

BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

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

HON. S. H. MILLER has our thanks for a bound copy of the Congressional Directory and other favors.

CROWDED OUT.—Three or four communications, and other matters, have been crowded out this week. We will endeavor to insert some of them next week.

REV. J. H. A. KITZMILLER, for some years past pastor of the English Lutheran Church at Freeport, has been elected pastor of the same church at Kittanning. We have not learned if he has accepted the election or not.

THE communication of "Omnibus" giving Mercer township items, having been overlooked last week, and being now too late for publication, we will be pleased to hear from our young friend again.

BISHOP WHITEHEAD will hold Episcopal Visitation and Confirmation at the Episcopal Church, of this place, on next Sunday and Monday—12th and 13th insts. The Bishop will preach on the morning and evening of Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and on Monday morning at 10:30. He will catechise the Sunday school of the church at 3:30 p. m. on Sunday.

THE Pittsburg bar with great unanimity have endorsed Maj. A. M. Brown, of that city, for the Supreme Court. This speaks well for him, and will go far toward creating a favorable impression in localities where he is not personally known. Allegheny county is a republican stronghold and is entitled to consideration. Maj. Brown is a gentleman of ability and if nominated will be supported in this county as warmly as any republican who could be nominated.

BUSINESS is improving in this place. The demand for houses to rent is revived. Many laborers are coming in and large numbers are employed upon the railroad making. The glass works are to be built and other improvements going on. Machinery for mills and wells is being hauled through the town almost every day. The number of railroad ties now being delivered at this place is immense. Timber for the ties is in great demand and many valuable forests are being invaded. Altogether, the outlook for business in and around Butler this summer is quite good.

WE find the following suggestive article in the current issue of the Presbyterian. Read and act if you are a sinner in that respect: "Having entered a pew, move along; be sure and move along. Do not block up the end of the pew as if you did not intend to have anybody else to enter it, or as if you were holding it for some special friends. Do not rise to let others in, but move along and leave the pew invitingly open so that they will know they are welcome. If a pew holding six has five already in it, do not file out in formal procession to let one poor, scared woman go to the further end, but move along and let her sit down at the end next to the aisle. It is not necessary now for a stalwart man to sit at the end ready to rush out and kill Indians, as possibly it was.

GIVING TO GRANT. With the exception of the raising of Conkling to honor, no measure has yet been proposed that is more disapproved of than the one now in Congress to give more money to Gen. Grant. A bill proposing to retire him on a pension of \$12,500, in addition to all he has received, is actually now pending in Congress. We hear from the people nothing but censure and condemnation of this extravagance. Grant has had all the honors—has received much money from the Government and from many other sources—is now rich, "living upon the fat of the land,"—is engaged in many speculative enterprises with wealthy capitalists—has all he needs, and yet it is proposed to give him more. And all this while there are thousands of poor, crippled soldiers in the land, their widows or children, to whom this money would be a real relief. The people are watching this thing, and that they are indignant about it there is no mistaking. The House had better call a halt on the project.

THE MARTYRED PRESIDENTS.

The first and fourth pages of the CITIZEN this week are occupied principally by two articles: one being an important part of Blaine's recent Eulogy upon the martyred Garfield, and the other some "Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," the other martyr President. This latter article was sent to us by our friend Mr. Ezra Lakin, of Jackson township, this county and will be found very interesting, as coming from a writer, Rev. Miner, who was a near neighbor of Mr. Lincoln, before the war, and who knew his personal traits of character well. We found something in it new to us and read it with the same interest that we think our readers will. To much, in our opinion, cannot be written or said in praise of Lincoln and Garfield. The mere fact that this Nation has had, within a little more than fifteen years, two martyred Presidents, and that both good and great, is one that cannot be dwelt upon too much. The horror of such acts must be kept before the people in order to be guarded against in the future.

THE PROTEST IN VAIN.

The people protested against the honoring of Conkling, but their protest was in vain, in fact was unheeded. "Senatorial courtesy," of which Conkling himself claimed so much formerly, has confirmed him to a seat of the highest dignity. This whole thing means to vindicate him, and not to retire him from politics, as some allege. Of the many high handed acts done in the name of Stalwartism, this is the most offensive of all. The Republicans of the Nation have suffered and borne much in the hope there was an end coming. But, while the memory of sorrow and sadness yet lingers; in utter disregard of the sentiments of a vast majority of the Republican party, the man who, above all others, is held responsible for a great bereavement to the Nation, is taken from the private life his own people consigned him and given a seat of the highest judicial importance.

We have written nothing for some time that has been more approved, by many Republicans in this county than the protest we made last week against this attempt to promote a man so odious to our people. There are a few however who seem to glory in the shame of the act, and who boast their approval of it. It is wonderful the effect of holding a little Government office has on the minds of some. If a man is in possession of a postoffice, or something else, he deems it his duty to sanction any and everything, right or wrong. The people have been long suffering, and slow to move, but they are now indignant and will seize every opportunity to free themselves from the control of those who inflict such outrages upon them.

P. S.—Since the above was in print news came that Conkling has declined the "honor"—which only proves what we say above, that the object was to "vindicate" him only.

THE PENSION LAWS.

During the discussion in Congress, on Feb. 25th, on the bill granting an increase and arrears of pension to the widow of the late General Alexander Hays, of Franklin, Pa., the Hon. S. H. Miller, member from this district, made the following remarks on the subject of pensions to soldiers and pension legislation in general. His views will be generally approved, and were as follows:

Mr. Miller—I made the inquiry, Mr. Chairman, which perhaps led in part to this discussion. I did not do so because I desired to antagonize this bill for the reason that it grants a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of a gallant soldier of two wars, or because it grants her arrears of pension not covered by the original act. I have never been of those who denounced the legislation known as the pension act. I believe the great error in that act is that it limits the arrears to those who filed their applications by or prior to the 1st day of July, 1880. Why should the Government be so generous to those who deferred filing their application until to day be only entitled to receive a pension from the date of such application rather than from the date of his disability? I am free to say, sir, that if a bill was before this House to grant arrears of pension to those entitled thereto I would not support such a bill. I am sure that the Government of the United States made a solemn contract to pay pensions to all those who were wounded or disabled in the service, and to the widows and orphans of such as fell in battle, or died from disease contracted in the service, as it did to pay the soldier his wages. It was clearly a part of the original contract, and if the soldier saw fit to delay asking the Government to fulfill its part as to pension, why should it not pay the principal? The interest is not demanded. It is the duty of the Government to pay to every man who was disabled in the service and to the legal representatives of those who died in the service or disease contracted during their service a pension not only from the date of application but from the date the disability was incurred.

A Story of Chief Justice Marshall.

John Marshall was not what might be called a "society man" in our acceptance of the term. He lived and died in the "german" and he never learned the abbreviated language of the corner of the visiting card. The country court was his ball room, and the latest legal decisions his fashion plates. In appearance he was awkward, in dress careless, and in manner simple as a child. All sorts of stories told him as if he were a gentleman. On one occasion a gentleman of large means, having occasion to retain a lawyer, asked a landlord of a country town whom he would recommend. The landlord told him by all means to call on Marshall, and just at that moment along came the rising Virginia lawyer with a hat full of cherries and no collar on his neck. Poor Marshall, as a lawyer at once, in the estimation of the gentleman of large means. His ideas of the eternal fitness of things could never convince him that a man who ate cherries out of his hat, and wore no collar, could be a good lawyer. The gentleman of large means told him his attorney a lawyer in powdered wig, and with fine clothes, and with age, as his recommendations. Circumstances disastrous to the man of large means placed John Marshall as the opponent of the lawyer with powdered wig, and the result taught the gentleman the "honesty" truth, "Never trust his appearance and the legal maxim, 'better have a poor case and a good lawyer, than a poor lawyer and a good case.'"

How Long Will It Take to Count Two Millions?

Over two million volumes of the revised edition of the New Testament were sold on the first day of its issue. These figures can only be equaled by the enormous sale of Swayne's Ointment for itching Piles, which is universally used as a standard remedy for stopping the itching at night, when one thinks that pi worms are crawling about the rectum. To calculate the extent of its sale in actual figures, would involve the labor of a life-time. Will you be pestered longer from the aggravating Piles?

DEVASTATING WATERS.

Terrible Details of Ruin Wrought by the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2, 1882.—The nights of Monday and Tuesday, February 27 and 28, were two of the most eventful in the history of the Mississippi River. A little after midnight on Monday a high wind arose, accompanied with heavy rain, and as it descended the last hope of keeping the waters from the lowlands died away, leaving the valley planters with nothing but destruction staring them in the face. Between midnight and daylight of Monday morning, when the wind was at its highest, the rain coming down in torrents and the night as black as Egypt, enough breaks occurred in levees between Friar's Point, Miss., and Arkansas City to flood the entire county intervening. In an hour the richest cotton lands in the world were way swept away and the water was in two places about half-past one o'clock in the morning, and the flood rushed in through a gap seventy-five yards wide. Nobody was on watch; the men had worked hard day and night until Monday evening, and then they went to bed. In many places the levee was low, and leveled up with loose earth, and not strong enough to withstand much pressure. It was in two such places that it gave way first, and the damage could have been repaired by prompt and energetic action. But nothing was done at that point, the annual shipments of cotton reaching up in the neighborhood of 30,000 bales.

THE RIVERTON DISASTER. Tuesday night was one of the deepest anxiety to the people of Riverton, which is a small place below Terrene, on the Mississippi side. About ten o'clock on Monday night the water broke through the levee in front of the town, and another place a few hundred yards further down looked dangerous. Here, as everywhere else, the people were worn out, and the levee hands gave up entirely. No effort was made to strengthen either of the weak places, and at five o'clock in the morning a portion of a levee, 100 yards long, and about twenty feet high, gave way in upon the sleeping town. The roar of the rushing waters woke the inhabitants of the town, which is situated directly behind the levee, and they had to flee for their lives. A brick chimney, which stood in the center of the cataract, was whirled round and round bodily, and a cabin close by was lifted up entire and set on end. Fortunately it was unoccupied. The people had no time to dress, but, running from their houses, climbed trees or got astride of floating logs, where they remained until relief came. One old negro woman, named Agnes Collins, was built away above the ground, and heads of people, dogs, cats and chickens could be seen peeping from the nooks and crannies of the upper stories. These people did not want to be moved, as they were well enough off.

THE LOSS ON CATTLE.

It is impossible yet to estimate the damage to stock on account of the breaking of the levee. Much of the best of the high levee was necessarily lost when they broke. The people do not seem to care much whether the cattle are drowned or not. One large planter said he would be glad if the last cow in his county would be drowned, as they were more trouble than they were worth. Whatever the loss in the levee, and mules are quartered on the levees, and when they are drowned their hides are saved. The levees from Friar's Point down are studded with stock which are being fed. Few mules and horses have been lost so far by water, though, as feed is scarce, they will be in poor condition for work when the water goes down.

PICTURE OF DESTRUCTION.

The live stock is all drowned, and there are no provisions for the people to subsist on. The break occurred about one hundred yards above Duncan's. A message has been sent to Terrene for the steamer Plover to take the women and children to Memphis. They are suffering greatly, having lost every thing they possessed except the clothes on their backs. It is impossible to describe the fearful havoc and destruction the waters have wrought. The water running above Duncan's there are two more—one at Wright's one mile below, and another at Judge Miller's place, two miles below Riverton. Mules, horses, cows, goats and houses pass by continually. Add to these the falling and crashing timber, and you then have the faintest idea of the condition of things. Wright's house must be no less than twenty-five women and children, and a good many more are huddled together on the levee. It is pitiful to see them half naked, frozen and hungry. Every house at Riverton, except Duncan's and Frank and Rening's has either floated off or is so damaged by the washing away of docks as to be unfit for habitation when the waters decline.

RUINS OF THE PLANTERS.

Perhaps the most serious breaks, as regards the planting interest, occurred at Bolivar, Miss. One crevasse above Old Bolivar is 200 yards wide, and another below is about fifty feet wide. The water running above Duncan's break looked like a colossal mill dam and roared like thunder. Here, once again, the people were disheartened and utterly unable to work. The levee broke about the same hour as at Riverton, and the consequences were similar as regards the town, though more serious to the planting interest. Several people had narrow escapes. Riverton lives were lost so far as could be learned. The people here, as elsewhere along the river, seem to be more at ease in a dugout than in the cabin of a steamboat, and unless absolutely reckless, or intemperately careless, they are not likely to lose their lives by the flood. The Bagot levee, as it is called, on one side of Bolivar is twenty feet high, and the main levee where the wide break occurred is five feet higher. The second break spoken of is just below Judge Clark's place.

AT ARKANSAS CITY.

Arkansas City is like a new Venice. The floods cover the floor of every store and dwelling in the city to a depth of from six inches to four feet, with one solitary exception, the house of a widow lady, which is built nine feet from the ground. The water in

the hotel is twenty inches deep, and the guests are floated into the main hall in dugouts. The floor of the new oil mill is about a foot under water. All the prisoners in the jail have been removed to Mottelocello until the water goes down.

THE DEAN ADAMS'S TRIP.

The round trip of the Memphis and Arkansas City mail packet, Dean Adams, which left here on Monday evening and returned at midnight last night, was an exciting one. She made all thirty-five landings, some of them extremely dangerous, on account of the high stage of the water. Sometimes she tied up to trees, at others to snags and at others went over the main bank directly up to the levees. At Riverton she was held by two, and at one place she was pushed off the levee by a boat. "I've got to sail, and can't get the people out of the houses fast enough."

"Lower that yawl in a hurry!" was Captain Cheek's answer. In a few moments the steamer's lifeboat floated in the water and was rowed off to the rescue. The men were left as to where to bring the boat with any persons who might wish to leave, so that they could be taken up on their return, and the steamer passed on. Just as she was pushing off another skiff came skimming up with a couple of old tents and some new plank, which the owner was about to use for a raft. The reason that feather beds are carried down stairs at fires. The property was taken aboard, and the steamer passed on to Glencoe, where a number of men were comfortably floating on a huge log raft. The mate called to them to send some one to the relief of the people at Riverton, as they were about to drown and had no money for the same reason that feather beds are carried down stairs at fires. 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THE HUNTING GLOBE OBJECTS.

The Independent Easton Express delivers itself: "To vote for any man or set of men merely because their names or by some means put upon the Regular ticket to the slaves of a system."

MAJ. BROWN ENDORSED.

It is a safe conclusion, says the Westchester Republican, to base your judgment of a man's fitness upon the standing he has among his home people and profession. Therefore, Major Brown, is per se, a fit man to succeed Judge Sharswood.

BOOMING AHEAD.

Maj. A. M. Brown, of Allegheny, is booming ahead for the Republican Supreme Judgeship, like a house on fire. He will not only have a solid home delegation, but he bids fair to have every county in Western Pennsylvania instructed for him. If so, Don and his bosses will have to change their program, or there is danger of a collision, and many will be an explosion.—Beater Times.

MAJ. BROWN ENDORSED IN ARMSTRONG.

KITTANNING, Pa., March 4.—At a meeting of the Republican members of the Armstrong County Bar at Kittanning, Pa., March 2d, 1882, the following endorsement of Maj. A. M. Brown as candidate for the Supreme Bench was issued as an address to the voters of the State:

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:

Believing that Major A. M. Brown, of the Allegheny County Bar, one of the most eminent lawyers in the State, rightfully claims recognition and support from his fellow citizens, therefore, in acknowledgment of his true worth, legal ability and good moral character, we endorse him as a candidate for the Supreme Bench.

SKILLFUL TESTIFYING.

SKILLFUL TESTIFYING to his legal experience that has so well fitted him for this position, we the members of the Armstrong County Bar, unhesitatingly endorse his candidacy and urge his nomination.

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotency, leanness, sexual debility, &c., \$1. at druggists. Prepared by express, \$1.25, 6 for \$5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

S. & A. Railroad—Extension of the Road—Election of Officers, &c.

At a meeting, says the Greenville Advance Argus, March 2, of the stockholders of the Connoquessing Valley R. R. Co., held in this place on the 28th ult., the President and Secretary were authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$400,000 for the building and equipping of the road, and to let contracts for the construction of the same. The officers of the Company are—J. T. Blair, President; Jno. M. Thompson, Vice President; I. D. Stinson, Secretary and Treasurer; J. E. McCray, Auditor. Directors—Jas. A. Stranahan, A. H. Steele, Thos. P. Fowler, J. P. Green, J. M. Thompson, Chas. McCandless, W. C. Stinson.

S. & A. R. R. CO.

On the following day, March 1st, the stockholders of the S. & A. R. R. Co. met in the Superintendent's office in this place and elected the following officers:

A. H. Steele, President; Thos. H. Wells, Vice President; J. T. Blair, General Superintendent; J. H. Beatty, Secretary; I. D. Stinson, Treasurer and General Ticket Agent; P. E. McCray, Auditor. Directors—Thos. P. Fowler, Paul Wick, J. T. Blair, T. H. Oliphant, Wm. Achre, James Sheakley, J. T. Blair.

On the same occasion officers were elected for the Mercer Mining & Manufacturing Co., as follows:

A. H. Steele, President; J. T. Blair, Vice President; J. H. Beatty, Secretary; I. D. Stinson, Treasurer; P. E. McCray, Auditor. Directors—Thos. H. Wells, Thos. P. Fowler, T. H. Oliphant, Wm. Achre, Jas. Sheakley, J. T. Blair.

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STATE POLITICS.

Monroe county has elected A. C. Jansen, an anti-machine Republican, as Representative delegate, and Hon. Wm. Davis, also an anti-machine man, as Senatorial delegate to the next State Convention.

Crawford, Jefferson and a number of the Western counties have declared in favor of Maj. Brown, of Pittsburgh, as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. It is generally believed now that Maj. Brown will be the nominee.

The Lawrence county Democrats have instructed delegates to their State Convention to support Hon. R. E. Pattison, of Philadelphia, for Governor; William Gordon, of New Castle, for Lieutenant Governor, and Judge Brecht of this county, for the Supreme Court.

The Prohibition State Convention met at Altoona on Thursday week last and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, A. C. Pettit, Lawrence county; Lieutenant Governor, Alvin Williams, Chester; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Ezra Cross, McKean; Judge of the Supreme Court, Simon P. Chase, Susquehanna. The resolutions reaffirm constitutional prohibition as a fundamental principle, declare a prohibition party a necessity, arraign the political parties, reprobate plain labor, endorse protection, and declare in favor of the political equality of woman with man.

The home organ of Treasurer Butler says: "Farmer Butler is cutting a tolerably wide swath in Pennsylvania just now. If he can rake up all his harvest on May 10th it will be a good days work."

The Huntingdon Globe objects to the selection of delegates from that county to the State Convention by the County Committee, which, it says, was named by the chairman in opposition to the rules of the party.

The Independent Easton Express delivers itself: "To vote for any man or set of men merely because their names or by some means put upon the Regular ticket to the slaves of a system."

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JAMES M. GALBREATH was admitted to the practice of the law, in this county, on Monday last.

Centreville Items.

Starts off well; the subscription list of the U. P. building committee.

Home; Mr. W. C. Bard, who has been attending lectures at a Dental college in Philadelphia.

Robt. McKnight will remove to Beaver Falls where he will take part in the establishment of a planing mill.

The ball given by the N. D. C. on the 22nd was a success. Mrs. Christy, of the Christley Hotel, furnished an elegant repast, and Lightner's Orchestra of Mercer county, most delightful music.

Our statement last week of the difficulty at Coalyville was not strictly correct. The miners received orders to remove the slack. As this was not in their contract, they refused to do this and were ordered to take out their tools. This they did and remained out a week until the company gave in and notified them to return at the old rates.

The members of the Literary Society of the public schools took special pains with the program of last Monday evening, and invited visitors. The exercises which we deem especially meritorious were: Declarations by Messrs. Kingsbury, Kline, McCann and Muntz. Essays: Messrs. Pearson and Muntz. Orations: Messrs. Gill, Patterson and McQuiston. Recitations: Misses Kerr and Wick. The music, as the manager informed us, was a failure. It was a case of talent vs. training. Mr. Morrow acted the Yankee character very well. We would advise that, in general, although he selected introducing characters of a more dignified type than those presented on this occasion. Mr. Morrow is to be congratulated on his success in retaining the interest of the pupil in the literary work and on their very noticeable improvement.

The Revenue Commission.

This body, at its recent session in Philadelphia, practically completed all the recommendations which it had made to its sub-committee appointed to draft the bill which is to be reported to the Legislature. These recommendations are in brief: building associations, manufacturing corporations and limited partnerships engaged in all State taxes; that the tax on money at interest be reduced from four to two miles; that firms and corporations engaged in commerce or shipbuilding within the State be relieved from all State taxes. Besides these things a separate bill is to be reported revising the methods of collecting mercantile, liquor and other licenses and taxes, so as to insure better returns. The method of returning moneys at interest is also changed, so as to cause the return to be made in the form of a bill, if these recommendations are carried out by the passage of the bill, taxes will have been reduced to the amount of about \$600,000 annually, and yet the revenues of the State will not have been decreased half that amount. The Commission sought to meet every reasonable complaint, and we believe the result of their labors will be endorsed by the Legislature.—Ez.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—GIBSON—On March 2, 1882, by the Rev. T. M. Thompson, of North Washington, this county, Mr. Washington Campbell and Miss Helen Gibson, both of Fairview township, this county.

HOGUE—STAMATHS—On Feb. 23, 1882, at his residence in West Liberty, Mr. W. D. Hogue and Miss Mary E. Stamaths, both of Jacksonville, Butler county, Pa.

MEARS—ALLEN—On Jan. 25, 1882, by the Rev. J. N. Miller, of Butler county, Mr. Mears and Miss Allen, both of Zelienople, Pa.

PONTIUS—SOMMERSVILLE—On Mar. 1, 1882, at Worthington, Pa., by Rev. R. W. Grove, Mr. S. P. Pontius, of Butler county, Pa., and Miss Sadie C. Sommersville, of Armstrong county, Pa.

DEATHS.

MELVIN—In Muddybrook township,