

BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

FOR PRESIDENT, 1880.
Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.

The choice of Pennsylvania, subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention. This (20th Pa.) district practically unanimous and instructed for him.
"I wish to speak for the millions of all political parties, and in their name to declare that the Republican must be strong enough, and shall be strong enough, to protect the weakest of its citizens in all their rights."—JAMES G. BLAINE.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT,
Hon. Henry Green,
OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Hon. John A. Lemon,
OF BLAIR COUNTY.

Republican County Nominations.

Congress.
J. D. McJUNKIN, Esq., of Butler borough.
(Subject to the District Conference.)

Senate.
JOHN M. GREER, Esq., of Butler borough.
(Subject to the District Conference.)

Assembly.
WILLIAM P. BRAHAM, of Harrisville borough.
SYLVESTER D. BELL, of Millersburg borough.

District Attorney.
A. M. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., of Butler borough.

Associate Judge.
ABRAHAM MCANDLESS, of Butler township.

County Surveyor.
NATHAN M. SLATOR, of Butler borough.

The Butler convention being over and Republican nominations made now for the Chicago one—Grant, Blaine, or who?

The delegate who gave up his seat in the Convention, on Monday, is censured almost as much as the man who took it was rebuked. The Convention sat down heavy on the substitute.

We have waited up to the time that it is necessary to go to press, for the full proceedings of the Return Judges in County Convention, and not being furnished us we have to defer their publication until next week.

The Lawrence county Republicans have nominated for Congress, Hon. W. S. Shellenberger; State Senate, George W. McCracken, of the *Guardian*; Assembly, Ellis Morrison and John N. Emory; District Attorney, I. Scott Irvin; Register and Recorder, L. Durban, of the *Courant*.

It is interesting, though not important, to recall just now the fact that of all the bolters against the "unit rule" in the National Conventions that Pennsylvania has produced, Senator Cameron was the first and chief. It was in 1868, and in Chicago, too. The Pennsylvania delegation then, as now, had been instructed by the State Convention to vote as a unit.—*Pittsburgh Leader*.

Mr. Dixon, present member of Congress from this district, placed the whole matter of appointing census enumerators for this county, in the hands of a certain candidate for Congress here, and yet it availed him not. Some of the enumerators appointed thought it necessary to ride their townships and electioneers, as if that was required to pay for their appointment. They must have taken a cheap view of the duties of the responsible offices they are to fill.

SUPERVISOR RICHMOND has announced that the pay of the enumerators for this county will be 25 cents for each name and 12 1/2 cents for each farm. Towns containing 2000 or more inhabitants are not included in these rates; in these the rate will be 2 cents per name. Each death 5 cents; establishments of producing industry, 15 cents each, etc. But no enumerator is to receive in excess of \$4 per day. Blank oaths have been sent to the enumerators and as soon as taken and returned, the other necessary blanks, with the commissions, etc., will be issued.

Serenaded.

On Monday evening, after the result of the primary election in this county was known, the Butler Cornet Band of this place called at the office of J. D. McJunkin, Esq., the nominee for Congress and honored him with what is termed a serenade. Mr. McJunkin returned thanks in a few brief and neat remarks and counseled moderation and harmony in the ranks of the party in the county. The band also called at the office of John M. Greer, Esq., the successful candidate for the Senate nomination of the county, who also returned his thanks for the honor of the visit. A. M. Cunningham, Esq., the successful candidate for District Attorney, was next called upon at his office, in the Brady Law Building, and also in a few well chosen words returned thanks. Dr. Bell, one of the successful candidates for the Assembly, who was in town at his hotel, the Willard House, was also visited, and returned thanks for the compliment. The affair was pleasant throughout.

The Democratic delegates from this Congressional district to the State Convention agreed upon M. Allen, of Titusville, and E. P. Gillespie, Esq., of this place, as delegates to Cincinnati; but by some hocus pocus arrangement, another set of delegates appeared, with J. B. Brawley, of Meadville, to represent the district at Cincinnati. These latter gentlemen were successful in receiving recognition as the legal delegates. It is said their seats will be contested at the National Convention.—*Greenville Advance*.

THE CONVENTION.

Considering the result of the primaries, as counted up in the convention of Return Judges on Monday, we can afford to pass by in silence some things very creditable to certain parties, that were attempted in the Convention. Had they succeeded the party must have suffered, and their failure was most significant and telling. The Convention was composed of gentlemen who had the best interests of the party in view, and who by their final action evinced a decided determination to prevent any unfairness of action in the Convention. The proceedings as a general thing were harmonious. The ticket nominated and the aggregate vote received by each candidate will be seen in another place. Full proceedings, with a table in detail of the primary vote will be furnished our readers next week. The Convention passed several resolutions, among them one authorizing the candidates nominated for Congress and Senate, Messrs. McJunkin and Greer, appear at their several Conferences to meet similar ones from the other counties in Conference.

AGGREGATE VOTE.

The following is the aggregate vote in the county for the different candidates, as cast at the Primaries last Saturday, and counted up by the Return Judges in convention on Monday last:

CONGRESS.
J. D. McJunkin, Esq., 2292
David Robinson, Esq., 2185

SENATE.
McJunkin's majority, 107
J. M. Greer, Esq., 2861
A. L. Campbell, Esq., 1530

ASSEMBLY.
Wm. P. Braham, Esq., 1642
S. D. Bell, Esq., 1516
S. S. Waldron, Esq., 1433
Thos. Hays, Esq., 1406
R. P. Scott, Esq., 1232
Wm. Irvine, Esq., 1222
Wm. Marshall, Esq., 454
Braham and Bell nominated.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
A. M. Cunningham, Esq., 1772
A. T. Black, Esq., 1490
K. Marshall, Esq., 1122
Cunningham's plurality, 282.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
Abm'c Mcandless, Esq., 1225
Alfred D. Wier, Esq., 729
David DeWitt, Esq., 479
Daniel Fiedler, Esq., 472
C. M. Brown, Esq., 332
Mcandless' plurality, 473.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Nathan M. Slator, Esq., 2807

The Nominees.

The names of the successful candidates for the different offices to elect in this county this fall will be seen at our mast head this week. They are all well and favorable known to the people of the county and need no special recommendation at our hands. Mr. McJunkin, the nominee for Congress, carried the county after a very warmly fought contest. He is a native of this county, and in the prime of manhood, being in the 41st year of his age. His own good name and upright character was a tower of strength to him, and there is very general satisfaction with his success. He will be presented by his friends to the other counties of the district, Crawford and Mercer, with equal claims and chances for the district nomination.

For the State Senate, John M. Greer, Esq., the present incumbent, is again presented by this county. The district is composed of Armstrong and Butler counties and if Mr. Greer can receive the nomination in the district he will be a strong candidate. The vote he received at our primaries indicates his hold upon the people of this county.

For the Assembly, two excellent men are nominated, Wm. P. Braham, Esq., of Mercer township, and Dr. Sylvester D. Bell, of Millersburg. Mr. Braham is perhaps as well known as any citizen of the county and has the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to a very high degree. Dr. Bell is perhaps less known, but the favorable report of him by all who know him added much to his nomination and is a guarantee that the people of the county will not be disappointed in the confidence they have expressed by their votes for him. He stands high in his profession as a physician and is a gentleman in all respects. He is a man of few words but of very good sense. Both he and Mr. Braham will make intelligent legislators and are pledged to the Republicans of the county by their good character if elected, to be found opposed to all corruption or ring rule in their capacity as members of the General Assembly of the State.

A. M. Cunningham, Esq., the nominee for District Attorney, is a young man of more than ordinary intelligence and will make a faithful and honest officer. The vote he ran is attributed to the good name he bears and the confidence and respect borne him by all who knew him. He displayed remarkable energy in his canvass, and his nomination is very gratifying to his numerous friends.

Ex-Sheriff, Abraham Mcandless, who has received the nomination for Associate Judge, is well known to the people of this county. By an accident, happening to him about a year ago, he is rendered a cripple for life. Few men have been more useful to their fellow citizens, and few men bear a better character for honesty and goodness of heart.

Nathan M. Slator, Esq., the nominee for County Surveyor, is well known to the people. He has held the office heretofore to the satisfaction of all, and will make an obliging and useful officer.

The Great Political Event.

The Republican National Convention assemblies at Chicago to-day. It is supposed it may be in session several days. The great struggle is for the nomination for the Presidency. We have heretofore given our views fully as to the candidates. The nomination will depend, we still believe, upon the proper disposal of the "unit rule" question as to the voting of the delegates. Gen. Grant has not a majority without the benefit of that rule. We believe it will be ignored and repudiated at the very start, and in that event we hope for the nomination of Blaine. The general impression is that bitter strife will take place, and that a "dark horse," or name not now prominently mentioned, will, as a compromise, carry off the prize. This may happen. But it is useless to speculate on the result. Elsewhere in our paper to-day will be found some views expressed and the latest dispatches from Chicago, from which our readers will be able to gather some idea of what is going on there. It is estimated that in addition to the delegates not less than fifteen thousand others will visit that city. These will generally be the active politicians of the country that go to help on the cause of their favorite candidate. No National Convention was ever so important. The news from it for the coming few days will be looked for with greatest interest. We hope for harmony and an acceptable nominee.

The National Convention.

CAMERON'S PLANS AT CHICAGO.
Of course Senator Cameron, when he calls the convention together, will be obliged to nominate for temporary chairman whomever the national committee selects; but it will be arranged to have some leading Grant delegate move to substitute the name of a Grant man for the place. On that there will have to be a vote by the convention, and an attempt will be made to enforce the unit rule when that vote is taken. Naturally some delegates from Pennsylvania, New York and other States will insist on voting differently from the majority of their delegations from those States; but Senator Cameron, who will decide that the unit rule is binding upon all delegations representing States in which it was adopted. If the anti-Grant men appeal from this decision and a vote is taken upon the appeal Senator Cameron will decide again that the unit rule must be enforced in this vote also.

The Grant men have been talking about this programme freely and assert, with the greatest apparent confidence, that by the help of Senator Cameron and the unit rule they will not only get a temporary chairman, but also that when it comes to the choice of permanent chairman they will secure him likewise by the same kind of tactics.

A BLAINE PROGRAMME.
The situation here is unchanged. The Grant men are confident, the Blaine men are hopeful. The leaders are coming in, and when Conkling and Cameron and the unit rule they will not only get a temporary chairman, but also that when it comes to the choice of permanent chairman they will secure him likewise by the same kind of tactics.

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HIS TOTAL CONCLUSION.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—An intimate friend of Senator Blaine represents him as sanguine of success at Chicago. He takes no stock in the stories that the Grant men will seize the Convention as they seized the Illinois State Convention. Indeed, he does not believe that they have strength sufficient to carry through a single independent proposition; that is, the third terms, when the test votes are made, will find themselves in the minority. As all the State Conventions have been held, Senator Blaine thinks he knows exactly where he is to stand on the first ballot. He counts upon 306 votes, or only 73 less than required to nominate. He expects to get on the second ballot, as he looks for the Grant forces to fall to pieces after the first ballot and their strength to scatter. It has been said all along that unless Grant was nominated on the first ballot he would not be longer before the convention. In this view of the case Blaine's nomination looks probable, and his friends are very confident. Blaine claims 18 votes from Pennsylvania and 15 from New York on the first ballot. These are incorporated in the estimate given above. His friends say that he knows just what he is talking about as regards these two States, and that he is positive if these 33 votes on the first ballot. If this is correct it will beat Grant beyond all question. Even his friends cannot figure out his nomination if 33 votes are lost from New York and Pennsylvania.

20 Yards for \$1.00.
Good Fast Colored Dress Goods, at RITTIG & RALSTON'S.

Garfield on the Unit Rule.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A correspondent interviewed Gen. Garfield yesterday evening on the unit rule as applied to the binding of delegates in the National Convention. He said: "Delegates to National Conventions are two classes—delegates at large and district delegates. The delegates at large, which are elected by State Conventions, are by virtue of their position, the representatives of the Convention to which they owe their official existence. The Convention has the undoubted right to instruct them to vote as it sees fit, but district delegates are either selected by the people of a district Convention, or else by delegates from a district to a State Convention. They are created by the people, and they should be left to obey the voice of the district, or when that is not well defined, to their own individual judgment. A State Convention has no right to dictate as to how they shall vote. This idea of States instructing to vote as a unit is the old Confederacy, and it is based on the theory that the State is supreme. A district delegate is in immediate relation to the people, and a State Convention has no right to abridge that representative power for the reason that he is not a creature of the Convention. A district delegate is in immediate relation to the people, and a State Convention has no right to abridge that representative power for the reason that he is not a creature of the Convention. A district delegate is in immediate relation to the people, and a State Convention has no right to abridge that representative power for the reason that he is not a creature of the Convention."

"This State unit instruction business is the introduction of the Confederate idea into a Union Convention, and the question is, shall the Confederate idea usurp the Union one and control its Convention? It is a Tammany Hall method of controlling a Convention, and it is introduced at Chicago it will be the first time that Tammany rule has captured a Republican Convention."

"Will the rule be broken at Chicago?"

"From what I hear I should say it would. The conflict of the Convention will be upon the unit rule. The struggles in the party are now centering around this one issue."

"Do you know whether there is a combination between the Blaine and Sherman men to break it down?"

"I know nothing about combinations of any kind whatever, but I believe that all, whether they be Grant, Blaine or Sherman, who are opposed to this anti-representative rule will unite to effect its destruction."

CENSUS INFORMATION.

A GLANCE AT THE INQUIRIES THAT WILL BE PUT TO THE PEOPLE THIS MONTH.

Yesterday the actual work of enumeration for the tenth census of the United States was begun. Suggestions and questions have been circulated, as well as the enumerators, are appended:

The enumerator is prohibited by law from delegating to any other person his authority to enter dwellings and to interrogate their inhabitants. The work of enumeration must be done by the enumerator in person, and cannot be performed by proxy. The schedule of population takes June 1, 1880, as a starting point, and includes the following questions: Name of street; house number; the name of each person in the family; the color, sex and age of each person; the relationship of each person to the head of the family; what persons are single, married, widowed or divorced, and who, if any, were married during the census year; the occupation of both males and females; the number of months any person has been unemployed during the census year; a statement of the sickness or temporary disability of any person at the time of the enumeration's visit; if there are any blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled or bed-ridden persons in the family; how many attended school within the census year; if there are any who cannot read or write; the place of birth of each person, and the places of birth of his or her father or mother. All persons will be included in this enumeration who are living on June 1, 1880, as well as those who have died since that time; but children who are born after that date will be omitted. The questions as to occupation, and the ability to read and write, are not to be asked with regard to children under ten years of age.

The schedule of agriculture contains 100 questions. The person who conducts the farm is to state if he is owner, or if he rents for money or a share of the products; what part of the farm is improved and what unimproved, the value of his farm, including land, fences, buildings, farming implements, machinery and live stock; the cost of fertilizers, the amount of farm wages, the number of weeks of hired labor, including house work, the estimated value of farm productions, and the average of grass lands mown and the products harvested in 1879; the horses, mules and neat cattle, and their products on hand June 1, 1880; the milk disposed of on hand June 1, 1880; the number of sheep, swine, goats, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, and other fowls, on hand June 1, 1880; the eggs produced in 1879; a statement of the crops in 1879 of barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, wheat, clover, peas, beans, flax, in its different forms, hemp, sorghum, and maple sugar and molasses, broom corn, hops, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, apples and peaches, with the total value of orchard products of all kinds; the value of produce sold from nurseries; the grape sold and the wine made; the value of produce sold from market garden, the honey and wax produced; the amount of wood cut in the forest, and the value of all forest products.

The schedule of manufactures excludes food and shoe factories, cheese and butter factories, flouring and grist mills, salt works, lumber mills and saw mills, brick yards and tile works, paper mills, coal mines, agricultural implement works and quarries, which will be reported on a special manufacturing schedule. In the general schedule of manufactures, the term "productive industry" is used to denote not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentering and coopering. Every shop is to be included, the production of which is \$500 annually, including cost of materials, and the kind of business is to be described specifically. The questions are as to the name of the corporation, company or individual; the name of the business, manufacture or product; the capital invested; the greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year; the average number of hands employed, including males above sixteen years, females above fifteen years, and children and youth; the number of hours of ordinary daily labor from May to November, and November to May; the average day's wages for skilled mechanics and unskilled laborers; the amount paid in wages during the year; the months in operation; the value of material, including mill supplies and fuel; the value of products, including jobbing and repairing; the kind and amount of power used, whether water or steam.

The census year for the schedule of mortality begins June 1, 1879, and continues to June 30, 1880. The important point in this schedule is as to disease or cause of death, including the primary disease and the complication, if any. Distinction as to paralysis, and in case of suicide, the means employed is to be stated. The general questions of the schedule relate to age, sex, color, condition as to marriage, nativity of the person enumerated, and of his or her father and mother; the occupation, month of death and cause of death of the person; the length of time of his or her residence in the county; the place where the disease was contracted, and the name of the attending physician. There are seven supplemental schedules relating to the "defective, dependent and delinquent classes." They call for an enumeration and an account of the condition of insane persons, idiots, deaf mutes, blind persons, homeless children, persons in prison, and paupers and indigent persons supported at the public expense.

Decorated Day.
The procession formed at the Court House, Saturday morning at 8 o'clock A. M., and then marched to the different cemeteries, in the following order: Chief Marshal and aids. Citizens Cornet Band. School Children. Soldiers Orphans. Butler Cornet Band. Aaron Sullivan Guards. Soldiers of the late war. Citizens in carriages.

After having decorated the graves of the soldiers in the different cemeteries, the procession then returned to the Court House, and organized by electing John T. Kelley Esq., President; Messrs. A. Russell and McLaughlin Vice Presidents, and the representatives of the press as Secretaries. After a short prayer by Rev. Ferguson, the President introduced the orator of the day, Geo. W. Fieger, Esq., who delivered a short, but very appropriate address, concluding it with a quotation from the beautiful poem, "Cover them over with Beautiful Flowers."

Newton Black, Esq., was then introduced, and recited a short poem, entitled, "We drank from the Same Canteen."

A vote of thanks was returned to the different organizations, which turned out in large numbers, especially the school children and Soldier's Orphans. The meeting then adjourned.

On Friday last the first barrel of flour from this year's wheat crop, reached N. Y. from America, (Pa.) and was sold by auction at the Produce Exchange for \$15. It will now be sent to Liverpool, where it will be re-sold in the same way, the proceeds to be devoted to the repairs of the Episcopal Church at America. Considering the remarkably early date at which the product came to market, and the worthy object in view, it is to be hoped, it seems to us that the members of the Exchange were very tame in their "bidding"; surely here was a splendid opportunity for vigorously "bidding" the flour market.

There is every indication of a stormy time at the Chicago Convention, and the Grant managers are evidently alarmed at the prospect. When such men as Gen. Garfield, Gov. Foster, Eugene Hale, and others of equal National reputation as Republican leaders openly announce their opposition to the right of a State Convention to bind district delegates by instructions and the unit rule, the Grant triumvirate see that the question must be fairly met and settled by the vote of the delegates. The tactics by which Cameron, Conkling and Logan have overborne the opposition to the right to term their respective State Conventions cannot be successfully resorted to in a National Convention. If they have enough delegates pledged to Grant to nominate him, they can afford to dispense with the unit rule. If they have not, the friends of all the other candidates will naturally combine to vote against the delegates to State Conventions. General Garfield sums up the arguments which will be used and which are not easy to answer. He holds that the delegates chosen to represent districts are creatures of the district and not of the State Convention, which has no right to dictate how they shall vote. State delegates—the unit rule—is the old Confederate theory that the State is supreme.

Butler Markets.

BUTTER.—Good 12 1/2 cents per lb. BACON.—Plain sugar cured hams 11 cts. 1/2 lb; shoulders, 5 cts. 1/2 lb; Brans—White, 9 1/2 cts. 1/2 bush. CHICKENS.—25 to 30 cts. per pair. EGGS.—12 to 14 cts. per doz. CORN MEAL.—2 cts. 1/2 lb. CORN.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. OATS.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. RYE.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. SALT.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. SUGAR.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. WHEAT.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. HAY.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. STRAW.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. LARD.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. BUTTER.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. EGGS.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. CHICKENS.—10 to 12 cts. per pair. BACON.—10 to 12 cts. per lb. CORN.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. OATS.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. RYE.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. SALT.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. SUGAR.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. WHEAT.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. HAY.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. STRAW.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. LARD.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. BUTTER.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. EGGS.—10 to 12 cts. per bush. CHICKENS.—10 to 12 cts. per pair. 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