

BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEBLEY, PROP'RS.

Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class matter.

ENGLAND and the Boers have arranged terms of peace.

THE murdered Czar has been interred at St. Petersburg with great ceremony and pomp.

THE President has nominated Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Minister to France.

THE correct name of the post master at the re-established office of Holyoke, this county, is Henry L. Young.

ACCORDING to Venner there will be one cold dip yet and this month end with rain and slush, when all will be over of winter.

THE Republican primaries of Beaver county for this year will be held on the 26th of May, for nominating county ticket, etc.

UNDER the new constitution just passed, the general election in Indiana will be held hereafter in November, instead of October as formerly.

KING of Ashantee, in Africa, will make war on England. The kings of several thousand shanties in Ireland are anxious to do the same thing—Ez.

STATE TREASURER Butler, says he will stress the opinion of Attorney General Palmer and not pay any member of the Legislature a cent over the salary of \$1,000.

THE Harrisburg Patriot suggests that the Standard Oil Company, instead of the State of Pennsylvania, erect a monument to Colonel Drake, the discoverer of petroleum.

THE effect of the recent opinion of the law officer of the State will be to keep Senators and Representatives more closely at work. There will now be less running home and elsewhere by the members. It had become notorious that many members did not put in half the time they were sworn to do at Harrisburg, the other half being spent traveling on the railroads with free passes and away from their public duties to attend to their private interests.

PETITIONS are being forwarded to the Legislature from Lawrence county praying for the erection of that county into a separate judicial district, with a President Judge of its own. If this can be done there should be no objection from any quarter. But it is thought a direct constitutional difficulty is in the way, she not having 40,000 a population. Lawrence naturally should be joined with Beaver county for a district, neither of which under the recent census, have the requisite population for a separate district. Besides, they are closely connected geographically, and have railroad connection that gives convenient communication between them, which is not the case as regards this county. Whether the present Legislature will act in the premises, which it is necessary it must do, is now very doubtful. If it does not Butler and Lawrence will still remain in a district.

DEATH OF WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL.—It was with more than ordinary regret that the citizens of this place, and doubtless of all who knew him in this county, heard of the death of Mr. William J. Campbell, at Millersburg, on last Wednesday evening. Mr. Campbell lived at the Glade Mills, Middlesex township, this county for many years past and no man was more respected or had more influence with all his neighbors. He removed to Millersburg about four years ago where he was engaged in mercantile business. Three years ago he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Register and Recorder of the county and only failed by 17 votes of being successful. He was announced as a candidate again this year and his friends had great hopes of his success. But death has removed him from the list and we take his name out of the same sharing the common regret of all who knew him. He was aged about 55 years. His remains passed through here on Friday last for interment in Middlesex township.

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS.

A corps of engineers, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we understand are to be in this place this week. Their work is reported to be the surveying a route from here to Homewood, Beaver county, on the Fort Wayne and Chicago road, with the object of a shorter freight line from the west than that by Pittsburg now afforded. This would pass down the Connoquessing from here and give Butler the much desired outlet. In the meantime the Narrow Gauge interests are moving in the same direction, and it looks now as if we would have one road certainly made down the creek this summer. This is now the general belief of our people. And at the same time the prospects appear good for a speedy connection with the Shenango and Hilliard's Mill road. The President and Superintendent of this road were in this place last week and spoke confidently of the present road they are making down into Slippery Rock, Cherry and Clay Tps., being continued to Butler. The coal is the great object, and the branch leaves the Shenango road at or near New Hope Station, Cherry township. This would develop the very heart of our county and give us a direct outlet Northward. That it would be a great paying road is beyond a doubt.

PALM SUNDAY comes on April 10, Good Friday April 15, and Easter Sunday April 17, this year.

WE are indebted to our friend Mr. Robert R. McClung, now of Jewell City, Kansas, for a well gotten up and finely bound copy of the "First Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, for 1877-8."

THE BALD RIDGE WELL.

The new oil well near here, and which for the past week or more has created a new and lively interest in oil matters, is located on what is known as the Bald Ridge, about five and a half miles south west from Butler, on a direct line towards Evansburg, and about six and a half miles from the latter place. That oil, in promising quantity, has been obtained is now fully established. The rock or sand appears to be better than at any well heretofore drilled in this vicinity. At 1,620 feet the third sand rock was struck and the oil appeared. The tubing for the well passed through here last week and this week it is said will demonstrate the amount of the production. In our next issue we hope to give a more reliable and particular account of the enterprise. The depth, 1,620 feet, at which the oil rock was struck at this well, proves that all the wells formerly put down heretofore were not drilled deep enough. We remember that for the first one drilled here, near the Walter & Boos mill in this place, in 1862, the contract was but for 600 feet in depth. Other wells drilled near here since did not reach 1,000 feet when abandoned. This all indicates that the rock they were not sunk to the oil rock. The tubing at the new Bald Ridge well commenced yesterday.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE PAY MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Attorney General Palmer, the law officer of the Commonwealth, rendered a decision last week to the effect that the pay of members of our Legislature is limited by the Constitution of the State to a salary, and that any per diem or other pay is therefore unconstitutional. The Constitution says "the members shall receive such salary" per session "as shall be fixed by law and no other compensation whatever." This would seem to be a plain provision of the new State Constitution. The Legislature of 1874, whose duty it was to carry it out, and have said salary "fixed by law," seems to have done so in a very peculiar manner. For the act of 1874, after fixing the compensation or salary of members at one thousand dollars per session, undertook to say in effect, that one hundred and fifty days should compose a session; and that if the Legislature continued in session more than "one hundred days," that then "ten dollars per diem" should be allowed each member for a period "not to exceed fifty days at any one session." The most singular thing about this, and that was noticed at the time, was that ten dollars a day was just the same amount, in proportion, that one thousand dollars had been for the hundred days. So that if they continued in session more than the hundred days they received just the same amount of pay daily for the following fifty days that they in fact received for any of the previous hundred days. And the effect of this clearly unconstitutional law of 1874, has been what every one who had any knowledge of our Legislature knew it would be, to wit, equivalent to fixing the salary of each member at fifteen hundred dollars. For it could not be hoped that a majority of members of any Legislature would forego the opportunity of extending the session beyond the "hundred days" and into and very probably through the remaining "fifty days," thus provided for. And thus another effect was to always lengthen a session to or near to one hundred and fifty days.

But Attorney General Palmer's decision is confined to the single point, that the act of 1874 could not give any per diem pay, and that in giving that, in addition to the "salary" it fixed at \$1,000, it exceeded the provision of the constitution on the subject. That he is right, every disinterested person must see and admit. The only wonder is that the constitution has been permitted to be violated so long. The evil effects of the act of 1874 have been to the extent of making members careless of their duties. The members of the present Senate and House will now likely go to work and at least stay at their post, and endeavor to complete all necessary legislation within the hundred days, as beyond that time they can receive no extra per diem pay.

Afraid to Swear Alone.

The wicked practice of swearing, which is so common as to offend the ear in every hotel, and almost in every street, is often more bravado. Boys think it sounds manly to be profane, and men think it gives force and character to their sayings. Unlike most other vices, it is done openly, and is intended by the swearer for other people's ears. It is a public sin against God, and a public insult to all good men. The boldest blasphemers are often the greatest cowards. "I will give you ten dollars," said a man to a profane swearer, as they were going into the village graveyard at 12 o'clock to-night and swear the same oath you have uttered, when you are alone with God.

Agreed!

"Agreed!" said the man; "an easy way to make ten dollars."

"Well, come to-morrow and say you have done it, and you shall have the money."

Midnight came. It was a night of great darkness. As he entered the country, not a sound was heard; all was still as death. Then came the postman's knock, and he found the

alone with God! rang in his ears. He did not dare to utter an oath, but fled from the place crying, "God, be merciful to me a sinner!"

ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

That is the Limit of a legislative Session. Because the Members of the Legislature Will Not Receive Pay for a Longer Period.—The Decision of Attorney General Palmer.—The Constitution Quoted.

Some time ago Representative La Touche of Lackawanna county, becoming tired of the ceaseless talk in the House, to the great hindrance of legislation, and fully impressed with the idea that it is the mission of some people on earth to talk others to the verge of distraction, and that these people get into the Legislature through the influence of their constituents—fully impressed with this, and more, too, Representative La Touche thought him of some manner by which an end could be put to the talk, and the Legislature, could be compelled to get down to hard work. Nothing will quicken an average member's sense so much as to find in his pocket-book, and Mr. La Touche has a very brilliant thought when he wrote to the State Treasurer and Auditor General, making inquiries in regard to the construction of the law providing for the payment of the salaries of the members of the Legislature, with the more practical view of ascertaining whether they could be paid \$10 per day for the extra days served over a hundred days by authority. The State Treasurer and Auditor General, on receipt of Mr. La Touche's letter, conferred and decided that as this was a grave question of law, they would submit it to the Attorney General, and be governed by his opinion. They accordingly sent him a copy of Mr. La Touche's letter with the remark that "as the law officer of the Commonwealth we feel confident that your opinion in the premises will be in accordance with the law and the Constitution."

The Attorney General, after considering the matter, rendered a decision which virtually rendered the Legislature as a body, as it stands, as much as he says in it that no compensation of ten dollars per day can be received by any member after serving one hundred days, and if the session is prolonged the compensation is included in the salary of one thousand dollars.

The reports of the affair are some what conflicting as to the exact amount of money involved. Some estimate the amount of cash at as high a figure as \$10,000, and say that among the bonds were Government coupons, unregistered. The injuries inflicted upon Mr. Connor by the shot and beating he endured, before delivering up the key and revealing the combination of the safe, are considered quite serious, and may, considering his extreme old age, prove fatal. The shock produced on the nervous system of the old lady has completely unstrung her, and it is feared she may not survive it. The affair has created intense excitement in the vicinity for miles around, and should the perpetrators of the outrage be captured they will be severely dealt with. The Connors are angry, and are persistently refusing to give the sympathy of the community. There is no clue as yet to the perpetrators of this high-handed outrage.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

EAST BRADY, Pa., March 25.—The excitement in the neighborhood of Cathey, near Brady, Pa., has become more and more intense. Full particulars of the outrage follow the fact that the old lady and gentleman were brutally tortured by the four masked robbers. When the front door of the house was suddenly burst open the old couple were quietly sitting at their fireside talking. Before the inmates realized what was going on the robbers were leveled at them, and four gruff voices demanded their surrender. Opposition was out of the question, and the robbers proceeded to bind the old folks hand and foot, after which they requested the old man to tell them where the key of the safe, which is a heavy, old-fashioned affair, was. This he persistently refused to do, notwithstanding their terrible threats of violence. Finally one of the rascals placed his revolver close to Connors' head and discharged it probably with no intention to injure him, but to intimidate him, but so close was the murderous weapon, that the bullet tore a furrow in the scalp between the eye and the forehead, and the blood flowed in streams. Stunned and frightened, the old man at last told them where the key was, which they procured, but they after many attempts failed to open the door. They then returned to their victim and carried him to the safe, and by awful threats of torture to the old lady, they were leveled at them, and they secured the contents, amounting to about \$15,000 in money and negotiable bonds.

Pork Killing in Chicago.

KOSKOWATZ, ANDREW Co. Mo.)
March 24, 1881.)
MESSRS. EDITORS.—Wishing a change I concluded to try the west and accordingly started some days since for Missouri. I spent one day in Chicago. While there I thought I would visit the slaughter yards of Norman & Co., and some others. They do not kill in winter when they do kill they kill 3,000 per day, and in summer about 1,600. They can kill from 250 to 350 per hour. Each man has his work, one shales the hogs, another raises them up, another bleeds them, another drops them into the scalding vat, or 3 scald them, then they are dressed by machinery, then they are headed, another disposes of the heads, another opens them and extracts the colon, another removes the entrails, one washes the stomach, another the intestines, which are simply cut open and thrown into the vats for rendering lard, another cuts off waste portions from the carcass, another rolls them away, another swears up and down as he heads, another raises them an inch or two and rolls them back to cool, and in about ten minutes from the time a hog is skinned he is hung up to cool before he is cut up and packed.

Chicago is the greatest pork packing city in the world and is also the greatest grain market and one of the greatest lumber markets. Some time, perhaps, I will tell you how they kill beavers and what the animals look like. H. N. A.

Mr. Wm. Frankbank will give his celebrated Grand and Seed Dill, the Farmer's Favorite, on exhibition on the Diamond in Butler, during the coming April Court weeks.

PROBABLE CONSOLIDATION OF SEVERAL RAILROADS IN THE OIL COUNTRY.

FOXBURG, Pa., March 15.—Some days ago an order was issued for a meeting of the stockholders of the several narrow gauge railroads in this county, to be held at this place today. The proposition was favorably considered for the consolidation of the Foxburg, St. Petersburg and Clarion, the Embury, Shippensburg and Clarion and the Foxburg, Kane and Bradford Railroads. The latter road is the line contemplated from a point in this county to Bradford via Kane. Another conference will be held Thursday next when final action will be taken. The several companies agreed to the consolidation to-day, and in view of this fact there is little doubt as to the result. Should the merger be effected it is stated on good authority that the work on the connecting link between Kane and this place will be commenced in a very short time. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary it is stated on good authority that the sale of the Parker, Karns City and Butler road has been made to persons in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio. From Butler the connection with the narrow gauge line to Pittsburg will be made via Harmony. This will be followed by closing the gap between Parker and Foxburg. The completion of a continuous narrow gauge line from Bradford to Pittsburgh will then be effected without difficulty.

ON TO KANE—PITTSBURGH, BRADFORD & BUFFALO RAILWAY.

The E. S. & C., F. St. P. & C., and the Foxburg, Kane & Bradford railroads having been consolidated, are now merged in the new company to be known as the Pittsburg, Bradford & Buffalo Railway. On Tuesday last the officers, consisting of President Marcus Hulings, General Manager, J. M. Dickey, Secretary, W. J. Welsh, and Supt. Mandeville, arrived here in a special train, and after taking dinner, proceeded to the terminus of the road at Arthur, on a business visit to Gen. Mix, Superintendent of Bagaley's Mill, and then returned home by the evening train. The building of the extension to Kane will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit, and be pushed through as fast as men, money and energy can do it, to completion. It is expected to have the new road in running order by September 1st.—Clarion Republican-Gazette.

THE CONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

A circular, received from headquarters, says: The Continental Railway Co. was organized by Special Acts of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois, and under the general laws of Iowa, Indiana and Ohio, making a double-track line from the city of New York to Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul, crossing the Delaware, Delaware and Belvidere, 64 miles west, and reaches the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania at Summit, 104 miles from New York. The line crosses the Susquehanna river and the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Milton, Pa., 164 miles distant; and then passes through the bituminous coal fields and oil regions of western Pennsylvania, crossing the Allegheny river at Malvern, Pa., 312 miles from New York. It passes through the canal coal field, and then runs west through Akron, Ohio, crossing the Maumee river just south of Port Wayne, Indiana, 631 miles from New York. From thence it proceeds direct to Chicago, distant 786 miles, having a branch to St. Louis through the great coal fields of Illinois. The line crosses the Mississippi river at Rock Island, Illinois, and the Missouri river near Council Bluffs, Iowa. The grades for the east-bound transportation will not exceed three-quarters of one per cent, and for west-bound transportation they will be equally light to balance dead weight against paying weight, and all curves will be made on a radius of not less than twenty feet of ascending grade, or the overcoming of 320 degrees of curvature, are either of them equal to the cost of operating one mile of the dead level road.

The location of the Continental Railway was made so as to accommodate the through business, as it is well known the local business naturally grows along short lines between commercial centers.

The line crosses more than fifty existing railroads, which are natural feeders to the Continental Railway system. It also affords unusual facilities for New England business, besides furnishing cheap coal to New York and the Eastern States. Contracts have been let for building 450 miles of the line west from Akron, Ohio, to Wisconsin, Illinois, with a branch to Bureau Junction. The road is bonded at \$40,000 per mile, for double-track, which bonds can be issued only on completed road. Limited express passenger trains will run twenty times a week. No freight delays can possibly occur on this road.—Lock Haven Journal.

Agents for the New York and Erie Railroad.

AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Capital not necessary if you can furnish good references. Address of one: F. A. C. SWEET & CO., Toledo, O.

Rheumatic Cure.

DONNELLY'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND has cured thousands after the treatment of fourteen doctors had failed and after he had used crutches for six years. It was discovered by Dr. Donnelly, in the treatment of himself. Sold by BUTLER, PA. 10024/90.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth price. Address 625 South 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Death of Col. Roberts of Titusville. Col. E. A. L. Roberts, of Titusville, brother of State Senator Roberts, died Friday morning last in that city. Col. Roberts was not quite fifty-two years old. Although his health was bad, his death was sudden and unexpected. He was the inventor of the oil well torpedo, and grew immensely rich in the manufacture and sale of the torpedo. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers. At the battle of Fredericksburg he saw a shell fall into a mill-race and burst, almost emptying the race of water at that point. Although on the way to battle, the inventor was strong within him, and he was seized with the idea that this bursting force might be utilized to blast a way to the buried seas of oil. In 1864 he took out his first patent on the torpedo, and soon followed it with improvements which made it a grand success. He obtained heavy damages from many oil producers who used infringements on his patents in their wells. He and his brother Dr. W. B. Roberts, who was his partner in the patent and in the banking business, became enormously rich, and the new dead man spent large sums to advance the interest of Titusville. He was a heavy owner of real estate in Titusville and owned some oil territory. The bulk of his wealth, however, was in his patent, and it is difficult to estimate its value exactly. His income was several hundred thousand dollars annually. He was a director in the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo railroad, and ran for Auditor General on the Greenback ticket at the last election. He was a genial, open-hearted gentleman, a public-spirited citizen, and will be greatly missed in the community where he has made and spent so much money.

According to the telegraphic reports in the dailies of Monday the two York State U. S. Senators, will oppose the confirmation of Judge Robertson who has been nominated by the President for the Collectorship of customs at New York city. Judge Robertson is said to be an able and honest man. He served several terms with Garfield in Congress in the last election. He is a general, open-hearted gentleman, a public-spirited citizen, and will be greatly missed in the community where he has made and spent so much money.

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See other column.—Philadelphia Press.

The mountain climbers seem to have become dissatisfied with the narrow limits of the Alps. They are scattering over the globe in search of new peaks to conquer. The recent exploits of Mr. Wymper and his companions among the giants of the Andes have just been followed by a still more hazardous performance in Guatemala, where some fearless explorers clambered to the top of the active volcano El Fuego, boldly penetrating the curtain of death vapors about its summit under protection of a favoring wind. This volcano and its neighbor El Aguila, have a curious history. The city of Guatemala was first placed near El Aguila, and 1541 was destroyed by an earthquake and inundation. The inundation was ascribed to the mountain, and so the city was rebuilt further to the north. This brought it nearer to El Fuego, which proved to be as formidable an enemy as the other mountain. It shook up the inhabitants with a earthquake and terrified them with eruptions of lava, until in despair they moved their town a second time, and, going still further north, founded the present capital city of Guatemala upon a high plain.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—At yesterday's Cabinet meeting the question of an extra session of Congress was considered. President Garfield read a paper prepared by him on the subject, in which he took strong ground against an extra session. The President claimed, in the first place, that any new funding bill which would be proposed at an extra session would be substantially similar to that vetoed by President Hayes, and any change in it would require the assent of the National Banks, of defending which there exists a strong popular feeling. Again, the agitation of refunding now would lead to disturbance in the markets at the time when farmers would be trying to sell their crops. The President says he is informed by Mr. Windom that COOPER, ROBERT, of Windol township, FORESTER, D. W., of Franklin township, HARVEY, WILLIAM, Clinton township, HAYS, GEO. W., Capt., Middlesex township, HUSELTON, JOHN, Butler township, JOHMAN, CHARLES, Saxenburg, MOUSTON, W. W., Brady township—"a wounded soldier," MAYBERG, JONATHAN, Centreville township, SEOTT, JOHN, Butler township, YOUNG, JOHN, Butler township.

County Auditors.

(TWO TO NOMINATE.)

KINSELR, R. A., Concord township, MAURHOFF, E. E., Clinton township, MCGREW, WILLIAM, Franklin township, SHANNON, JAMES H., Franklin township.

County Superintendent.

(ELECTION MAY 3, 1881.)

McKEE, D. F., Fairview borough, MURTLAND, J. H., Petrolia borough, RUSSELL, W. G., Saxenburg, formerly of Concord township.

\$100.00 Biblical Prize.

Read the Monthly for April on our table, and we will give \$100.00 to the person who publishes the following easy way for someone to make \$100.00. To the person who has many times the word "Bethlehem" is found in the New Testament Scriptures, by April 10th, 1881, we will give \$100.00 in gold or a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner April 15, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 10 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the May number of the Monthly, a Lausane Magazine of 32 pages, in which he published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct number thereto. In writing to send \$100.00, please send the name of the person to whom you wish to give the prize. Address: BUTLER, PA. PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

Advertisement in the Citizen.

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