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

Entered at the Postoffice at Butler second-classs matter.

Republican National Ticket, FOR PRESIDENT, 1880. GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, 1880, HON. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Of New York. 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 County. Senate. JOHN M. GREER, Esq., of Butler borough.

(Subject to the District Conferen Assembly. WILLIAM P. BRAHAM, of Mercer township.

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

Associate Judge. ABRAHAM McCANDLESS, of Butler to

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

There are some of our subscribers falling behind to such an extent in their subscription accounts, and the up bad feeling. Their policy is to rule present, that we have to request their be held responsible. early attention to the same.

TURN out and hear Mr. Grow in the Court House on Friday evening, the

GEN. ECKLEY and A. G. Williams Esq., will address the Garfield and Arthur Club at Centreville, on Tuesday evening next, 14th inst.

Mr. Wm. Crookshank has on exhibition in front of the Court House, his celebrated driller, the "Farmers Favorite." This is said to be one of the best drillers now in use among the farmers He has sold some twenty-five of them in this county. He will exhibit it at our coming Fair, September 21st.

STATE elections, in what are regarded as close or contested States, will come off in the following order Maine on next Monday, Sep. 13th, Colorado on Oct. 5, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia on Oct. 12. The results in Indiana and Ohio will have quite an effect on the Presidential election. Maine will certainly go Republican, and Ohio as well. Indiana will be

THE assertion of Thomas Robinson through the Eagle that he had pro-County Committee to a certain paper on the Congressional nomination turns out just as we suspected. We have called twice for the publication of said names, and now call again for them. This is but one of the many falsehoods being put in circulation by a defeated candidate and some men of like character. No committee could stultify itself in the manner alleged. For them so to do would be as illtimed as ill-advised.

A DEMOCRATIC paper quotes Hancock's remark that, in this campaign, the people are the leaders. Yes, and they are satisfied. They are at work with brain and hand in every department of labor, and they are prospering at their work. Every lurid furnace blaze in the country is a beacon to guide the Republican party to victory each blow on every one of all the thousands of anvils is a campaign argument in our behalf; every dollar of debt paid and every cent saved, by reason of liberal wages, is another, and no man, to whom the Lord has given common sense and a common patriotism, can deem a change from all the far-reaching prosperity of this crowning year of our American greatness, either possible or desirable.

COURT.

The regular September Term of our Courts opened on Monday of this week with Judge McJunkin and Associates Storey and Dodds on the Bench.

No other than the grand jury are present this week, which body is now in session acting upon bills, etc., brought before it. Next week a traverse jury will be present and criminal cases tried, a full account of which, as well as of bills found this week, will be given our readers.

MEETING ATSARVERSVILLE. The Buffalo township Garfield and Arthur Club had another rousing meeting at Sarversville on Saturday evening last. A torch-light procession, two martial bands, one from Leasureville and one from Bricker's Mill, and a brass band from Saxonburg, enlivened the occasion. The ladies were in attendance. The Miss Hershbergers presented the Club with a fine banner of their own making and bearing the inscription "To save the Nation, vote for Garfield and Arthur." R. P. Scott and G. W. Fleeger, Esq'rs., of Butler, made eloquent and able speeches to the

Republican meeting in the Court House on next Friday evening.

THE position of the Congressional nomination in this district remains about the same. The only practicable and fair proposition for a settlement that has been made was that of Mr. McJunkin to Mr. Miller, to each choose a friend and have a third party as umpire outside the district. This was agreed to by Mr. Miller and a paper drawn up, naming Lieut. Governor Stone as the said third party. But Mr. Miller as usual went back on his own agreement. This is the second time he has done so. His doing so the first time, at the Mercer Conference, has been the sole cause of all the trouble now existing. And yet he and his friends keep up a blustering and a pretense that they have offered thus and so. They, for instance, talk about the committees of the three counties again neeting and voting on the question, while they know that that is impossible and impracticable, from one fact alone, and that is, that there are two commit tees in Crawford county, both claiming to be the regular one.

We forbear further remarks at present in the hope that reason will prevail. The great mass of the Republicans of this county insist on Mr. Mc-Junkin standing to his rights, and the rights of this county. He was the first nominated, and has the best and most regular nomination. Mr. Miller was the bolting party, and took a second nomination from the Dick faction of the time to give it. The course of his friends here and elsewhere is, and has

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The officers of all Republican march ing clubs throughout the county are respectfully requested to send their of men enrolled, to the Secretaries of the Garfield & Arthur Club of Butler, tee contemplate holding a grand mass parade and torchlight procession of all the clubs in the county, at Butler, metime after the middle of October 1880, and the importance of communicating the desired information should

J. T Donly, Wm. H. Lusk, Sec'ys. GROW COMING.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow will speak Friday evening, 10 inst.

This will probably be the only opportunity our citizens will have of Legislature of 1861. hearing this distinguished gentleman and orator during this campaign. Therefore let there be a general turnout to hear him. Republicans throughlooked to with the greatest interest as both parties are claiming it and its vote may decide the Presidential con- and eloquent speakers in the land, than Galusha A Grow. He always sound the key notes of the campaign. Let there be a rousing meeting to greet cured the names of a majority of our him in the Court House on Friday evening.

Nominated.

The Democratic conferees of this Senatorial district, Armstrong and Butler counties, met in Conference at Freeport last week and nominated Jacob Ziegler, Esq., of this place, as the Democratic candidate for the State Senate We congratulate our brother of the Herald upon this honor conferred upon him by his party friends. The district is about one thousand honor, unless some "streak of luck" should strike "Uncle Jake," as he is ler is a very clever man, but politically he is on the wrong side, and, like wrong direction to-day.

The Greenbackers of this county had another meeting in this place on Monday last. Although apparently few in number at present, yet they seem determined to keep up their organization at least. Two years ago they had a considerable following in this county, but from all we can see or learn their ranks are greatly reduced. And indeed it is difficult to see any ground they have to stand on at present, with any show of reason. Just Mr. Plummer in his speech in the

We understand they completed their county ticket as follows: Congress W. C. Plummer, of Crawford county; State Senate, left to conferees; Assem bly, John A. Brawley, of Parker township, and one to to be filled by committee; District Attorney, S. H. Piersol, Esq., of Butler; Associate Judge, Allen Dunn, of Franklin township.

Doctor Sutherland, of Petrolia, was appointed Chairman of the County

Mr. Plummer having already re ceived the nomination of his friends in Crawford and Mercer counties, is therefore their candidate for Congress in this district

Hon. Thos. M. MARSHALL, of Pitts large assemblage. It was estimated burgh, made a Republican speech at that not less than five hundred people Williamsport, Pa., last week to a very burgh, made a Republican speech at

GALUSHA A. GROW will speak at the THE ENORMITY OF THE ACT.

We met recently an o'd Republican of this State who, in the course of a conversation with him on politics past toral votes, we need only New York and present, had occasion to refer to the enormity of the act of the Legislature of 1861 in repealing the Tonnage
Tax law. The subject of Ex. Governor

Tax law. The subject of Ex. Governor Curtin's present candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress, in his district, was the one we were onversing on, and Governor Curtin's for which Lee and Stonewall Jackson change from a Republican to a Demo- fought, Senator Hampton denies havcrat was what called forth the remarks ing made. But whether he said exabout the Tonnage Tax repeal. This actly the words attributed to him or old gentleman stated that Curtin, then Governor, had received, as his share, the large sum of \$55,000 for his approval of the bill repealing the law. He gave the particulars of how the money was paid the Governor by the as Lee's and Jackson's was. He feels, money was paid the Governor by the as most white men of his section feel, Pennsylvania Railroad company for that "the South" is something worthy his signature to the bill. The amount of a devotion which can not be paid to the Railroad got clear of paying the Union. We certainly do not re-State by the repeal, and which was then due and unpaid, was upwards of a million of dollars. Some eight hundred thousand dollars of this was al-ready in the shape of judgments the State had obtained against the Railroad company for back years unpaid taxes. The balance, some two hundred thousand dollars, was also about due Union men had been defeated, and the and similar legal proceedings were being instituted to compel the Railroad to pay up. It was under these circumstances that the Railroad conceived the plan of getting the Legislature to repeal the law, thus taking off the tax. How the Railroad succeeded is a mat-Crawford county, who had no right at ter of history. The law was not only repealed, thus cutting off all future revenue to the State from this Railroad tax, but actually relieving the Railroad of the \$800,000 due upon the same are so much needed by us at or ruin. And if defeat comes they will judgments that had been obtained. The old gentleman in speaking of this great outrage of the Legislature, in not only repealing the law for the future but in releasing the Railroad from payment of the back taxes then due, became very emphatic in his denuncinames and addresses, with the number ation of the Legislature for passing the law, and of Gov. Curtin for signing it. The tax had been imposed without delay. The County Commit- when the State had granted the charter for building the Railroad along the route of our then State canals. These canals it seems had cost the State some eighty millions of dollars to build. The making of the Railroad destroyed their business-as was well known it would-and rendered them useless to the State. Hence the tax on the tonnage or freight carried by the road was imposed, so as to remunerate the State for the loss of nearly all her public imn the Court House at Butler on next provements. And hence the repeal of that law was the great ontrage inflicted on the taxpayers of the State by the

THE CAT OUT AT LAST.

Among the resolutions passed by the Dick side of the Crawford county Republican Committee at a late meeting of the same, on August 24, ult., was one in substance as follows:

Dick was entitled to a renomination; and that his voluntary retirement, when it was in his power to take the nomination, was a personal sacrifice

in the interest of harmony" etc. That the above may be better understood we will state, that the "nomination" referred to above was the one that was given to Mr. Miller, of Mercer, by the Greenville meeting of Aug. 5th, at which the Miller and Dick conferees were alone present. So here it appears that after all Mr. Dick could have gotten that "nomination" -had it "in his power to take it." and would not, but give it to Mr. Miller. Republican and of course it is but an This confirms what the Butler conferees observed at the regular Conference at Mercer on July 6th. Everyrenerally called. Personally Mr. Zieg- thing there, as well as everything before that time, pointed to the fact that Miller and Dick understood one an-Hancock, his gun is "pinten" in the other and that Miller was to nominate Dick at Mercer, provided he, Miller, succeeded in getting the Dick conferees into that conference. But that failed. The Greenville meeting of Dick and Miller was the next thing that followed. And now we have it announced by the Dick faction in Crawford, his own county, that Miller, of Mercer, was still willing to give that government. Is it the one upon which bolting nomination to Dick, but Dick declined it, although he had it "in his power to take it." We refer to this admission now for the purpose of showing Miller's double dealing and trifling in this whole matter. He pretended States, such as to encourage the hope the reverse has come to the country all along that he wanted the nominafrom what they predicted two years tion himself, and a great stress was, ago in regard to our financial affairs. and continues to be made on the claims And no change in our financial system of his, Mercer county, to a nomination. could certainly be advisable at present. He now puts his whole case, we may Mr. Plummer in his speech in the say, upon the merits of his county of Court House on Monday evening ad- Mercer. But here we now have the vanced nothing new. It was com- fact acknowledged, that so late as at that "the South" would do better for posed of the same old arguments that the Greenville meeting of himself and us than the North? time has shown not to be well founded. Dick, he was willing to waive those claims and to nominate Dick, but Dick since the abstractions of State soverrefused to take such a nomination and turned around and offered it to Miller. who did take it. What consideration cal force have disappeared-why does was Mr. Miller giving at that time to Senator Hampton still speak of it as the claims of Mercer county? None.
And all this accounts for why he be "solid?" Why is a Republican And all this accounts for why he wanted the Dick bolters admitted at Mercer. He has been the cause of all the trouble we have in this Congres-

> THE telephone is being introduced are to be tried, anything unjust to-ward any section of the country? If habilitation of the discredited doctrine of the State sovereignty, the return of into all our cities and large towns in the United States.

sional district, and while a few disap-

large promises to Mr. Miller, we again

assure him that the Republicans of But-

ler county will stand by Mr. McJunkin,

their own man and the regular nomi-

In a late speech at Staunton, Vir-Republican administration, or by Reginia, Senator Wade Hampton said: "With a united South casting 138 elec-States, or by Democrats? The "South" s not "solid" because of Republican nisconduct. The Democratic party is in power in every Southern State. It has everything its own way, and there is nothing in any Republican platform or performance which threatens in any manner any constitutional right of any citizen. The victory of "the South" declaration that the principles which this election would not, therefore, be redress of any wrong. It would be merely the transfer of the government the control of the most sectional of ections, which would not hesitate to use the whole power at his command not, he made the speech, and the to compensate itself for alleged wrongs, speech says nothing else. We do not and it would be the national approval mean, of course, that he intends to an-nounce another war, but he desires the of political theories subversive of national liberty. It can not be supposed supremacy of "the South" in the that such a radical and alarmin Union. His loyalty is to his section, change of administration would confirm the present business prospers, the country; that the most dangerous financial quackeries would not at once threaten industrial tranquility; and that projects of recompense for all kinds of alleged losses would not improach Senator Hampton, or any other Democrat, for holding views for which mediately follow. This would be he was willing to give his life, nor do 'change" with a vengence, but not we suppose that he or any other Southwith advantage to any conceivable inerest.-Harper's Weekly. Conciliation of the South. ever he may now think of the power, of the national government If the

situation had been reversed, and we

government dissolved, undoubtedly we

should have held that this event of the

war did not determine the justice of the victorious view. We do not sup-

pose that "the South." for which Sen-

ator Hampton speaks, has changed its

nind, except in regard to methods. It

would not attempt, under the circumstances, any kind of open rebellion,

nor the restoration of slavery. In that

sense it is loyal. But it does unques-tionably mean to control the govern-

ment, if it can obtain control by the

most resolute suppression of the op-posing vote at the South, and by suc-

cess, as Senator Hampton says, in

wo or three Northern States. His ap-

peal is, "Will Virginia sacrifice the

South?" It is not, in our judgment, possible that upon a free and hones

vote of the people of this country

the old party associations and divis-ions continue, intrust the government

to the section and men and principles

which attempted its destruction, what-

ever their acquiescence in the inevita-ble. We do not object to any body of

voters endeavoring to acquire ascen-

dency by legitimate means, but we ob-

ject emphatically to an election car-ried by the Alabama plan and the tissue ballot. We presume no intelli-gent man believes that the vote in the

Southern States will be in any sense

However much this sectional aspec

of politics is to be regretted, the fact

tself is undeniable, and it must be ac-

cepted. Senator Hampton states frank-ly and clearly the alternative offered

by the candidacy of Garfield and Han-cock. He puts it fairly and plainly.

The election of Hancock is government by the South; the election of Garfield is government by the North.

The sectional names are inevitable

They describe the two forces that have

always contended for the mastery. The

contest is the key of our politics, and

it will continue, whatever the name of

parties or the aspect of elections, until

it reaches a natural end by the abso-

lute supremacy of one idea over the other. For a generation "the South.

slavery, and the Democratic party

have been different expressions of the

same political element. We shall not

discuss the causes of this fact; but

when the ascendency of the South was

gle it was overpowered. It has re

sumed its place in the Union, and

hopes now to obtain the mastery of the government. "We need only New

York and Indiana," says Senator

Hampton, "and I think we shall have them." The Democratic party does

not pretend to hope for success ex-

cept by the solid electoral vote of "the South." Democratic success, there-

fore, would be wholly a Southern vic-

the Democratic party disappears. The

our whole previous political situation; and admitting that the South has an

equal right with any other political

force to control the government if it

constitutionally can, is it desireable that it should? Is there any great

public and national object which i

more likely to be obtained by a South

ern than by a Northern administra-tion? "The South" is a political

phrase, like the North. It describes

certain principles, policies, traditions,

tendencies, a certain general spirit and character, which are familiar to every

voter who knows our history. There

is a Southern theory of the Constitu-tion and the Union. It is as old as the

patriotic and intelligent men wish to

see the government administered? Are

put into practice in the social, industri-

al, commercial, educational, and politi-

cal systems and development of those

that in control of the government they

would do more and better for the

And why, since slavery is gone

eignty are not to be reduced to prac-

tice, since the reasons for the exis-

tence of the South as a distinct politi-

vote assumed to be hostile to "the

South?" "The South," it must be re-

membered, is not only the political force and theory that we have men-

tioned, but it is now used by the Dem-

which in the days of the old "South'

judged by Republican Administration.

Is there in the measure of this Admin-

ristation, which is that by which we

sectional alternative is the result of

Deduct the "solid South," and

vould in this generation, and while

osing vote at the

fair or honest.

The great problem which the Amerian public, or at least the Northern and major portion of it, has had to wrestle with for the last ninety odd years is how to conciliate the South. The attitude of the States south of Mason and Dixon's line has been habitually that of a spoiled child. Inordinately selfish, quick tempered and petulant the unwise policy was early adopted of giving way to them on every occasion simply to preserve the peace. They came to regard themselves not merely as so many States of the Federal Union, but as being of themselves a political entity called "the South," whom they conceived as the feminine gender. This querulous female has always needed a good deal of coaxing and fine words to keep her in anything like a good humor. interests and her honor were so easily chronic state of apology for offenses which, with the best intentions, it was always unwillingly giving. It was impossible to please her, however. Those of the North who resisted her demands were regarded with deadly hostility, while those who adopted a contrary course they nicknamed doughfaces, and made little attempt at disguising the contempt in which they

cates of a strong government and those who still clung to the idea of a mere confederacy. The South, however, ready to yield everything to the threat of disunion, allowed the slave States alone of the thirteen to have representation in Congress based on property.

The removal of the National Capital from the Keystone State, the natural is familiar.

General Butler is a "smart" man, centre of the Union as it then existed, o the banks of the Potomac was a quiescence to Hamilton's financial policy and to put a stop to its mutter- his support of General Hancock, for ings of disunion. The whole history of the Federal Government, from its formation until Fort Sumpter was fired upon, is a series of concessions to a fon Gen. Weaver or Gen. Dow. South always solid for its own advantage. It was by this means that, though a minority in population, wealth and intelligence, it imperiled by the election of Lincoln, it flew to arms, and after a hard strug-Using secessions as a standing menace, were paramount. To dispute them was instantly to bring home to the offender

each other in covering him with obthe extravagant concessions which th compromisers of 1861 were so ready and anxious to make, she might have centinued to nominate, perhaps, to the present day. The North was always ready to yield everything for pea and only accepted war when the proffered olive branch was rejected with scorn and the national flag greeted with shot and shell. The spoiled child had, however, in this instance gone too far, and was astonished at receiving one of the most terrible drub bings on record. To reconcile her to her defeat, to make her rather glad of it, in fact, by reviving the old plan of unlimited concession has been the pol-icy steadily adhered to by Northern Democracy. To this end they have aided and abetted the South in its practicle nullification of the Constitutional amendments adopted since the war. They have enabled it to again control both houses of Congress, and now furnish a Presidential candidate whose election will place the South as com-pletely in control of the National Government as it was in the days of Pierce

the historical results of those views, and Buchanan Will the process of conciliation be then complete and sectionalism at last at an end? With the Executive, Legislative and-by the process of adding twelve new Judges to the Supreme Court-the Judiciary Departments unwhole Union than the constitutional der the control of the South, will the views and social and industrial sys-"bloody chasm" be closed and pacifi-cation concluded? It is, we think, tems of "the North?" Upon any spe-cific subject, questions of finance and currency, or taxation, or protection of probable that the South will then ask no more favors, as its will would b law. The language of request would be heard no more, but instead of it the words of command. When the Southern Brigadiers gained the ascendency in the National Capitol the Union sol diers who were employees about the principles" for which the Democratic building were at once discharged and party, controlled by the Solid South, is now contending. Confederate soldiers put in their place. When these same Brigadiers have complete control of the purse-strings of the Nation, is it reasonable to suppose that they will consent to vote sions to the Union soldiers while the wearers of the gray go unrewarded? When the principle for which Lee and Jackson fought shall have triumphed will their followers be forgotten? There is nothing in the record of the pointed men in Butler, headed by a defeated candidate, may be making leave promises to M. M. W. be making successfully cowed the colored vote, men who now dominate in Democratic counsels to warrant such a conclusion The proposed scheme of conciliation and overthrow of sectionalism would did not exist. This South is arrayed against Republicanism as its mortal not only be humiliating to the North but without doubt, extremely expen oe. Now Republicanism is to be sive. Pensions for the rebel soldiery

and payment for all the Southern prop

erty destroyed in the war, the canoni-

zation of the rebel leaders the re-

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. there be any trouble or injustice in the the North to its old abject and apolo-Southern States to-day, is it caused by getic attitude to the South, the com Republican administration, or by Republicans within or without these gained for the victors are each essential to the completion of the much-desired reconciliation between the North and the South Sectionalism will end when there is but one section, and that th only when the North shall have un conditionally surrendered .- Philade phia Press.

Southern Justice. The story of the experience of W.

L. Sprung, a Special Deputy Collector of the Internal Revenue, will illustrate the true Southern spirit. Sprung was an efficient and zealous public servant, and by his pursuit of the moonshiners of South Carolina he incurred the hatred of their friends and sympathizers. In one encounter with the gentry Sprung's brother was killed ; in anoth er he himself was obliged to kill an as sailant in self-defense. For this he was arrested and an attempt made to take him to the interior and lynch him. The United States Court promptly released him on habeas corpus, when he was rearrested on a trumped up charge of stealing a watch, sentenced to three years' confinement in the State Penitentiary, and, upon repre sentation that he was a dangerous character, condemned to wear the ball and chain. Strenuous efforts have been made by President Hayes and Secre tary Sherman to secure his release, but although the injustice of the convic tion was admitted by the State author ities, they have been until this week deterred by cowardice from granting a pardon. He reached Washington last Thursday after having suffered for two years punishment severe enough for any felon, for no worse offense than having done his sworn duty to the United States Government. Truly, the Solid South is in a fine state to receive control of the reins of the Gov

General Butler. General Butler, like Colonel Forney as retured to the Democratic party The General has labored zer for many years to secure the Republi interests and her honor were so easily can nomination for the Governorship affected that the North was kept in a of Massachusetts, but his success has been disproportioned to h's zeal. He was elected to Congress after the war, and was an extreme Republican, and at times a conspicuous political figure. He was especially derided and de-nounced by the Massachusetts Democrats to whom he now returns in order to take command of them. But the General was never at home in the same political camp with Senator Sumper and Governor Andrew. Gov. Andrew, indeed, always looked upon The Constitution is a series of compromises between the large States and the small, and between the advoschool, which was not his, or Sumner's or that of Massachusetts.

For the last few years General But needed some special concession pecu-liar to itself to secure its adherence to the Union, and the North, even then learning to the secure is adherence to and has stumped Massachusetts as a Gubernatorial candidate. His amusing appropriation or thest of the regu-lar Democratic Convention two or three years since, with the indignant

but it has been sometimes thought conus to the South to secure its ac- that he was altogether too smart. There is no significance whatever in

Speaking Out.

Democratic journals in the North will take notice that Will H. Kernan make its policy the policy of the nation. has not been for some time connected with the Okolona States, and that any its will and its rule in the United States | jerky outbreak of firey untamed State Sovereignty sentiment in that Mississippi paper can no longer be charged the charge of "stirring up sectional upon the "importation from the North strife," while both sections vied with whose object is to misrepresent the whose object is to misrepresent the South." That "noble old Roman," Colonel Harper, that "true exponent Had the South designed to accept of Mississippi opinion," has the paper in his own hands now, and speaks the "real sentiment of his section." And this is what he says in the latest is-

sue of the States: The States are the supreme power of the Government. They made it.

They can command it. Like the King, they can do no wrong. Their will is the law of the case. They know no master but God. They have made the Constitution-

hey can alter or amend it. They are wise, They are just, They are patriotic, They are liberal, They despise brute force,

They hate coercion, They love law, They will die by liberty, They are the Government. The Federal Government is but a

elegated authority. It never was. It never will be, It indeed never can be

Sovereign

It is beneath, and not above the It is subordinate, not superior to the

It is the mere agent of the States. The State's rights theory of this Government must be recognized. It is the land of the land; It must be respected; It must be obeyed-

When this is done, a Federal Union will be perpetuated by consent. Those are the principles for which the Southern States went into rebellion and which Lee and Jackson fough for four years. They are "the same

It is the pride of nearly all the Con federate Brigadiers to "wear the gray' as a testimony of their devotion to the principles for which they fought with Lee and Jackson, but Hancock laid aside his "blue" to please the rebel women of New Orleans. If he were President he would be ready to hand over the control of the Government to Jeff Davis, who is the ablest surviving representative of the principles for which Lee and Jackson and the other

wearers of the "gray" fought. Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.—Post.

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BUGLE TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS.

SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS. Spanish, Guipure, and French LACES. SUNDRIES. Zephyrs, Saxony Yarns, Shetland and Germantown Wool, German and Cash-

mere Knitting Yarns, Corsets, Skirts, Underwear, Scarfs, Laces, Knit Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at lowest New York prices. **ROSENBAUM & CO.,**

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September 1st, 1880. EALL DRESS GOODS

New Striped Silk Velvets, New Black and Colored Brocade Silk Velvets elegant goods, \$2 to \$5 per yard. New Satins and Plain Velvets for Skirts, Cos-tumes and Trimmings, blacks and all colors. New Old Gold Silk Brocade, for trimmings, at All-Wool French Cashmeres, At 37½c per yard, in all the best shades. ocial value in fine Colored French Cashmer at 62½ and 75c. One case 44-inch

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At \$2, elegant goods, and worth \$2.50, New Black Brocades and Folka Spots in vario sizes, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and up to \$3.50 per yard.

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At 65, 75, 90c and \$1.

Special and absolutely best values and make obtainable in Black Dress Silks, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2, and up to \$4 Black Trimming Silks 50 to 75c per yard. Two assorted cases Black Satin d'Lyon, \$1.50 to \$3.50, best value yet offered. At 75c, usual value \$1 per yard.

All-Wool Black French Cashmeres at 37½, 50c, but direct special attention to our Black Cashmeres at 65, 75, 87½ and \$1.

40-inch Goods at these prices, 46-inch Goods at these latter prices.

Ex. ex. fine Black Cashmeres, \$1.12½, \$1.25 up. Special and unequaled bargains Black Silk Warp Henriettas, At \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.62\frac{1}{2}, \$1.75 and up to \$2.50.

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