest, the frail clay once inhabited. This municipal law is the result of the accumulated experience of centuries. The human race has been taught by the experiences of its long march from barbarism to civilization that law, order, equity, rights, liberty and justice, are highly essential and conducive to its progress and happiness. To accomplish these purposes constitutions are made, statutes are enacted, courts of justice are established and their jurisdiction invoked. As a late writer has remarked, 'A Court of Justice represents the judicial majesty of all the people; through the forms of law it utters their mighty voice in judgment. Property, character, liberty, and even life itself are involved in the issues before it, and it needs all the aid which composure can lend to reason to enable it to discharge wisely and impartially its manifold and most momentous duties.'"

"The paramount importance of so judiciously, independent alike of executive power or of popular clamor or prejudice, and knowing no master but the law and everacting justice, has long been recognized in every civilized country of the world, and to secure such a judiciary and to place it in a position of entire independence has been the purpose of many statutory regulations. Hence, in the United States the Justices of the Supreme and other United States Courts hold their offices substantially for life. The Judges of the English Courts, who previous to A. D. 1600 held their offices merely at the pleasure of the King, have for now nearly 200 years been substantially secure for life in their positions, and only removable on the address of both Houses of Parliament. Prescott tells us in his history of Ferdinand and Isabella that there were repeated and brilliant examples in the history of Arragon of successful interposition on the part of the Justices for the protection of individuals who were persecuted by the Crown, and in utter defiance of every attempt at intimidation. That the kings of Arragon, chafed by this opposition, procured the deposition of more than one occasion of the obnoxious judges. To prevent this interference so subversive of an independent discharge of the high judicial functions a statute was passed as early as A. D. 1442, making the judicial office one for life, and the judge removable only for sufficient cause, by the united action of the King and the Council. This is said to be one of the most ancient precedents in favor of the independence of the judiciary, and favorably reflects on the wisdom of the free States of Arragon. Many other nations and States have enacted these or similar provisions to accomplish the same end, to wit: long terms of office, exemption from legal responsibility, the judicial acts and fixed salaries, which cannot be increased or diminished during their terms of office. Many splendid examples may be found scattered through English history where incorruptible and courageous judges and lawyers have protected the people and their liberties against the aggressions of kings, with an unyielding firmness and fortitude worthy of all praise. And modern history shows but comparatively few instances where the high duties entrusted to the judiciary have been faithfully administered.

"But it is not possible for even an able, industrious, learned, and incorruptible judiciary to thoroughly and efficiently perform its widely varied and multitudinous duties without the efficient aid which they are accustomed to receive from the industry, the learning, the tact and eloquence of the members of the legal profession. No profession in the world is superior in dignity to it; none are habitually called on to deal with such scrupulous honesty; the highest sense of honor; the most unflinching faithfulness to courts and clients; a courtesy and a chivalry that utterly scorn all mean or unfair advantage over an opponent, and a culture as broad as the interests of men. It has been said with some truth that the sparks of all the sciences in the world are covered up in the ashes of the law," and it is true to a remarkable degree that in the active practice of the law, involving an almost endless variety of questions and controversies, there is scarcely any department of human learning or experience that may not be involved or available.