

BUTLER CITIZEN

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

Republican County Ticket.

- Associate Judge. A. D. WEIR, Buffalo township. Sheriff. FERGUS M. SHIRA, Parker township. Prothonotary. M. N. GREER, Buffalo township. Clerk of Courts. W. B. DODDS, Muddyreek township. Register & Recorder. HENDERSON W. CHRISTIE, of Butler, Pa. Treasurer. J. HARVEY, MILLER, of Butler. County Commissioners. CHARLES COCHRAN, of Concord township. GEORGE W. HAYS, of Middletown township. County Auditors. G. W. CROW, of Forward township. J. H. SHANNON, of Franklin township. Coroner. WILLIAM KENNEDY, of Penn township.

The free pipe bill was defeated in the legislature.

The Star Route thieves in the post office department are all to be prosecuted by the Government.

The Supreme Court has decided that Loan and Building Associations are subject to taxation.

Several communications have to be left out this week for want of space. They will appear in our next.

Miss Buckley, who ran for the nomination of Register and Recorder in Armstrong county, received a large vote we learn, but failed of a nomination.

An exchange says that "When the history of this legislature is written the greater share of the reproach that attaches to it will belong to the senate, and not the house."

The Republicans of Armstrong county have trouble about their late primary. The vote of Kittanning borough was thrown out and has to be retaken, before the ticket is announced.

The State Treasurer declined to pay the members of the late legislature more than \$1,000, of a salary, thus carrying out the opinion of the Attorney General that they were not entitled to the extra per diem of \$500.

A fearful fire occurred in the city of Quebec, Canada, on last Wednesday night, 8th inst. A large portion of the city was destroyed and the loss is computed at two millions of dollars. Over fifteen hundred families were rendered homeless.

From the number of jurors who were excused from sitting on the White case, on account of their opinion as to the death penalty, or capital punishment, it would seem that the sentiment of opposition to that punishment was rapidly growing in the community.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this State, finally failed in the Senate at Harrisburg last week, its opponents having so loaded it down with obnoxious amendments as to accomplish its defeat.

The situation in New York State remains unchanged as to the election of United States Senators. The three-cornered contest between the Conkling and the Administration Republicans, and the Democrats, still continues, but appearances still favor two new Senators in place of Conkling and Platt.

The balance of the table in detail, of the votes cast at the late Republican primary election for each candidate, in each district of the county, will be found in this week's CITIZEN. By preserving this, with the part that appeared last week, all interested can have a reference at any time to the vote for the several candidates.

The Governor is reported as wrestling with the judicial bill. No doubt he finds it difficult to decide whether to sign or not to sign. Those who got up on this bill are probably caught in the trap they laid for others. They ventured beyond their depth, and may, like Haman, be yet hanged upon the gallows they erected for another.

It seems absurd, that because a man has read all about a case in the papers, or heard others talk about it, that he is therefore disqualified to be a certain extent from setting upon the jury that is to try it. According to that rule the more ignorant a man is the better juror he is. The same rule applied to other things it seems to us would not work well. There is a man known the more intelligent and safe juror he would make, would be a more sensible view of the question.

REPEALED.

Mr. Braham succeeded in getting the Fox Sculp law of this county repealed. This law had put the county to a large and, it was thought, unjust expense for several years past, in the way of paying bounties for fox scalps, and it seemed almost impossible to get it repealed. Mr. Braham therefore deserves the thanks of his constituents for his persevering and successful efforts to have twitped off the statute book.

The Clay township road law was also repealed, being what is known as the Worth township road law, which had been extended to Clay township. An act was passed giving a pension

to Mrs. Eva Slater, widow of Henry Slater, late of Clearfield township, this county, a soldier of the war of 1812.

There were several acts, of a general character, and of interest to the people of this county, passed at the late session of the legislature, that we may notice hereafter. One of the most important of these was the bill, introduced by Mr. Gilkey, formerly of this county, is now located at Woodbine, Iowa, where he would be pleased to hear from any of his old Butler county friends, or see them if ever they get out to that part of Iowa. Since leaving here Mr. Gilkey has been in several parts of the west, and now writes that where he is now is the best and most flourishing section of the west he has yet been in. His old friends here are pleased to hear of his present prosperity in business.

THE JUDICIAL BILL—IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Legislature passed the Judicial Apportionment bill at the closing hours of the session last week. It is now in the hands of the Governor, and up to this writing it is not known whether he will approve or veto it. If he approves, and it becomes a law, its constitutionality doubtless will be tested. This test will likely arise on two or three questions that may be raised in this judicial district. While it is clear that Butler county, having forty thousand population, is properly made a separate district, yet to many it is equally clear that counties like Lawrence, having less than forty thousand population cannot be made separate districts. The bill makes several counties separate districts. While it is true that the wording of that section of the Constitution, which provides for the formation of districts (Sec. 5, Art. 5, judiciary), is ambiguous and badly drawn, yet its intent is apparent. As we read it, no county with less than forty thousand can be a district. And we think the Supreme Court will so decide just as soon as that question comes before it. If it does, then Lawrence county is illegally made a district and the whole matter falls.

But, supposing the bill to be signed and become a law for the time being, then there are other questions that will arise. What condition will that place the two counties in as to their present two judges? The bill makes Lawrence the 17th district. This is the number of the old district of Butler and Lawrence. But Butler is separated from Lawrence and made a separate district with a new number, 51st. All of the old district left is embodied in Lawrence county. Judges McJunkin and Bredin were elected in and for the 17th district. Are they not, and will they not still be the judges for that district only, the 17th, and now Lawrence county only? If so, both must continue to go there. Judge Bredin as well as Judge McJunkin. Butler, it is argued, is made a new and separate district, and will therefore be entitled to a new and separate judge. Hence there will be a vacancy here, which will have to be filled by appointment of the Governor until the next general election. He cannot appoint either of our present judges without they resign their present commission. Because they held that commission for the 17th district, now made Lawrence county. And neither of them can hold two commissions. Then if one resigns his present commission for the purpose of accepting a new one, in the new 51st district, Butler county, the new one can only commission him until an election can be held. And if this be the case there will have to be an election in this county this fall for a judge in this new 51st district.

These and other interesting questions have already arisen and are much discussed. Among them is the right of the present Associate Judges of this county to retain their seats for the balance of the time for which they were elected, five years. That office is abolished in a county becoming a separate district. Still, for other good reasons, we have no doubt of the right of the present associates of this county to continue as such until the term for which they were elected expires.

We write the above not knowing whether the bill will be signed or not. Suffice it to say here that our people are much excited and feel very indignant at that section of it, the 12th, relative to this district. We say this district because it has no application to any other district in the State. That it was intended for this district alone is evident, and the gettars up of it will have an account to settle with the people of this county. Of that they may rest assured. It has already put the county to large cost by preventing the trial of cases in Court, and may put it to much more cost. A few days will determine whether the bill will become a law or not, when we may have more to say.

The Philadelphia Press, in speaking of the Judicial Apportionment bill in the hands of the Governor, says as follows:

"The present bill is a specimen of most disreputable legislative jugglery to oblige party leaders on both sides, and to pay political obligations or gratify political ambition. It is objectionable not only because it adds over \$60,000 of needless expense to the State, but also because it is calculated to degrade and demoralize the judiciary of the commonwealth."

With an increase of 33 law Judges since 1874, nearly doubling the number, the new bill proposes to add 15 more to the already needless list of Judges, and in most instances it is done solely to gratify individual or political aims. It is disreputable in its inception, and extravagant and de-

moralizing in its inevitable results, and Governor Hoyt should protect the treasury and the judiciary from such reckless legislation."

One of the most iniquitous measures passed by the legislature this winter, was the Judicial Apportionment Bill. It provides for not less than fifteen additional Judges at four thousand a year. It is well known to every careful observer that the list of Judges should be decreased instead of increased. When it comes to a job like this, reformers and roosters unite in putting it through for they are all interested, more or less. Here are fifteen more Judges who pay in ten years some six hundred thousand dollars. Among the new districts is Jefferson county. Judge Jenks now holds court in Clarion, Jefferson and Forest and has plenty of spare time on his hands; but to accommodate some one, Jefferson county is made a separate district and Senator McKnight did all he could to pass the bill. We are glad to know that our members voted and worked against the measure, though there were but 27 votes against it.—Indiana Messenger

The Crawford Journal expresses itself, concerning the Judicial Apportionment bill, as follows:

"This Judicial Apportionment Bill, which adds \$60,000 to the expenses of the State, is a job, and we hope it will be debated entirely. There is real need of but very few new judicial districts, and the members who vote for the bill will have a hard time to convince their constituents that they voted right."

TRIAL OF WHITE.

The case of the commonwealth against William H. White, for the murder of Charles Egan, in Millers-town, this county, last March, was taken up for trial on Monday afternoon of this week. The prisoner, White, is a young man of more than ordinary good appearance and address. We do not know anything of his history previous to his coming to this county, which he did some years ago when the oil excitement broke out at Millers-town. Egan, the man killed, also came into our county with its oil development. White was accompanied in court by his wife and her sister, who sat by the side of Mrs. Egan, with her little son, three or four years of age, appeared in court to aid the commonwealth in its prosecution for the killing of her husband. She is a small woman, bearing a rather mild countenance and gentle appearance.

Messrs. Mitchell, Thompson and Scott, McCandless, McQuiston, James W. Reed and Joseph B. Bredin, Esqs., all appeared as counsel for the prisoner. The commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Cunningham and Messrs. Bowser and Forger.

The jurors summoned, sixty, being called answered to their names, with some two or three exceptions who were out of the county. Some three or four others were excused on account of sickness or other cause. The whole afternoon was taken up in selecting the jury, but which was obtained from the panel summoned. The defence challenged quite a number peremptorily, or without any particular cause, and a number for cause. The commonwealth also challenged a number for cause. It was noticeable that this case, in a number of instances was on account of being opposed to capital punishment. A number of jurors in answer to that question said they were opposed to capital punishment and had conscientious scruples as to rendering a verdict requiring the death penalty. A number of others were challenged because they had read or heard something about the case and may have formed an opinion that could not be easily changed.

The jury finally obtained is as follows:

- 1. George Welsh, Jefferson township. 2. Thomas Graham, Connoquenessing township. 3. H. R. Turner, Parker township. 4. A. Brown White, Butler township. 5. Thomas M. Marshall, Adams township. 6. Robert Smith, Winfield township. 7. Bowman B. Seibert, Fairview township. 8. J. G. Cornelius, Brady township. 9. John Starr, Concord township. 10. Campbell Miller, Penn township. 11. James Young, Donegal township. 12. Abraham Weigle, Franklin township.

The prisoner on being arraigned pleaded not guilty and put himself upon God and his country. The court, after the jury being completed and ordered into close custody, adjourned until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING.—The first witness called for the commonwealth was A. P. Holland, the bar keeper of the saloon at which the homicide took place. He was on the stand most of the forenoon. A summary of all the evidence will be given next week and the result of the trial.

All the jurors not on the White case were dismissed from attendance on Court until next Wednesday, 22d inst., when they are to return without further notice.

Communicated.

BREAKNECK, Butler Co., June 8, '81.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have seen in your welcome paper of a secret society some persons have started in Butler. Now I do not know what they want with a secret society. I have never seen any good one has done in a community, and such as these are at present. I do not believe ever will do any good. Some few individuals always get any thing that is in them and the same sharks in them that swallow up everything they can. They think if they can just get their fingers upon other people's money then it belongs to them. I know of such a society in this section of the county. Now I would advise every honest and good

Christian to keep himself away from such societies. We do not need them in a Christian land like ours, where nearly all belong to some church and know good from evil. Every person has, or ought to have, the Bible in their house, and ought to do to others as they wish others to do to them. On this principle I would like to know where the good of such societies comes in. If they would do as the good book says then they might do some good, and then we would not need them. In conclusion I would advise any young man to keep himself aloof from secret societies. They will do you no good, but Tom, Dick and Harry will get it all.

ONE WHO KNOWS. [From the length of the above communication we have had to omit parts of it. Ed.]

The Judicial Apportionment.

The Philadelphia Press speaks of the iniquitous Judicial Apportionment bill, passed by the legislature, in the following language:

"The one ground upon which the Governor is called upon to veto the judicial apportionment bill, is the needless increase of Judges. To say that at this time is needless, puts the case in the mildest possible form, and when the Legislature creates nine new judges, and adds fifteen new Judges to our present excessive number the measure is simply monstrous and without the shadow of excuse, much less justification."

In 1874 when the new Constitution was adopted, Pennsylvania had 30 President Judges and 15 Assistant Law Judges. Some of the Assistant Law Judges outside Philadelphia were necessary because of the declining powers of President Judges, but it is a notorious fact that many of the Assistant Law Judgeships were created for individuals who had claims upon the ruling politicians which could be paid in no other way. The new Constitution very wisely opened the door for the indefinite increase of Judges, and it is to be feared that Philadelphia has been engaged in their leading course. The test case will be made on Wolfe's warrant, payment of which was refused. The Attorney General gave another opinion, declaring the clause of the general appropriation bill directing the Treasurer to pay members \$1,500 unconstitutional and void.

Salary to the amount of \$1,000 and mileage and stationary allowances have been paid to all applicants at the Treasury.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CHARLES FOSTER RECOMMENDED FOR GOVERNOR. STATEMENT BY MR. SHERMAN PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.—MR. GARFIELD'S ADMINISTRATION IN DISORDER.

The Ohio Republican Convention met in Cleveland last Wednesday and organized by electing Senator Sherman permanent chairman. Charles Foster was nominated for Governor by acclamation. J. C. Richards, of Jefferson county, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, George Paul for member of the Board of Public Works. Joseph Turner for Treasurer, Nicholas Longworth for Judge of the Supreme Court, and George K. Nash for Attorney General. The resolutions adopted, among other things, approved the administration of President Garfield and declare "That the public interests require that the General Assembly should submit to a vote of the people such amendments to the Constitution of the State relative to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as shall leave the whole matter to legislation."

End of the State Legislature.

Both Houses were in session from 7:30 Wednesday evening to nearly 4 Thursday morning closing up the calendar, and an immense number of bills were passed. The general appropriation bills were reported containing a total of \$1,000,000 for regular and \$500 for special sessions. The Senate passed the bill, but the house refused to agree and struck out the salary bill, which the senate finally concurred in and the bill went through and was signed by the Governor.

The Judicial Apportionment bill passed both houses as agreed upon in the conference committee, but has not yet passed in the House, only being caught by a few votes drummed up after the roll had been called and before the result was announced.

Hayes' oleomargarine bill and the repeal of the office of sealers of weights and measures, passed finally. The bill to give the Erie Marine Hospital to the general Government for a soldiers' home passed the third reading in the Senate, but could not be put through the House for lack of time.

The general revenue bill passed finally, taxing building associations on money loaned and exempting insurance companies from further tax on gross premiums secured out of the State, in case they pay the arrears of tax to January 1, 1881, in thirty days.

The Pittsburgh Elevated Railroad bill was killed in the Senate and the telegraph anti-monopoly bill in the House.

The bill to regulate mutual assessment insurance companies was killed in the House for want of one vote at 2 o'clock Thursday morning.

President pro tem. Newell was presented by his fellow Senators with a solid silver tea service and diamond pin and solitaire earrings for his wife, costing altogether over \$1,000. Better order than usual prevailed during the closing hours of the session. In the house speaker Howie was presented with a rich silver set, an ivory and gold-mounted gavel and other testimonials. The clerks were presented with various handsome and valuable gifts. Treasurer Butler refused to pay more than \$1,000 salary, and both houses appointed committees to prosecute a mandamus suit to compel the

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

Table with columns: Associate Judge, County Commissioner, County Auditor, Coroner. Lists candidates and vote counts for various districts like Adams township, Allegheny, Butler, Brady, Concord, etc.

payment of the extra per diem. Nearly \$10,000 has been subscribed by members to pay expenses...

Great Destruction of Property at Freeport. A dispatch from Freeport dated last Saturday said: Freeport today is a mass of mud, debris and ruins...

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Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health unless he keeps his stomach strong...

How to Save.

All men and women who work hard with mind or body are subject to periodic attacks of biliousness, which may end in disordered or liver dangerous illness...

Notice in Divorce. Martha M. Cooper, by her next friend, Hugh Young, vs. James J. Cooper. In the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County, Pa., A. D. No. 5, December term, 1880, filed in divorce.

Notice to Contractors. The Board of School Directors of Penn township, will receive sealed proposals up to one o'clock p. m. of the 26th day of June, 1881, for the erection of two new school houses...

Notice to Teachers. Teachers intending to apply for positions in the School House in Butler should send their applications to the Secretary of the School Board, before the first of July next.

We Want

All those who have no faith in Ready-made Clothing; all those who could not be suited elsewhere, either in price or quality, and all those who could not be properly fitted call on us.

WE WANT

Everybody to read our price list, examine our goods, even if not to buy, and convince yourself that our immense establishment is superior to any in the State in size, in enterprise, in variety of goods and in the wonderful bargains offered in every department.

Pittsburgh's Mammoth Clothing House, KAUFFMAN'S CHEAPEST CORNER, 83 to 87 Smithfield Street, Corner Diamond Street, White Vests in Duck, Marseilles, Lian & Co., &c., From 23c up.

MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

- 200 Men's Suits in Fine Cassimere, Blue and Brown checks, entirely new, at \$25.50. For summer wear, cool and durable, at \$12. 75 Men's Suits in Blue Checks, 150 Men's Suits in Blue Diagonals, at \$17. Men's Finest Suits of Imported Fabrics, in Worsted, Cheviots and Tricots that are hard to describe and must be seen. 500 Boys' Suits in Scotch Cheviot, Light and Dark Patterns, \$3.35 to \$7.65. At 70c. 500 Children's Wear Well Suits, For Boys and Children, 500 Children's Cassimere Suits, Light and Dark—40 Patterns—\$1.55. 1,400 Children's Diagonal Suits, Basket Suits and Cheviot Suits, From \$1.12 to \$4.61. 800 Children's Suits of Imported Fabrics, in Tricots, Worsted, &c., &c., Nobby Silk Pockets and Facings, From \$2.75 to \$5.57. White Vests, Lian and Duck Vests, Marseilles, Plaques, Plaques, Plaques, Plaques. From 31c to 61c.

OUR PANTS DEPARTMENT.

- At \$1.14, Men's Cassimere and Cheviot Pants, entirely new and pretty patterns—500 pairs. At \$1.57, Men's Diagonal Pants, 400 pairs. At \$2.80 to \$4.70, Men's Imported Pants, in Tricot, Cassimere and Worsted, 930 pairs. 13c for Men's Gait Under-shirts. 8c for Men's Good Suspenders. 24c for Men's Fine Ribbed Gait Under-shirts, worth 25c. 23c for Men's French Shirts. 26c for Men's Fine Ribbed Gait Under-shirts, worth 27c. 27c for Men's French Cheviot Shirts, separate collars. 14c for Men's English Fancy Hat Hoses. 21c for Seamless Polka-dot Hoses. 41c for Men's Six Front Under-shirts. 35c for Men's Extra Saxony-wool Fine Hats. 9c for Men's Serge Caps. 19c for Men's Good Fur Hats. 15c for Men's Extra Saxony-wool Hats. 24c for Children's Fashionable Hats. 28c for Men's Silk Caps. 18c for Men's Extra Saxony-wool Fine Hats. \$1.18 for Yontus' Nobby Shaps in Felt Hats.

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

- 2c for Men's Cambric Handkerchiefs. 16c for Boys' Cambric Handkerchiefs. 14c for Men's Lacy Handkerchiefs. 9c for Men's Fine Handkerchiefs. 9c per dozen for White Ties. 12c for Imported Cambric Shirts. 9c for Extra Quality Saxony-wool Shirts. 11c for French Hat Hoses. 16c for French Cheviot Shirts. 18c for the Extra Quality Saxony-wool Hat Hoses. 18c for Men's Pure Silk Suspenders. 30c for Boys' Fine White Dress Shirts. 21c for Men's Saxony-wool Hats. 40c for Men's Silk Hats. 15c for Men's Fine Ribbed Gait Caps. 24c for Men's Saxony-wool Hats. 27c for Boys' Telescope Hats. 9c for Men's Extra Quality Saxony-wool Buff Hats. All the Latest Styles of Children's Party Turbans in Straw and Saxony Wool. Every Style and Latest Pattern. At Great Bargains.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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DEPOT OMNIBUS.

As John Watters no longer drives the Depot Omnibus for me, the same being placed in charge of John Williamson, the patronage of my former customers is earnestly solicited, as the best attention will be given them, and they will be taken to any part of the town they desire.

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