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THE BUTLER CITIZEN, BUTLER, PA.

Butler



Citizen

VOL. XVII.

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1880.

NO. 92.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisement, \$10.00. Display advertising, \$1.00 per line per week. Long advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Notices, \$1.00 per line for first insertion, and 50 cents per line for each additional insertion. Notices, \$1.00 per line for first insertion, and 50 cents per line for each additional insertion.

From the fact that the Citizen is the oldest established and most extensively circulated in the public 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.

A PERILOUS "FASHION"

[Harper's Weekly.] Kemble the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, having been convicted of bribery, failed to appear for sentence, and his bonds were forfeited. There was great surprise expressed, because, according to one of the reports, "He would have been sure of lenient treatment at the hands of the judge, who would have made the sentence light on the ground that Kemble did only what it has been the fashion to do. In other words, bribery has become so common that the universality of the crime would have led the Court to remit or lighten the penalty. And what is the crime which has become so much the fashion? Merely poisoning the springs of government, and destroying the conditions of public safety under our political system. Nothing more than that. It is merely boring holes in the ship's bottom when she is under way. That is all. It is an offense compared with the ordinary crimes of theft and swindling are insignificant. But however fashionable bribery or arson may be, the fashion is not generally supposed to extenuate the offense; on the contrary, it is usually held that the more frequent the crime, the greater the necessity of its repression. Which is really the greater offender, the sneak-thief who "prigs" a coat from a hall or a handkerchief from the pocket, or the plausible gentleman who corrupts a Legislature with bribes? The latter business is unquestionably with some persons a fashion, and a very general one. But when it becomes the fashion of Courts to mitigate or omit punishment for such bribery, it would seem to be a favorable time to take a reckoning.

A similar case to that of Mr. Kemble's occurred recently in England. At the last session of Parliament Mr. Charles Edward Grissell merely asserted that he could manipulate with money a select committee of the House of Commons, and procure certain action upon a private bill. Now it is well known that the votes of members of that House are not for sale; but they did not choose to tolerate such a flagrant slander, and the House ordered Mr. Grissell into custody. He ran away to Boulogne under pretext of his health, but returned, within a day or two of the end of the session, as the power of the House, he ceased with his adjournment. When he found that he was still in danger, he sent a petition of submission, asking the indulgence of the House. But he was ordered into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, appeared in the most humiliating attitude at the bar of the House, and by a unanimous vote was committed to Newgate during the pleasure of the Commons. Mr. Grissell did not allege, nor did anybody suppose, that he had actually bought any member to vote as he wished. His offense was slander and defiance of authority, and the action of the House was considered necessary to show such men that their honor could not be impugned and its authority defied with impunity. It seems that in England it is neither the fashion to bribe members, nor to remit the penalty of bribery upon the plea that it is fashionable.

It is one of the worst signs of danger to the Commonwealth that such offenses should be regarded lightly. They smooth the way to anarchy and civil strife. The maintenance of an honest public spirit is the sure, and the only sure, guarantee of the public welfare. Alexander Hamilton was not considered to be a political purist, but he made the most humiliating private confession and explanation rather than endure the suspicion of tampering with his public honor. The Parliaments of Sir Robert Walpole were notoriously venal, and they lie under the ban of honest public opinion, although even so honest a man as Thackeray makes a kind of plea for them. But the "fashion" of corruption did not make it decent, nor acquit it at the bar of intelligence and probity. If the report that we quote be correct, that the sentence of Kemble be light because bribery or corrupt solicitation is so much the fashion, it is but another illustration of the truth in political dishonesty and the decay of public spirit. The remedy for the evil does not lie, however, in accepting it as unavoidable. There will always be knaves and swindlers, but sensible people do not for that reason acquiesce in knavery and swindling without a struggle. Penalties and prison and police do not abolish crime, but that is not held to be a sound reason for dispensing with judges and jails. There will always be Kembles and Grissells of every degree, but that is not a ground for regarding them as evils so inevitable that it is best to abandon the contest with them. When it was "fashionable" to garrote offenders in the streets, was still more fashionable to pursue them relentlessly, and the result was not that the crime disappeared, but that it ceased to be "the fashion."

Below will be found a specimen of some of the literature that was printed at Lord Beaconsfield's during the late campaign in England. One can hardly wonder that the poor man verberated under assaults of so very terrible a nature. It is entitled the "Political Alphabet." A was an artful, unprincipled man. B was the man who had the most to say. C was the man who had the most to say. D was the man who had the most to say. E was the man who had the most to say. F was the man who had the most to say. G was the man who had the most to say. H was the man who had the most to say. I was the man who had the most to say. J was the man who had the most to say. K was the man who had the most to say. L was the man who had the most to say. M was the man who had the most to say. N was the man who had the most to say. O was the man who had the most to say. P was the man who had the most to say. Q was the man who had the most to say. R was the man who had the most to say. S was the man who had the most to say. T was the man who had the most to say. U was the man who had the most to say. V was the man who had the most to say. W was the man who had the most to say. X was the man who had the most to say. Y was the man who had the most to say. Z was the man who had the most to say.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! BOOTS and SHOES

CALL AT THE Boot and Shoe Store

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.

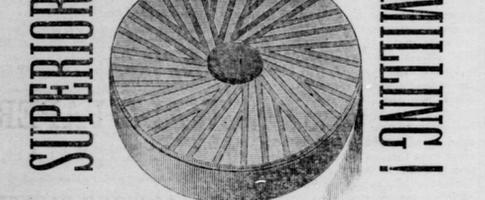
THE MAKE, STYLE AND FINISH

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, FLOURING MILL

Proprietors of the Well-Known Splendid 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 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.

AL. RUFF'S UNION BLOCK,

Main Street, - - - Butler, Pa.

OLD PRICES,

and a great many lines at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Button, Polish and Side Lace Boots in endless variety, and at bottom prices.

Reynolds Brothers' celebrated fine Shoes always in stock, and is the most complete I have ever offered. The prices are lower than ever, and styles elegant.

Parties wanting BOOTS & SHOES made to order can do no better than by me, as I keep none but the best of workmen in my employ.

LEATHER and FINDINGS will be found in my store in superior quality and at lowest market rates.

All goods warranted as represented. AL. RUFF.

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 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.

B. C. HUSELTON.

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! MATS! RUGS! STAIR RODS

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.

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, and 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. FULLERTON, Butler, Pa. (Jan 21, 78-15)

ORGANS 15 stops, 3 set Reeds, 2 Knee Swells. Stool, Book, only \$87.50. 8 Stop Organ, Stool, Book, only \$53.75. Piano, Stool, Cover, Book, \$190 to \$250. Illustrated catalogue free. Address W. C. BUNNELL, Lewistown, 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, 61 to 65 Broadway, New York, and 7th St.

NATIONAL CONTRASTS.

[New York Herald.] Europe's "National debt"—the debt of the seventeen States of Europe counted together—is twenty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-three million dollars, or more than nine times as great as the debt of the United States; but the population of all those States taken together is probably not more than six times as great as the population of this country. Consequently we are, in respect to the permanent financial burden upon the nation, in a more favorable position—a much more favorable position—than the peoples of those great countries, from which but a few years since came out many prophecies that our great war debt was to crush us out of existence.

In order to pay the interest on the debts of European States, to supply the necessary expenditures of government and keep up the armies and navies of the same States the annual burden upon the people, counting only the amount directly collected as taxes, is \$2,929,250,000, or nearly three thousand millions. Governments squeeze out of the people every year a sum three times as large as that which Germany extorted from France at the end of the last war between them, and the extortion of which raised such a clamor in the world. But this extortion of three milliards of dollars from the people is not a thing that once done is done with, not a war penalty, but the regular process of depletion that comes every year, and is every year a little worse. Regularly every year the tax gatherers in Europe extract from the people a sum considerably greater than the amount of our national debt, while the relation of the national taxes in Europe to the sums expended in carrying on the United States Government is as twelve to one. In Europe the people are regularly oppressed in time of peace, year in and year out, with such burdens of taxation as distressed this nation in our great war.

Publicists in England, in France and in other countries of Europe, watched our demeanor as we felt the financial burdens of our war and wondered how long we would stand the pressure. They made gross guesses and held up their hands in horror over an annual expenditure of six hundred, eight hundred or twelve hundred million dollars a year, and with crocodile tears over the awful waste advised us pathetically to let the Republic go rather than save it at such an awful price, by such a ruinous process of depletion of government and no political system was worth such sacrifices. Yet at least three governments in Europe now exist regularly in times of peace as much as the American people spent in one bad year of the war, while counting the cost of government for all Europe together at the present time of peace it is, at the same time, above four times as great as the average of our years of war estimates. As the great wonder of Europe was how long the American people could stand such a war as we had, may we not wonder in our turn, how long the people of Europe will stand such a peace as their kings and emperors and generals have made and are maintaining? Greatly below our people in the possession of the ordinary comforts of life, far inferior in self-sustaining capacity in many countries of Europe, even to the poorest negroes of our Southern States or to our latest imported Chinese, the taxation per head on the peoples of Europe is double what it is here, and is the increase, and the intolerable burden accounts for the general disgust of the oppressed populations.

But if the people should at any time feel inspired with a disposition to attempt to force a change it must be recognized that they would have a hard time of it, since more than one-third of the money of which they are annually robbed in the name of taxation is expended in the organization of a military force one of the important uses of which is to keep the people down. Eight hundred and four million dollars a year is expended by the State of Europe in the maintenance of their armed forces. Counting with this the loss due to the taking away from ordinary productive labor of the enormous number of men in the several armies, it may fairly be held that Europe expends a thousand million dollars a year on the distrust its respective parts feel toward each other, and to guarantee the permanency of the systems which enable the men to plunder the people at their own sweet will. It is not to be wondered at if the survey of their position fills any portion of the people of Europe with despair and drives them into nihilistic or similar conspiracies, and certainly far less to be wondered at if, seeing the hopelessness of exertion at home, they expatriate themselves in the hope of a brighter future here. One may rather suppose that the real wonder is that the people can be kept in Europe at all.

An English paper has recently considered very thoughtfully the result that the enormous burden which Europe bears, contrasted with the light weight we carry in this respect, is to the hope of a brighter future here. These two divisions of the world regarded as the great commercial rivals of the future. In twenty years there will be a national debt—we will be paying but one-tenth of the total taxation of Europe—and we will be a successful competitor with her in the markets of the world. Our fortunate position, our vigor, the non-existence here of a military machinery which withdraws from productive labor all men between nineteen and twenty-two, as in Continental Europe, and the great start we have will give us important advantages over countries that every hundred dollars earned must pay fifteen dollars to the State for the various public demands before it is possible to begin to count profits for those counteracted in the industry. Our Eng-

lish contemporary argues this point only on the financial ground; but there is a pleasant lesson in it for those queer persons who, in view of this contrast, believe we ought to abandon the political system that helps so greatly to produce our condition and fit ourselves with a suit of political old clothes from Europe.

But there are points in the picture which our English contemporary has not touched, and our probable growth at the direct expense of Europe is one of them. With some lapses excepted it may be said in general way that every census of the United States has shown an increase that has a nearly constant relation of between forty and fifty per cent. to the whole numbers. We shall have fifty million in the census of this year, seventy million in 1890, and ninety-eight or perhaps a hundred million in 1900, by only our own growth. The same thing will be true of the population of Europe, and the same period will probably witness in Europe some enormous breakdown, due to the continuation and furtherance of the system that is producing the present savage discontent.

CATCHING A CANNON BALL.

[London Times.] Recently, at Leeds, Jno. Holtum, a grmnaet, was charged before Mr. Bruce, the stipendiary magistrate, with unlawfully wounding Elijah Fenton, a market porter, in the Princess Concert Hall, in that town. Holtum had, during the week, been giving performances showing extraordinary strength in the handling of heavy clubs, cannon balls, etc., and on Friday night he offered a prize of £50 to any person who could catch a ball fired from a cannon as he (Holtum) had done on several consecutive nights. The challenge had been accepted by three men, and a cannon having been placed in position on the stage, a suitable cartridge and a ball weighing seven pounds were rammed home. When Holtum called upon those who had accepted his challenge, Elijah Fenton presented himself, stripped off his coat and waistcoat, and standing about six yards away from the cannon's mouth, declared that he was ready, and placed his hands in a position to secure the projectile. An attendant fired the cannon, when, to the horror of all present, the ball struck Fenton in the forehead and knocked him down. He managed to crawl off the stage, and at first it was thought he was not much hurt. Shortly afterward, however, the case assumed a much more serious appearance, and Fenton was removed to the Leeds General Infirmary, where it was found that he received a compound fracture of the skull, and that his recovery was almost hopeless. The stipendiary magistrate remanded Holtum until Tuesday. Mr. Hobson, the proprietor of the Princess Concert Hall, promised that the performance in question should not be repeated on his premises, but stated that Holtum had been performing on the Continent in this way for five or six years, and never had an accident of this kind before.

WHERE DOES THE DAY BEGIN?

As a matter of fact, the day begins all round the world—at the same time, in start of time, but just as the sun visits successive portions of the earth in his journey from east to west. But the traveler who crosses the Pacific ocean can give another answer to the above question; that on the 180th degree of longitude—one-half of the circumference of the globe, starting from Greenwich east or west—the day is an arbitrary change or dropping of a day, and that at this point, if anywhere, the day may be said to begin. It was with strange feelings that the writer, crossing the Pacific, having gone to bed on Saturday night, leaving everything pertaining to the almanac in a satisfactory condition, awoke on Monday morning. Sunday had completely dropped from our calendar, for that week at least. Every one knows that in traveling round the world from east to west a day is lost, and in order to adjust his reckoning to that of the place he has left, and must drop a day as though he had not lived it, when in reality the time has passed by lengthen every day during the journey. For a long time it was the custom for sailors to effect this change pretty much where they pleased; but it has now become a settled rule among American and English navigators that at the 180th degree a day must be passed off going west, and one added if going east, in which latter case the traveler enjoys two Sundays or two Thursdays, as the case may be. It is most likely that this particular degree was decided on from the fact that, except a few scattered islands of Polynesia, there are large communities, with their vast commercial and social transactions, to be affected by the change.—Waterloo Reformer.

A WASP'S STRATEGY.

Mr. Seth Green says that one morning, when he was watching a spider's nest, a mud wasp alighted within an inch or two of the nest, on the side opposite the opening. Creeping noiselessly around toward the entrance to the nest, the wasp stopped a little short of it, and for a moment remained perfectly quiet. Then reaching out one of his antennae, he wriggled it before the opening and withdrew it. This had the desired effect, for the boss of the nest, as large as those two divisions of the world regarded as the great commercial rivals of the future. In twenty years there will be a national debt—we will be paying but one-tenth of the total taxation of Europe—and we will be a successful competitor with her in the markets of the world. Our fortunate position, our vigor, the non-existence here of a military machinery which withdraws from productive labor all men between nineteen and twenty-two, as in Continental Europe, and the great start we have will give us important advantages over countries that every hundred dollars earned must pay fifteen dollars to the State for the various public demands before it is possible to begin to count profits for those counteracted in the industry. Our Eng-

—Why should a postal card be spoken of in the feminine gender? Because it can't keep a secret.

—If you would have a clear vision, never put your "eye" in your mouth.

—Below will be found a specimen of some of the literature that was printed at Lord Beaconsfield's during the late campaign in England. One can hardly wonder that the poor man verberated under assaults of so very terrible a nature. It is entitled the "Political Alphabet."

A was an artful, unprincipled man. B was the man who had the most to say. C was the man who had the most to say. D was the man who had the most to say. E was the man who had the most to say. F was the man who had the most to say. G was the man who had the most to say. H was the man who had the most to say. I was the man who had the most to say. J was the man who had the most to say. K was the man who had the most to say. L was the man who had the most to say. M was the man who had the most to say. N was the man who had the most to say. O was the man who had the most to say. P was the man who had the most to say. Q was the man who had the most to say. R was the man who had the most to say. S was the man who had the most to say. T was the man who had the most to say. U was the man who had the most to say. V was the man who had the most to say. W was the man who had the most to say. X was the man who had the most to say. Y was the man who had the most to say. Z was the man who had the most to say.

—Good orthodox druggmen are usually considered the pillars of the church to which they belong.