## BUTLER CITIZEN.

IGHN H. & W. C. NEGLEY, PROP'RS Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-classs matter.

HON. THOMAS M. BAYNE, member of Congress, has our thanks for public documents. Also State Auditor Lemon for a copy of his Annual Report for the year 1881.

JOHN W. GARRETT has presented to the State of Maryland a portrait of George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, copied from a painting made in the reign of James I.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that the quantity of spirits in distillery warehouses on January 1st, was 73,806,941 taxable gallons, which is about 40,500,000 in excess of last year.

Over in the town of Washington, this State, they took a vote on the day of the Spring election, last week, as to cows running at large in the same, which resulted in a majority against

AFTER having lasted two months, the dead-lock in the New York Legislature. caused by a fight among the Democrats, has been broken, and the business of the State will now be allowed \$1,500. If this was not in accordance

that President Davis, of the Senate, will vote for the bill admitting Dakota as a State. His vote will give the Republicans a majority and assure the pas- of time it did. Our own opinion was

around all winter. Throughout the coldest days they are to be seen about, chattering and lively. As an evidence of their hardy nature they have been seen washing themselves in the little pools of water on the pavements or new Constitution to prevent. But streets upon the coldest days this while thinking so we did not admire

THE venerable Ex-Chief Justice Agnew heartily endorses Major A. M. Brown for the Supreme bench. He says; "I feel that the West ought to have the Judgeship and I know none in whom we can rely as a man of the people more than in Major A. M. Brown , a good lawyer and an honest and fearless man."

THE memorial services in Congress to the lamented President Garfield came off on Monday. Blaine's eulogy was all that was expected of him. It is a simple narrative of the life and character of a good man. While grand in thought yet it is plain in style, no light sounding terms or words of bitterness in it. He does not allude to the assassin by name. For the occasion it was appropriate and may be regarded as a model. We will en\_ deavor to give it to our readers in full.

THE Hop. William S. Garvin, of edited for about fitty years. During all of this time Mr. Garvin was prominent Democratic politician in the western part of this State, and was elected to Congress in 1844, from a district of which Mercer county was a part, defeating the now distinguished urist, Hon. John J. Pearson, for that fice. Although an intense partisan he is said to have been an honest and an honerable man in all his public and private life. He was in the 76th

year of his age. STATE TREASURER BUTLER, now candidate for Governor, is a resident of Uwchlan township, Chester county. His admiring friends call him the "Uwchlan farmer," hoping thereby to win the agriculturalists vote, but "how in\_thunder" they expect Pennsylvania Dutchmen to pronounce this jaw-breaking. Welsh name is a mystery to us. The Village Record, of Chester county, insists that it is an easy name to "tackle" if you only know how, and says it is pronounced Uke-lan with the accent on the last syllable, and signifies high land. Why not then style Butler the "Highland laddie? It is more poetical as well as more euphoneous.

WHAT Butler county needs is a greater development of its agricultural and mineral resources and the establishment of manufactories within its boundaries. There is capital enough in the county, if properly invested, to advace it among the foremost producing counties in the State. The construction of new railroads and the improvement of the old ought to impart a new impetus to every branch of business We look for an awakening to a proper realization of this among home capitalists. Surely money can be invested to better advantage than in bonds which draw only a low rate of interest .- Petrolia Record.

THE postoffice department at Washington city has made a late decision which it will be well for all postmasters to heed. By the decision postmasters are not allowed to give a paper addressed to a subscriber to one who is not a subscriber unless by express permission; nor allow any one to read the paper and then put it back in the box for the subscriber. The reason for this decision is that great complaints have and anecdote were interspersed to the been made from various sections by great relish of his audience. Besides been made from various sections by subscribers to newspapers, that their papers are constantly read by persons was particularly complimentary to the who are to penurious to subscribe for them, and that when they got them they were in a condition scarcely to be to members of the press here and duly read. The Postmaster-General says appreciated. We hope friend Jeffers that any postmaster allowing such a will be called back here again, as we

LEGISLATIVE SALARY.

a law that provided that for a session

of a hundred days, or less, the members

should have a "salary" of \$1,000; and

if the session exceeded one hundred

days, then \$10 per day for each suc-

ceeding day not exceeding fifty days.

This was passed in 1874, and since

then the legislators have received pay-

ment under it, the result being that the

essions since then have extended to

about one hundred and fifty days, thus

giving them the \$1,000 for the hun-

fitty days, virtually making the "salary"

it is most remarkable that it was per

mitted to stand as a law for the length

and is now, that it was not in accord-

the manner in which the question was

sprung upon the members of the pres-

ent Legislature by the Attorney Gener-

had been elected with the understand-

receive the same salary or pay as mem-

bers of immediately preceeding Legis-

at least for the present.

A BOLD, BAD ACT.

President. All else to this time that

he has done might have been endured.

But in picking up Roscoe Conkling,

and proposing his name to the Senate

of the United States for a Judge of

the Supreme Court,-President Arthur

has done an act that shocks the sensi-

uncalled for and wrong.

lecturing.

A GOOD TREAT

It will be recollected a question arose during the session of the last Legislature as to the amount of pay the members should receive. boss rule. Anti-ring tickets were new Constitution of 1874 provided that nominated in Philadslphia and elected, the members should receive "such being the first signal triumph for resalary" as might "be fixed by law." for form in that ring-ridden city. In other each session, "and no other compensaplaces it was the same. The detertion whatever." The evident design mination to rid the Republican party of the framers of the new Constitution of Pennsylvania of central boss power was to put nd end to a very bad pracand rule is very general. This aptice that had existed, of each Legislapears to be the favorable year to do so, ture fixing its own compensation, and and all Republicans, having nothing of members also receiving additional out the purity and good of the party amounts for services upon special comat heart, should see to it that no oppormittees, etc. Or, in other words, the tunity is lost to free the party from object was to have the sum "fixed by the odium of boss rule. law." The Legislature that followed MARCH COURT. the adoption of the Constitution did fix, or attempt to fix, this sum or "salary." This was done by enacting

The regular term of March Court commences on next Monday, 6th inst. to continue two weeks. On the first week the grand jury will be in session to act upon business brought before it. The applications for license will also

REFORM VICTORIOUS.

be heard on this week. The second week, commencing 13th day, will be for trial of Commonwealth cases, old and new, for which a traverse jury has been summoned. There will consequently be many people in town from all parts of the county during these two weeks. Our subscribers, generally, make it a point to call and dred days and \$500 for the additional with the terms of the new Constitution with some neighbor coming. By the first of next month we will have been editing this paper thirteen years, and yet there are some to whom it is sent another from the West. ance with the true intent and meaning that we have received nothing from of the new Constitution; and this for for about half of this time. It is to the reason that it was a mixing up of them we direct this, hoping this notice 52 years ago in Brownsdale, Butler "salary" payment and per day pay- will cause their attention to the matter ment, this per diem or day part being during the coming courts and before the very thing it was intended by the April first coming.

Ex-CHIEF JUSTICE AGNEW says that a history of two hundred years has shown all liquor license laws to be failures, that legislators were unable to enact laws upon that subject that al of the State. As these members could be enforced, even when beneficial. and that the only way to attain the ing, on their part, that they were to objects aimed at by the Prohibitionists is to have a fundamental law regardlatures, we thought the question should ing prohibition incorporated in the

Constitution. have been raised in such a manner as to give notice and apply to future THE Lenton season began this year Legislators, who, having notice, could not complain if the law on the subject was found to be unconstitutional. him to be unconstitutional. was found to be unconstitutional. birthday. Lent is a fast of forty days However, the question was brought observed by the Roman Catholic and before the Supreme Court of the State other churches before Easter, in com as to the present Legislature and that memoration of our Savior's fasting in body has just decided that the law of the wilderness. The name is derived 1874 is constitutional and that mem- from the Saxon leng, spring, from the bers are entitled to the per day part of time of the year in which it is observ-their "salary," being the part in dis-ed. It is used as a preparation for pute, \$500 to each member, in addition- Easter. The observance of Lent is of al to the \$1,000 already received by great antiquity, for from the first ages them. The court decides that both of Christianity it was usual to set terms mean but "salary." and that un- aside some time for humiliation and Mercer, whose death was announced der that word, of "salary" is embraced special exercises immediately before last week, was the veteran editor of the wages," "per dium," or oth- Easter. At first it extended only to for- important cases reported in the United States and tried by him. For convehas the last guess in the matter we four additional days were added in suppose this must settle the question, the ninth century.

## Blaine on Garfield.

The great eulogy of James G. Blaine We were among those disposed to upon the life and death of James A. give President Arthur a fair trial, to Garfield, was delivered before Congress on Monday last. The following is its judge his administration by his acts, closing We will try to give other without prejudice from the past or portions of it hereafter :

from the wicked deed that made him "Great in life he was surpassingly great in death. For no cause, in the very frenzy of wantonness and wicked-edness, by the red hand of murder, he was thrust from the full tide of this world's interest. from its hopes, its aspirations, its victories, into the presence of death-and he did not quail. Not alone for the one short moment in which, stunned and dazed, he could bilities of the Nation. While the wounds are not yet healed; the tears give up life, hardly aware of its renot yet dry, and Guiteau yet unhung, the man whose political acts are be- deadly languor, through weeks of aglieved by the people, in their heart of ony, that was not less agony because hearts, to have done more than all else calm courage, he looked into his open grave. What blight and ruin met his to inspire the foul murderer of Garanguished eyes, whose lips may tell—what briliant, broken plans, what baffled field, is to be honored by his successor. Can there be any question that the nomination by the President of Conk- high ambitions, what sundering of strong, warm, manhood's friendships what bitter rending of sweet house ling is a wrong and an outrage on the Republican party? Is it not an in- hold ties! Behind him a proud, exsult to the memory of Garfield? Is it pectant nation, a great host of sustaining friends, a cherished and happy not an outrage on all his family and mother, wearing the full, honors of early toil and friends? And what is the necessity for all this? Let the motive of the his youth, President be what it may, nothing can whole life lay in his; the little boys justify the act. It is bold and bad, not yet emerged from childboods day and will be condemned. The Republof frolic; the fair, young daughter; the and will be condemned. The Repubsturdy sons just springing into closest companionable, claiming every day, and every day rewarding a father's love lican Senators who advise and consent to this nomination will also be repudiated by their people. It is made in and care; and in his heart the eager rejoiceing power to meet all demand. Before him, dissolution and grea defiance of public sentiment. It is an him, dissolution and great s! And his soul was not attempt to restore to life a justly dead darkness! politician, whose ambition and selfishshaken. His countrymen were thrillness sought to disrupt and destroy the ed with instant, profound and universal Republican party. It is an attempt to sympathy. Masterful in his mortal nonor by the Nation a man rejected by weakness, he become the center of his own State. In every phase it is a nation's love, enshrinned in the prayers of a world. But all the love and all the sympathy could not share his suffering. He trod the wine-press A GOOD TREAT.

The lecture of President Jeffers, of Westminister College, in the Court

The lecture of President Jeffers, of with unfaltering front he faced death. With unfailing tenderness he took leave of life. Above the demoniac hiss of the assassin's bullet House here on last Thursday evening, e heard the voice of God. With simwas one of the best intellectual treats

ple resignation he bowed to the Divine our people have had. There was a As the end drew near his early ready, off hand manner with Mr. Jefcraving for the sea returned. The statefers that made him very agreeable. His subject, "Brains," took a wide the wearisome hospital of pain, and he range and taught us something both of begged to be taken from its prison anatomy and of mind. Wit, humor walls, from its oppressive, stifling air, great relish of his audience. Besides the many other good things he said he press, classing editors with even church sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With wan, fevered face tenderly lifted to the elders. This compliment was soothing cooling breeze, he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing wonders; practice in his office it will be just cause | really enjoyed his matter and style of | ing light; on its restless waves, rolling shoreward to break and die beneath to be active in his support.

the noonday sun; on the red clouds of In Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and evening, arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathway other places, at elections last week, the stars. Let us think that his dying the question uppermost with the peo- eyes read a mystic meaning which onple was the putting down of rings and ly the rapt and parting soul may know hose rule. Anti-ring tickets were Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great wave breaking on a further and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of eternal morning."

[From McKeesport, (Pa.,) Times of Feb. 15.] For Supreme Court of Penu-sylvania, Maj. A. M. Brown. 'Historians, briefly, with truth and clearnes should relate.'

When one sincerely respects an in dividual, it is very hard to write un-Our admiration oft times tempts us to extol the virtues of a man for whom we entertain the warmest feelings of regard. The truthful adjectives will tell the story much better than would the superfluities of esthetics. One of the most eminent lawyers in the State now rightfully claims recognition and support from his fellow citizens. The Supreme Court is the conscience of the and in November next there is to be elected to this place of trust one new member to take the place vacated by Chief Justice Sharswood, retiring. He who would take upon himself this sacred trust must be a man of force-a man of acute ability, of legal instinct; a man possessing a strong sense of right; and, besides being an able lawver. he must be capable of being an honest, conscientious and impartial Judge. Pennsylvania has many very eminent lawyers and many are eager generally, make it a point to call and settle back amounts then due, and many not having occasion to come to the man most fitted for such a respon-Court themselves send in the arrears sible position. Being a Western man his claims are doubly good-since it is but right, with the present bench composed of a majority of the Judges residing in the East, there should be "NOW, WHO IS THIS MAN ?" With pleasure we relate the histor

of Mai. A. M. Brown. He was born

county, Pa., of staunch old Covenanter stock. At the age of 15 years, he was able to successfully contest with men of matured minds. On growing up he became a clerk in the wholesale grocery store of James Marshall, Allegheny city, but afterwards he started up imself in Brownsdale. While not yet out of his teens he was elected Major out of his teens he was elected happy of a militia regiment, Col. McLaughlin, commanding. In '49,' having been taken with 'the gold fever,' he set out by the over-land rout for California. The perils of this trip, its humors and its incidents, are set forth in his which he wrote of his travels on returning, with a descriptive power rare-ly equaled in the works of our very best literary characters. Here we find oon after his return from 'beyond the Mississippi.' Developing marked ability he became his uncle's partner. In 865 Mr. Brown went into business for himself, and for the past eleven years his practice has not fallen below the handsome net of \$25,000, per annum. We were permitted to examine the Twenty Second Volume of his Cases argued in the Supreme Court, and to show the methodical habits of this remarkable man, who claims your consideration, allow us to point you to the great care shown in the compiling of his 'paper books' on many of the most corresponding to the arrangement of Brightly's Digest. He has, also, a large number of volumes of Bills in Equity, bound. The examination of these volumes will convince any lawyer that he who wrote them possessed a master Aristotelian mind, a genius of ashing brilliancy, a memory that holds for all time the most trivial circumstances. And as to his scholarship. 'The erudition of this man is marvelous!' It is an indisputable fact, whatsoever else may be said, that Maj. A. M. Brown has a larger knowledge of this State than any other man in the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Few lawyers succeed in filling even one-half the volumes of paper-books in the whole course of their lives, such as Mr. Brown fills each year. He is an able man, a careful man, an honest nan, and withal, a refined, cultured, scholarly, gentle mannered man. And now, that one strange coincident, connected with our candidate must be reated, to add a little romance to a life spent amidst musty papers and old law books, let us prophesy that Old Mid-dlesex township Butler county, may again be represented, this time not by Chief Justice Thompson, but by Chief Justice Brown, whose father's farm adoined that of the old Chief Justice Thompson, under whose observation young Brown' had been regarded as a outh of good promise and rare capaci-We wonder does this coincident uger propitiously? To his fellow citcomes recommended by his

works, 'By thy works thou shalt be Maj. Brown is a worthy man, and he comes claiming your recognition as one whom Nature's self had made to mock herself and truth to imitate.' And being the candidate of the West, he is certain of the nomination, if this persevering, pushing end of the State can give it to him; and 'nominated' means elected, for Maj. Brown 1s, be-yond a doubt, a candidate chosen for nis worth, by the universal acclamation of an admiring, trusting people. And now for a few words of comment on that which are virtue, magnanimity as it appears in the character of Mr. Brown. No man is more considerate and generous to the faults of others. No lawyer more willing to lend a helping hand to those struggling to earn an honest living. Encouraging young men by kindly treatment, he is grate fully remembered by many. cape his memory. His thoughtfulness for the interests of others is shown in many instances, as for instance when urged by his friends to contest against the late Judge Hampton for President Judge of the Common Pleas Court great people bore the pale sufferer to ed him to refuse to be a candidate the longed-for healing of the sea, to live against a friend; and later, when reor to die, as God should will, within quested to 'run' for Mayor of Pittsburgh, under the new constitution, he again refused. Recently the 'bar assembled' offered to run him again for Common Pleas Judge; but he again declined to contest against a friend. on its fair sails, whitening in the morn- Now that he is a candidate for this

Guiteau has made a Supreme Judge as well as a President; and he is not

hung vet.

There is not a human being in country so ignorant as to believe that Mr. Roscoe Conkling would have been awarded the highest judicial office in the gift of the President, if a cold-blo ed assassin had not murdered the President whom the people elected. For that horrible murder no man living is thought by the people of the United States more responsible than Mr. Conkling himself. The President gave him five-sixth of the important patronage of this State. He demanded it all. On the nomination of a single man whom he disliked, he declared war upon the Administration, fought it in the Senate till he found the struggle hopeless, then betrayed his party and threw the Senate into the hands of the opposition by resigning, and then besought the New York to return him with letters of marque as a licensed privateer, to wage war upon his own people. Mean time on the day after his re his disciple, Guiteau, bought his pistol; and the very physician who was after ward called in to probe the President's wound went about saying that Gar ield deserved to be shot. Mr. Conkling was beaten in his own

State in the contest he invited—over-whelmingly, hopelessly, disgracefully beaten. A Legislature of his own reatures dared not reelect him. The eople of the State were as a hundred one against him. When he return ed, defeated, from Albany, he could not have been elected Road Supervisor or Justice of the Peace in the strongest Republican County of the State Then Guiteau stole up behind Garfield nd fired his shot. And now the man whom Guiteau made President makes Roscoe Conkling a Judge of the Su-preme Court of the United States. hese are the simple, historical facts, known to everybody, undisputed by anybody. We recall them now, mere to set this appointment in the light the attendant facts.

If the nomination were otherwise t one, something would be pardoned to the personal friendship and personal gratitude of the late Vice-President. But the nomination is, on other

grounds, notoriously unfit. (1.) Mr. Conkling has no standing at the bar to entitle him to be even thought of in the connection with the Supreme Bench. He has had no considerable practice since his youth. He has been retained in no cases save those which came in the way of pay for political influence. The appear ance he has made in the court een such as to provoke the contempt and ridicule of real lawyers. On this point, in spite of the high position and reat influence he had, there has scarce been a divided opinion. No doubt he might have been a good lawyer. But he chose to devote his active years o something else, and he is now too

old to learn.
(2.) Mr. Conkling is unfit for the Supreme Bench, or for any bench, because he is not a man of judicial emper. Everybody, friend and foe like, knows him as an intense, rednot partisan, who never sees or can see more than one side of a question. There was absolute accuracy Curtis's description of him as a person who divided mankind into two classes slaves and enemies. Such a man may do good service in some places, but he is no more fit for a Judge than he is for a bank-note engraver or a Sunday-

(3.) The nomination is grossly unfit, because it is a flagrant abuse appointing power to use the Supreme Bench to pension a broken-down poli-tician, whohas made himself odious to the people. If he must be provided for at the public expense, it should be after the manner he himself recommended. This is what he said about Collector Robertson to Garfield: abroad to some 'second-class consul ship; and I will go into 'the lobby, and hold my nose while he is con-'firmed."-New York Tribune.

of the practice in the Supreme Court Disposition of the Property of the Late S. A. Purvi-ance. Esq. The will of the late Samuel A. Pur

viance, Esq., was probated last week in the office of the Register of Alle gheny county. It is brief, the follow-

ing being a copy:

'I, Samuel A. Purviance, being sound mind and memory do make this my last will and testament and hereby cancel and revoke all previous wills and papers made by me. I request that my remains after being embalmed be interred in the Butler cemetery on my lot, the location of which is known to George Roessing, Esq., and that the funeral be as private as pos-

sible.' 'I devise and bequeath to my wife Caroline M. Purviance, all my estate real and personal and mixed, for and during her natural life, with full power to make, execute and deliver deeds of sale made of real estate, and to sell whenever in her judgment she may think it of advantage to the estate and at her death the estate to be equally divided between my children,—Winfield S. Purviance, Mary Purviance Irwin and Ettie Purviance.

'If in any event the proceeds should fail to be sufficient to furnish responsi ble support, then my wife to use as much of the proceeds of the principal as she may deem proper and necessary for that purpose. I appoint my wife Caroline M. Purviance, my executor SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, March 3, 1880

'I make the following codicil to my will this March 22, 1881: I withdraw the request as to my burial in Butler, and inasmuch as my dear grandchild, Kate C. Purviance, is interred in Bellevue cemetery, I substitute it in place of Butler. I also desire that the within disposition of my estate takes precedence of anything written previous to or since March 3, 1880. My above words 'within disposition' meaning my will as executed on the first page of this sheet.'

John M. Sullivan and H. A Stephen son are the witnesses to the will

-Gents' fine white and shirts, low prices, at Heck & Patter--Carpets, oil cloths and mattings cheapest in Butler county, at Heck &

-W. Aland, Merchant Tailor, now prepared to take your order for spring garments, offering forty s. New designs in fine suitings at \$25 for suits. These goods are Now that he is a candidate for this equal to the best French makes. Also, place of trust we urge his many friends fine French worsted in black, blue and fancy styles at equally low prices.

Patterson's.

The Nomination to the Su-preme Bench. The Suit Against the Standard Oil Company on Hearing Oil Company on Hearing at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, FEB. 23 .- A suit the State to recover taxes alleged to be due from the Standard Oil Company came before court this morning. came before court this morning uty Attorney General Snodgrass presented a letter, alleged to have written at the Auditor General's office in 1879, requesting the Standard Company to report. The defense objected o the letter on the ground that the person to whom it was sent was not in any manner connected with the company. Reports filed by the Standard Company in the latter part of 1881 were read. A voluminous correspondence between Auditor General and attorneys and officers of the Standard Company was offered and read by the State's attorneys, in all of which the Standard Company denied they were liable to taxation in this State. An agreement as to the facts was next read, during which the counsel for ooth sides gave notice that they would make numerous objections. The monwealth rested its case after preenting a statement of Auditor General Olmstead opened the defense by presenting an appeal for the com-pany from the Auditor General's state. ment. He also read depositions from x Governor Hartranft, Insurance Commissioner Foster and Clerk Frazer. all of which tended to show that the foreign corporation had but a portion of its capital invested in the State, and had never been taxed on the full amount of its capital stocks. This, they state, had been the case during their connection with the Auditor General's Department, which had covred a long term of years.

In the afternoon session M. E. Olm sted continued his statement, concluding by having fead a paper by R. C. McMurtrue, approved by Attorney General Dimmick, setting forth an act of April 24thf 1874, as construed the Auditor General's department, that did not hold foreign chartered corporations liable for tax by reason of the parchrse of material or sale of wares n this State. The argument was approved by Deputy Attorney General Snodgrass a little before 30'clock. He contended that, as a great portion of the company's capital was used in pros-ecuting its buinesss in this State, it should be taxed. He then endeavored

to prove that their business was carried on in this State.

Mr. Ulmsted, in his argument, quoted the accounts upon which the claim is based. Referring to section 4, act of 1868, which imposes a tax on foreign companies lawfully doing business in this State, he dwelt at some length upon the words 'doing business,' and claimed the company was engaged in no transactions save the purchase of oil for shipment out of the State. He claimed if the law was as the Attorney General construed it, Pennsylvania has declared all the world shall be taxed. The construction asked for was not founded on any known principle of equality or justice. Pending argu-

memt, court ajourned.

The defense submitted the argument of Judge John J. Pearson. It goes to show there was no design in the statute to tax a foreign corporation for buying or selling in the State and that it was beyond the power of the State to tax the capital stock or business done here so far as the same is admitted or proved by the facts agreed on. The facts prove no more than the carrying on of commerce and intercorse between people, companies and corporations, Pennsylvania and the Standard Oil Company, and being business of that character in Pennsylvania cannot be taxed in this State, under the Federal Constitution Admitting the possibility that the court would decide the company was doing business within the intention of the statutes, if taxable at all, it was only to the extent of the business transacted.

The Triumph of Reform. All hail to the briliant dawn of a new era in Philadelphia! The onmarching cause of the people against ring rule has achieved its most signal and crowning triumph. The victory is sweeping, decisive and overwhelm is sweeping, decisive and overwhelming. It has been won against all the odds—won against the elements—won against the last desperate life-and-death struggle of the bosses and ringsters, all the embattled forces of corruption, jobbery and stolid partisanship—wor by the spontaneous and irresistible up

The magnitude and volume of the victory attest the depth of the popular feeling and the power of the popular will. The reform wave has swept over the bulwarks of the bosses with resistless might. It has buried Blair under a majority of nearly eight hundred. It has sunk Mullen out of sight. It has made Miles, of the Thirteenth Ward, pay the penalty of a halting and hesitating course. It has swallowed up Reyburn with the lesson that a good man must not train in doubtful company. It has destroyed the infamous Gilbert. It has borne William B. Smith on its creat with the reward. B. Smith on its crest with the reward of faithful service. It has saved gallant Henry Clay against the combined force of all the bosses, hirelings and recreants that could be brought to crush him. It has defeated Bonsall elected Page and Sanders, Grim and Marshall, Bailey and Else, and counts its trophies in nearly every ward And William McMullen is almost the sole relic of boss rule that is saved to remain as a frightful example.

The value and significance of this splendid victory are incalculable. It is the most important and far-reaching of the series of triumphs which have illumined the recent history of Philadelphia. It was necessary to carry the outworks of the enemy line by line, and every preliminary assault and vic-tory prepared the way for the final and vital success. In securing the Controller, the Tax Department, the Mayor and the Common Council, the Reformers made great gains; bosses had fortifie d themselves in the Select Council, as their last entrenchment, and determined to maintain it as all hazards as the only remaining del of their strength. The people have now stormed and captured this strong-hold and hurled the ring-masters from power. The importance of this succes cannot well be over-estimated. It is the practical overthrow of the Gas Trust, and it means the regeneration of the remaining departments of the

We congratulate the Citizen's Com mittee of One Hundred upon this brilliant triumph, which is the reward of its popular support, and confirmation of its great influence. We congratulate the honest and earnest Republi cans of the city upon a result which quadrupled in forty years.

goes far to redeem their party from the elfish, corrupt and antocratic control which was crushing out its real life and moral force. We congratulate the patriotic Democrats who have risen above unworthy partisanship, and we congratulate all the people of Philadelohia upon the promise of better days and the assurance of a more hones

and upright government.—Philadel-phia Press, Feb. 22. Popular Rule in Pennsylvania Nearly 450,000 Republicans make up the Republican party of Pennsylvania. The Independent Republican believe it is the right and duty of these men to govern themselves, to conduc their own party in their own way without dictation from any element They believe in the rule of the majori ty, whose will is to be freely express ed, honestly ascertained, and fully re spected. For themselves and every member of the party they demand the largest liberty of conscience and action. They ask only what is fair and that what the vital interests of the party require shall be accorded. would be glad to accomplish peaceably so that party harmony and ascendency may be established together. But they are ready to fight.

This is not an ephemeral movement It has come to stay. It falls upon sir cere Republicans not only to the party, but afterward to keep pure, and neither end will be reache without organized, persistent effort. The aim of Independent Republicans is to organize the whole party on a right basis, which will endure by commanding the common respect and con fidence. by obstacles nor dismayed by defeat. is their purpose to use every weapon which honorable men may employ steadily pressing forward in for regeneration until the evil influence of the party management shall be removed, and the popular will triumph

Every Republican ought to be Inde pendent enough to encourage the right. Right and justice are inscribed upon the standard of Independent Republi-canism. It is the people's cause, and they must support it not only with their sympathy, but with their most effective work. The struggle cost something, but victory will -Phila. Press.

Marshal Henry Will Hang Guiteau.

The office of executioner for capital offences is geneally loathed. The hang man is a man who flits about at night making his awful preparations. Noody knows his name or his Men would shudder to grasp his hand, and women would grow hysterical in his presence. But the business of hanging Guiteau! The Marshal could recruit a million of assistants each of whom would be anxious to cut the rope. So universally is this bad and miserable assassin despised that pity has no place in any breast for him. Captain Charles E. Henry is an Ohio man, and served with General

that time to the General's death the were warm, personal friends. The late President appointed him District Marshal. He was a member of the 'Chum Cabinet,' and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the late President to the fullest extent. During the trial it was often remarked that there was a dangerous glitter in the Captain's eyes when Guiteau was near. is little doubt that he contemplates the duties of his office with grim setisfac

does his own work on the farm an spends his winter evenings at knitting and sewing. His evening work so far this winter consists of four pairs of double mittens, a quilt containing 928 pieces and one containing 1,22 pieces, and is now engaged on anoth

-Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetal Compound revives the drooping spirits invigorates and harmonizes the organ ic functions; gives elasticity and firm ness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of ife's spring and early summer time.

Minneapolis' flour mills consumabout 25,000,000 bushels of grain each year. The leading millers there has ound it difficult to secure the quantit esired from the great wheat owing to the efforts of millers to see large quantities for mills east and sou of that point.

How Long Would it Take to Coun

Over two million volumes of the r vised edition of the New Testamer were sold on the first day of its issue crawling about the rectum. culate the extent of its sale in actu figures, would involve the labor of fe-time. Will you be pestered ger from the aggravating Piles?

Apportionment Bill. The apportionment bill will no longe rouble our national law-makers, for he Senate passed the bill agreed the House. The apportion follows among the States:

8 Mississippi 5 Missouri.... 6 Nebraska... 10 North Carolina 20 Ohio..... South Carolina

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-Heck & Patterson are clo vercoats out, at less than

Americans are becoming a natio coffee drinkers. The consumption tea per head of population has only creased from 1.01 to 1.44 pounds a 1867, while that of coffee in the period has gone up from 6.11 to pounds. Great Britain, on the hand, drinks less coffee in propo to population than a generation while the consumption of tea has al



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