Butler Citizen.

VOL. XVII. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1880. NO. 20.

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Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

BUTLER, KARNS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD
(Butler Time.)

Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millerstown, Karns City, Petrolia, Parker, etc., at 7.25 a. m., and 2.05 and 7.20 p. m. [See below for connections with A. V. R. R.]

Trains arrive at Butler from the above named points at 7.15 a. m., and 1.55, and 6.55 p. m. The 1.55 train connects with train on the West Penn road through to Pittsburgh.

SHENANGO AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hilliard's Mill, Butler county, for Harrisville, Greenville, etc., at 7.40 a. m. and 12.20 and 2.20 p. m.

Stages leave Petrolia at 5.30 a. m. for 7.40 train, and at 10.00 a. m. for 12.20 train.

Return stages leave Hilliard on arrival of trains at 10.27 a. m. and 1.50 p. m.

Stage leaves Martinsburg at 9.30 for 12.30 train.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Butler (Butler or Pittsburgh Time.)

Market at 5.06 a. m., goes through to Allegheny, arriving at 9.01 a. m. This train connects at Freeport with Freeport Accommodation, which arrives at Allegheny at 8.20 a. m., railroad time.

Express at 7.21 a. m., connecting at Butler Junction, without change of cars, at 8.26 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.59 a. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville at 11.00 a. m. railroad time.

Mail at 2.36 p. m., connecting at Butler Junction without change of cars, with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 5.26 p. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville Intersection at 6.10 p. m. railroad time, which connects with Philadelphia Express east, when on time.

The 7.21 a. m. train connects at Blairsville at 11.05 a. m. with the Mail east, and the 2.36 p. m. train at 6.59 with the Philadelphia Express east.

Trains arrive at Butler on West Penn R. R. at 9.51 a. m., 5.00 and 7.20 p. m., Butler time. The 9.51 and 5.06 trains connect with trains on the Butler & Parker R. R. Sunday train arrives at Butler at 11.11 a. m., connecting with train for Parker.

Main Line.

Through trains leave Pittsburgh for the East at 2.55 and 8.26 a. m. and 12.51, 4.21 and 8.06 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 3.40 and 7.20 p. m. and 3.00, 7.0 and 7.40 a. m.; at Baltimore about the same time, at New York three hours later, and at Washington about one and a half hours later.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN E. BYERS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
my21-1y] BUTLER, PA.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do anything in the line of his profession in a satisfactory manner.

Office on Main street, Butler, Union Block, up stairs. ap11

LAND FOR SALE.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in Butler, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following property, viz: A LOT located in the borough of West Sunbury, Butler county, Pa., beginning at a post on the Franklin road, or Main street, thence by an alley south eighty-five degrees west one hundred and eighty-seven and five-tenths feet on line of lands of Robert Campbell, thence by said line north one degree east sixty feet to a post, thence by lot No. 4, belonging to Neal Duffy, north eighty-five degrees east one hundred and seventy eight and five-tenths feet to a post on Franklin road, or Main street, thence by said road south seven degrees east sixty feet to a post, the place of beginning.

ALSO, located in same place, a lot, located as follows, viz: Beginning at a post at the corner of Main and Church streets, thence by the Diamond south eighty-six and one-half degrees east one hundred and sixty feet to a post, thence north three and three-fourths degrees east, by East street, sixty feet to a post, thence north eighty six and one-fourth degrees west, by lot of F. M. Campbell, one hundred feet to a post, thence south three and three-fourths degrees east, by lot of R. J. McMichael, thirty feet to a post, thence north eighty-six and one-fourth degrees west, by lot of R. J. McMichael, sixty feet to a post on Main street, thence south three and three-fourths degrees west, by Main street, thirty feet to a post on corner of Main and Church streets, upon which is erected a frame dwelling a store room and a stable.

Terms cash. THOS. ROBINSON,
mar24-3t Assignee of James W. Kelly.

LAND FOR SALE
—AND—
EXCHANGE.

William S. Boyd has 320 acres of No. 1 Prairie Land in Butler county, Kansas, which he will exchange for 100 acres in this county, and pay difference if any.

A large number of CHEAP FARMS for sale in this county, West Virginia, Missouri and Kansas. Apply to WM. S. BOYD,
mar3-2m Vogeley House, Butler, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A handsome six-room frame house, located on Bluff street, northwestern part of Butler. Lot 50x176. All necessary outbuildings.

TERMS—One-third cash and balance in four equal annual payments. Inquire at this office. jan14tf

For Sale.

The well-improved farm of Rev. W. R. Hutchison, in the northeast corner of Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa., is now offered for sale. Inquire of W. K. FRISBEE, on the premises. ap16tf

FOR SALE.

$5 will buy a one-half interest in a good business in Pittsburgh. One who knows something about farming preferred. An honest man with the above amount will do well to address by letter, SMITH JOHNS, care S. M. James, 95 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [zu27-1y

INSURANCE.

Incorporated 1819.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets $7,078,224.49. Losses paid in 61 years, $51,000,000.
J. T. McJUNKIN & SON, Agents,
jan28ly Jefferson street, Butler, Pa.

BUTLER COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts.

G. C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT.
WM. CAMPBELL, TREASURER.
H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY.

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JAS. T. M'JUNKIN, Gen. Ag't
BUTLER PA.

FOR RENT.

Three acres of ground, large house and store room, with outbuildings, good water at the door, and good young orchard. Is six miles from Butler; and a good location for a country store. Will give possession immediately. Inquire at CITIZEN OFFICE,
mar8tf Butler, Pa.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE BY
JAMES ENGLISH,
mar31y MOUNTAIN VILLE, PA.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

CALL AT THE
Boot and Shoe Store
—OF—
John Bickel,
MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

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

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

in great variety. All these Goods were purchased for CASH in the Eastern markets, and therefore I can sell them at the

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. 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.

OPENING DAILY
—AT—
B. C. HUSELTON'S,
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF
Boots and Shoes

To be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania, embracing all the Newest Spring Styles in the Market.

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. No middle profits to divide up that parties are compelled to pay that buy from jobbing houses.

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 " "
" " Polish,	95 " "
" " Standard, very prime,	1.25 " "
" Serges, in Congress and Polish,	75 to $1.
" Calf Peg Shoes, all warranted.	

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

The Gents' Department is very complete in every line in Calf Button, Dom Pedros, 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.

B. C. HUSELTON.

Established in 1836.

Hats, Caps & Straw Goods.

HARVEY COLBERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS THAT HE IS NOW OPENING

THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS EVER OFFERED.

SILK, FUR, WOOL AND CLOTH

HATS AND CAPS

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN,

AND WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON WILL BE INTRODUCED AS SOON AS THEY APPEAR IN THE EAST.

WE ALSO KEEP A FULL STOCK OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC SOLICITED.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

8 Doors North of Berg & Co.'s Bank.

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! MATS! RUGS! STAIR RODS

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS!

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

HECK & PATTERSON'S
NEW CARPET ROOM
NOW OPEN!
One Door South of their Clothing House,
Duffy's Block, sept20-tf Butler, Pa.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS!

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! MATS! RUGS! STAIR RODS

Union Woolen Mills.

I would desire to call the attention of the public to the Union Woolen Mill, Butler, Pa., where I have new and improved machinery for the manufacture of

Barred and Gray Flannels,
Knitting and Weaving Yarns,

and I can recommend them as being very durable, as they are manufactured of pure Butler county wool. They are beautiful in color, superior in texture, and will be sold at very low prices. For samples and prices, address,
H. McJUNKIN, Butler, Pa
jul24,'78-1y

HENRY G. HALE,
FINE MERCHANT TAILOR,
COR. PENN AND SIXTH STREETS,
Pittsburgh Pa

Stock Speculation and Investment.

Operations on Margin or by Privileges. Special business in Mining Stocks. Full particulars on application. JAMES BROWN, Dealer in Stocks and Bonds, 64 & 66 Broadway, New York.
mar17-6m

FIFTEEN.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through the crowded city passed
A man who bore a mystic box
Containing little cubic blocks,
Fifteen!

His brow was sad, a look of pain
Betrayed his agony of brain;
His lip was firm, his teeth were set,
He fiercely growled, *"I'll have it yet,"*
Fifteen!

With rapid stride he rushed along,
Regardless of the jostling throng;
Like one whose very soul is stirred
He wailed that cabalistic word,
Fifteen!

His happy home he reached ere long,
He heeded not the mirth or song
So dear to him in days of yore,
Ere he had struggled with that bore,
Fifteen!

He heeded not the greeting mild
Of loving wife and darling child;
He heeded not the cherished guest,
But tackled with increasing zest,
Fifteen!

"Try not the game," implored his wife,
"The puzzle is not all of life;"
He heeded not her wistful gaze,
But plunged anew into the maze,
Fifteen!

Arms 'round his neck, the winsome child,
Undaunted by his aspect wild,
Lisped "Papa, who's so dear as I?"
He made the relevant reply,
Fifteen!

"What is the news?" inquired the guest,
"Whose chance for nomination's best?"
"Who'll take the Presidential chair?"
But still he answered with a glare,
Fifteen!

The night wore on, the blocks of wood
Thus—13, 15, 14 stood;
"I won't give up!" he groaned and wept,
"They're all in order now—except,"
Fifteen!

At early dawn as with her broom,
The house-maid went to sweep the room,
A raving maniac she found,
Repeating oft that fatal sound,
Fifteen!

* * * * * * * * *

Kind stranger, pause and drop a tear,
Upon the lonely sleeper here;
He sleeps a *figure*-ative sleep,
Profounder than that mystery deep,
Fifteen!

—*Sandy Hill Herald.*

AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY ASSURED.

"Every war, even a victorious war, is a national calamity." So writes the Count Von Moltke, Germany's most successful warrior. And he might have added. To be constantly preparing for war is a national calamity but little inferior to actual warfare. Last year Europe expended for military and naval purposes something near $800,000,000, and did no fighting. This great burden was borne chiefly by eight powers, as follows: Russia, $173,740,000; Great Britain, $153,510,000; France, $128,520,000; Germany, $101,626,000; Austro-Hungary, $53,074,000; Italy, $44,030,000; Spain, $28,560,000; Turkey, $23,800,000.

This profitless squandering of money—which the overtaxed producers have to furnish—is unfortunately not the whole of the blood tax upon Europe in times of peace. The national debts of Europe, due almost entirely to past wars and preparations for future conflicts, amount to more than twenty billions dollars, the interest of which the producers have to meet. About eighteen billions of debt stand against the eight powers above named.

This is the tax paid in money. That which comes from withdrawing able-bodied men from productive labor is an item of scarcely less magnitude, for the standing armies of Europe foot up something over eight millions. In a late report by the Hungarian ministry, designed to show the relative weakness of the Austro-Hungarian forces, the armies of the five chief States of Europe were enumerated as follows:

The military strength of Russia consists of 3,046,800 men, of whom 600,000 belong to the reserve and 2,446,800 to the standing army. The regular army of France comprises 1,689,000 soldiers of all arms, the territorial army, 1,208,000, total, 2,289,000; to be increased in 1892 by the addition of 300,000 reserve men to 2,723,000. The German power of all classes is represented by 2,004,300 men, of whom 1,076,200 belong to the standing army, 307,200 to the landwehr, and 620,900 to the reserve. Italy has an army of 698,000 and a militia of 310,000. In 1892, when the reserve will number 1,016,200, her total strength will reach 2,024,200. Austro-Hungary possesses a standing army of 800,000, a landwehr of 299,318, and a reserve of 95,000 men; total, 1,194,378 The grand total of all these forces amount to 16,471,918, the standing armies alone numbering 7,925,000. To these figures there should be added for the armies of Great Britain, Spain and Turkey, about 700,000 regular soldiers and twice as many reserves. Allowing that half of the men nominally in the European armies are at home on furlough, and able to take part in productive labor, there cannot be less than 4,000,000 men in the prime of life permanently withdrawn from productive industry in the great States named. Counting the labor of these men as worth no more than a hundred dollars a year, the burden of their idleness can be measured only by hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Adding the value of the time lost by the millions of reserves in drilling, and the losses incident to the spoiling of men for peaceful industry by enforced soldering during the years of early manhood, a rough idea can be formed of the aggregate burden which governmental ambition and mutual fear combine to lay upon the shoulders of Europe's working population.

Not the least disheartening feature of this state of things is its tendency to grow steadily worse. As a leading English journal pertinently remarks, it is the special aggravation of this waste of human energies that it is interminable, that it settles nothing finally, that the conclusion of war is not peace, but a condition to further preparation, in which victory and defeat alike are used as arguments for further preparations. Germany is victor, and becomes a parade ground. Germany is united and must therefore be drilled; Italy is united and must therefore be drilled; the Balkan peninsula is disunited and must therefore be drilled. Whatever the circumstances or the sacrifices or the hopes there must be more and ever more men drilled, more expenditures on preparations for war, more devotion by rulers to military work, more surrender of citizens to disciplinary training.

To this frightful extent Europe is handicapped in the race for industrial supremacy It is the penalty which the people have to pay for the accidents of their geographical position, the forms of government they have inherited, and their worse inheritance of military history, national hatreds, and political entanglements. At the same time the ability of the European workers to meet these heavy obligations is being steadily lessened, not only by the drafting of the best brawn and bone into the armies, but by the voluntary expatriation every year of thousands of their more energetic sons and daughters.

The United States comprise about the same area as the great States of Europe combined, and already have nearly one-fifth as many inhabitants. In all probability children now born may live to see United America equal in population to all Europe. From our continental position any great aggressive war in America by American men is altogether impossible, and the prospect of great civil wars is, we are happy to believe, not less remote. Our strength is rapidly becoming so great—if it is not already so—that no foreign nations are likely to assail us; and the aversion of our people to foreign entanglements is likely to keep us from offensive foreign wars.

The natural advantages of America for diversified and prosperous industries are certainly less than those enjoyed by Europe; and our people are quite as capable as those of Europe of making the most of their industrial opportunities. The problem of industrial supremacy is, therefore, not hard to solve. The single advantage we enjoy in being free from the terrible war-burdens of Europe even in times of peace, and our practical exemption from risk of foreign wars, cannot fail maintain us in our position as the most prosperous people in the world. The annual tale of labor prevented, labor misapplied, and labor driven away by the enormous armies and armaments of Europe finds no counterpart here. All our labor is productive, all tends to swell our national wealth, and to increase our power to do and to enjoy. This alone would insure our industrial supremacy, other things being equal, in a very few years; and fortunately our freedom from Europe's military burdens is but one of the great blessings we have to be thankful for—but one of the conditions which go to make sure our superiority in productive power—our supremacy in the arts of peace. And the advantage of all this must and does accrue mainly to the American producer, showing itself in lighter taxes, higher wages, a greater diffusion of wealth, and a more generous style of living; all of which are everywhere recognizable by European tourists here as characteristic of the lives of American workers.

THE SABBATH STRONGER THAN ARMIES.—Count Montalembert, one of the most eminent French statesmen, once wrote: "Men are surprised sometimes by the ease with which the immense city of London is kept in order by a garrison of three small battalions and two squadrons, while to control the capital of France, which is half the size, 40,000 troops of the line, and 60,000 National Guards are necessary. But the stranger who arrives in London on a Sunday morning, when he sees everything suspended in that gigantic capital in obedience to God—when, in the centre of that colossal business, he finds silence and repose scarcely interrupted by the bells which call to prayer, and by the immense crowds on their way to church, then his astonishment ceases. He understands that there is another curb for a Christian people besides that made by bayonets, and that when the law of God is fulfilled with such a solemn submissiveness, God himself, if I dare use the words, charges himself with the police arrangements."

SINCE Abraham Lincoln fell we have had no truer product of American institutions, no grander exhibit of American statesmanship, no truer exponent of the genius and spirit of our age, than we have in this MAN OF MAINE. No name sleeps warmer in the American heart; no other man's call rallies such thousands. The people believe that he is the man for the hour now striking, and they are determined that his shall be the name inscribed upon the banner that is to be lifted up at Chicago. From this purpose they are not to be turned. They will not be frowned down by the imperious audacity of any great man—nor be cheated by the trickery of little ones. Public sentiment shall not be forestalled and betrayed by permature and untimely Conventions, nor strangled by the impudent "instructions" of the managing few. The people must be heard—and obeyed. *Vox populi, vox Dei!*

GOD made the Sabbath for man, and taught him how to use it. And as God made both man and the Sabbath, He knows better than all others how it should be employed for man's greatest advantage. Hence His full instructions to us, that there need be no mistake or failure on our part.

"IF the law of Sabbath rest is a natural law, as is proved and admitted, then it is a natural right,"—"then it is a moral duty."

THE commerce and enterprise of the world are pushing moral questions to the front, and compelling their grave consideration.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch. Figure work double these rates; additional charges where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, (a Republican county) it must be apparent to business men that it is the medium they should use in advertising their business.

SENTENCE NOT PASSED.

THE MEN CONVICTED OF CORRUPT SOLICITATION MISSING—THE REQUISITION QUESTION—A PRECEDENT FOR REFUSAL.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—The court room in this city never contained a larger crowd than was in it to-day at 2 o'clock. It was literally packed, although almost everybody knew that none of those to be sentenced were in the city. When Judge Pearson took his seat District Attorney Hollinger, who had been impatiently waiting, with the indictments in his hand, advanced and informed the Court that this was the time set for sentencing the parties who pleaded guilty and were convicted of corrupt solicitation at the last Quarter Sessions Court. "Call the first one," said the Judge, and the name of "Charles B. Salter" was cried aloud, with no response. "Is he not here?" asked the Judge, somewhat amazed. "It seems not," remarked Mr. Hollinger. "Call another," said his Honor, and the name of "William H. Kemble" rang out, with no answer. "Is William H. Kemble not in this court?" said Judge Pearson, taking upon himself the duties of crier and looking very angrily about the court room. There was no response. The names of Emil J. Petroff, William F. Rumberger and Jesse R. Crawford were successively called, and, as was the case with the previous two, there was no response. The Court began to fret and angrily ordered the District Attorney to proceed with the next step. The names of the bondsmen were called but none appeared, and the District Attorney requesting a process it was quickly granted, and Judge Pearson ordered him to sue out the recognizances as soon as possible. The crowd was considerably disappointed at this sudden termination of the affair.

THE QUESTION OF A REQUISITION.

But few were aware that Mr. Kemble had fled to New York and that Rumberger and Crawford were in Philadelphia, but the fact is now generally known, and a great deal of conjecture is being indulged in as to how those in other States can be brought back. There may be some hitch in securing a requisition, owing to the fact that the counsel for the defendants will dispute such a proceeding on the ground that a requisition cannot be granted for a fugitive guilty of misdemeanor such as these men are charged with. Gov. Hoyt has a precedent for refusing, in the case of Bigler, the cashier of the City Bank in this city, who fled to California, with a charge of defrauding creditors hanging over him. A requisition was asked for, but Gov. Hartranft refused to grant it on the ground of its being but a misdemeanor. But, with this against them, the counsel for the Commonwealth say they will leave no stone unturned to secure the return of all of the convicted parties. It was intimated by counsel for the defense today that their clients will all return between this and the next session of court and re-enter bail for their appearance for sentence, hoping that the Board of Pardons may take some favorable action in the cases at the meeting on April 20.

WHAT WOLFE SAYS.

Probably the most disappointed person here to-day was Representative Charles S. Wolfe, of Union county, chairman of the Legislative prosecuting committee. He said that the convicted men were "big fools," and that it would have been better for them to have faced the music. The remaining cases, he said, will be tried at the April term of court, and not abandoned, as was generally understood.

KEMBLE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 29.—William H. Kemble arrived in this city, with his wife, at 7.35 o'clock on Sunday evening and proceeded to the St. James Hotel, where he has since remained. To-day a number of newspaper men, who were apprised of his presence, visited the hotel and sent their cards to his room, but he refused to see or talk with any of them. His name is registered in full upon the hotel books, with that of his wife, and he is apparently making no effort at concealment. He has remained in his room most of the day and no one here can give any account of his intentions. It is the supposition, however, that he is on his way to Canada and that he will leave for there to-morrow. The couple have very little baggage and the route to Canada is open to them. So far as known Kemble has received no callers to-day, either of legal advisers or friends. He takes his meals in his room and appears desirous of escaping observation as much as possible. He had not left this city at 11 o'clock tonight.

CRAWFORD'S LAST HOURS AT HOME.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, March 29.—Representative Crawford was at his home here yesterday. He left during the day, presumably for Harrisburg, since which time nothing has been heard from him. Careful inquiry has failed to elicit anything with regard to his present whereabouts.

WHEN RUMBERGER LEFT KITTANNING.

KITTANNING, March 29.—A number of persons here who are intimately acquainted with Representative Rumberger, state that they have not seen or heard of him since last week.

THE following is Sir Matthew Hale's golden maxim:

A Sunday well spent
Brings a week of content,
And health for the toils of the morrow;
But a Sabbath profaned,
Whatso'er may be gained,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.

"I have found by a strict and diligent observation, that a due observation of the duty of this day hath ever joined to it a blessing upon the rest of my time; and the week that hath been so begun, hath been blessed and prosperous to me; and on the other side, when I have been negligent of the duties of this day, the rest of the week hath been unsuccessful and unhappy to my own secular employment; and this I do not write lightly or inconsiderately, but upon a long and sound observation and experience."