Butler

VOL. XIX.

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Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

BUTLER, KARNS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD.

Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millerstown Karns City, Petrolia, Parker, etc., at 7.27 a. m and 2.25 and 7.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Butler from the above named points at 7.17 a. m., and 2.15, and 7.15 p. m. The 2.15 train connects with train on the West Penn road through to Pittsburgh.

SHENANGO AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hilliard's Mill, Butler county, for Harrisville, Greenville, etc., at 7.50 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Hilliard's Mills at 1:45 A. M., and 5:55 P. M.

Hacks to and from Petrolia, Martinsburg, Fairview, Modoc and Troutman, connect at Hilliard with all trains on the S & A road.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Butler (Butler or Pittsburgh Time.

Market at 5.06 a. m., goes through to Allegheny, arriving at 9.01 a. m. This train connects at Freeport with Freeport Accommodation, which arrives at Allegheny at 8.20 a. m., railroad time.

Express at 7.16 a. m., connecting at Butler Junction, without change of cars, at 8.26 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.56 a. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville at 10.55 a. m. railroad time.

Mail at 2.26 p. m., connecting at Butler Junction without change of cars, with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 5.01 p. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville Intersection at 5.55 p. m. railroad time, which connects with Philadelphia Express east, when on time.

The 7.21 a. m. train connects at Blairsville at 11.05 a. m. with the Mail east, and the 2.36 p. m. train at 6.59 with the Philadelphia Express east.

Trains arrive at Butler on West Penn R. R. at 9.56 a. m., 4.58 and 7.01 p. m., Butler time. The 9.56 and 4.58 trains connect with trains on the Butler & Parker R. R.

Main Line.

Through trains leave Pittsburgh for the East at 2.56 and 8.26 a. m. and 12.51, 4.21 and 8.06 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 3.40 and 7.20 p. m. and 3.00, 7.00 and 7.40 a. m.; at Baltimore about the same time, at New York three hours later, and at Washington about one and a half hours later.

Time of Holding Courts.

The several Courts of the county of Butler commence on the first Monday of March, June, September and December, and continue two weeks, or so long as necessary to dispose of the business. No causes are put down for trial or traverse jurors summoned for the first week of the several terms.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

R. P. SCOTT,

Attorney at Law, Butler, Pa. Office in Ruff's building, Main street.

JOHN K. KELLY,

Office with E. G. Miller, Esq., in Brady Law Building. aug17'81

A. M. CORNELIUS,

Office with W. D. Brandon, Berg Building, Main Street, Butler, Pa.

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Office with L. Z. Mitchell, Diamond.

A. M. CUNNINGHAM,

Office in Brady's Law Building. Butler, Pa.

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JOHN M. GREER.

Office on N. E. corner Diamond. nov12

WM. H. LUSK,

Office with W. H. H. Riddle, Esq.

NEWTON BLACK,

Office on Diamond, near Court House, south side.

E. I. BRUGH,

Office in Riddle's Law Building.

S. F. BOWSER.

Office in Riddle's Law Building. [mar8'76

J. B. McJUNKIN.

Special attention given to collections Office opposite Willard House.

JOSEPH B. BREDIN,

Office north-east corner of Diamond, Butler Pa.

H. H. GOUCHER,

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Office near Court House. 2 - 74

W. D. BRANDON,

eb17-75 Office in Berg's building.

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Office in Reiber's building, Jefferson St. ap91y

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Office in Berg's new building, 2d floor, east side Main st., a few doors south of Lowry House. mar3—tf.

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Office on Main street, one door south of Brady Block, Butler, Pa. (sep. 2, 1874.

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THOMAS ROBINSON,

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E. R. ECKLEY, KENNEDY MARSHALL
(Late of Ohio.)]

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JOHN E. BYERS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
my21-1y] BUTLER, PA.

Office on Jefferson street, opposite Klingler's Flour Store.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do anything in the line of his profession in a satisfactory manner.

Office on Main street, Butler, Union Block, up stairs. ap11

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Traverse Jurors for June Term.

List of Traverse Jurors drawn for the June Term of Court commencing the Second Monday A. D., 1882

Allen Nichol, Cranberry tp, farmer.
Allen Stephen, Jackson tp, W., farmer.
Barr John, Adams tp, farmer.
Barnes A H, Slipperyrock tp, farmer.
Christy M G, Washington tp, farmer.
Cross L D, Allegheny tp, farmer.
Crider Jacob, Cranberry tp, farmer.
Conn Robert, Clay tp, farmer.
Clutton John, Brady tp, merchant.
Dillaman Henry, Brady tp, farmer.
Daubenspeck W R, Parker tp, farmer.
Dunbar Carson, Middlesex tp, farmer.
Daubenspeck W L, Washington tp, farmer.
Dunbar Sol. Forward tp, farmer.
Douthett Alex, Penn tp, farmer.
Frederick Jacob, Millerstown, blacksmith.
Goehring W A, Cranberry, farmer.
Gillespie Michael, Donegal tp, farmer.
Hutchinson J M, Oakland tp, farmer.
Hopkins W R, Fairview, pumper.
Hale J R, Brady tp, farmer.
Hindman A S, Concord tp, farmer.
Hartzog George, Jackson tp, farmer.
Jamison W P, Fairview, farmer.
Jamison G M, Fairview, farmer.
Kelly Daniel, Slipperyrock tp, farmer.
Kornfelter Joseph, Saxonburg, landlord.
Kemerer G D, Fairview, farmer.
Lytle Joseph, Jackson tp, clerk.
Leslie Samuel, Middlesex tp, farmer.
Layton Wm, Venango tp, farmer.
Miller John, Clearfield tp, farmer.
McGee George, Sr, Muddycreek tp. farmer.
Moritz J S, Lancaster tp, laborer.
McCafferty James, Buffalo tp, produce dealer.
Martin Chris, Venango tp, farmer,
McDevitt Neal, Clay tp, farmer.
Morrow W J H, Worth tp, farmer.
McKee W P, Allegheny tp. farmer.
Niblock Jacob, Connoquenessing tp, farmer.
Rockenstein Casper, Butler boro, merchant.
Timblin S W, Clay tp, farmer.
Winfield A W, Karns City, carpenter.
Watson J A, Buffalo tp, farmer.
Whitmire Harper, Centre tp, farmer.
Wolford John, Slipperyrock tp, farmer.
Crowl M L, Brady tp, farmer.
Conway John M, Cherry tp, farmer.

We, the undersigned, high Sheriff and Jury Commissioners of Butler county, Pa., do certify to the above lists, drawn for the June Term of Court, A. D., 1882, as being true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

THOMAS DONAGHY, Sheriff.
HUGH McCREA, } Jury Comm'rs.
JOHN W. MONKS, }
Attest: GEO. B. McCREA.

Jury List for June Special Term.

List of Jurors drawn for the June Term of Court, commencing the Third Monday, A. D. 1882.

W C Allen, Parker twp.
Richard Allen, Cranberry twp
Joseph Beck, Summit twp
Oliver Bovard, Cherry twp
S L Cheesman, Muddycreek twp
Edward Chantler, Clinton twp
Wm Caruthers, Clay twp
Isaiah Collins, Parker twp
John Carr, Cherry twp
Jacob Dershimer, Butler twp
E G Duncan, Connoquenessing twp
George Davison, Centre twp
R N Emery, Concord twp
William Forquer, Washington twp
Thomas Fleming, Concord twp
Casper Freeling, Winfield twp
W J Gilkey, Adams twp
A B Gildersleeve, Mercer twp
William Gold, Clay twp
Thomas Gray, Connoquenessing twp
Samuel Greer, Clay twp
Albert Hickey, Middlesex twp
William Kelly, Butler twp
Elias W Kirk, Butler twp
James D Lytle, Jackson twp
George Lebler, Butler twp
Henry Langherst, Adams twp
Frederick Miller, Lancaster twp
Michael Measel, Lancaster twp
James McLaughlin, Mercer twp
John McNamara, Parker twp
J C Park, Mercer twp
Peter Platt, Donegal twp
Samuel Russell, Concord twp
James B Rodgers, Clearfield twp
William Slator, Summit twp
James A Stewart, Franklin twp
Owen Thomas, Parker twp
Jonathan Taylor, Slipperyrock twp
Joseph Wilson, Penn twp
J C Williams, Allegheny twp
Crainer Wilson, Middlesex twp
Lewis S Whitmire, Oakland twp
James Whitesides, Middlesex twp

Estate of James McGill.

[LATE OF CHERRY TOWNSHIP, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James McGill, dec'd, late of Cherry township, Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowning themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for payment.

J D. STEPHENSON, Ex'r.
Slipperyrock P. O., Butler county, Pa.

Estate of Conrad Wich.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration, with the will annexed, have been granted the undersigned on the estate of Conrad Wich, late of Connoquenessing township, Butler county, deceased. All persons therefore owing said estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, to the undersigned for settlement.

LEONARD WICH.
Administrator
Butler P. O. Butler county, Pa.

Estate of Wm. G. Shorts.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William G. Shorts, deceased, late of Connoquenessing twp., Butler county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for payment. T. P. SHORTS, Ex'r.
Connoquenessing P. O., Butler Co., Pa. 1m

Estate of William Fleming.

(LATE OF BUFFALO TOWNSHIP, DEC'D.)

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Wm. Fleming, deceased, late of Buffalo township, Butler county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD S. FLEMING, } Adm'rs.
R. M. HARBISON. }
Sarversville P. O.. Butler county, Pa.

Estate of Philip Melvin.

[LATE OF MUDDYCREEK TWP., DEC'D.]

Letters testamentary on the estate of Phillip Melvin, dec'd., late of Muddycreek twp., Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. MYERS, } Executors.
J. W. SCOTT, }
Portersville P. O , Butler county, Pa.

Estate of Susannah Millison.

(LATE OF MUDDYCREEK TWP., DEC'D.)

Letters testamentary on the estate of Susannah Millison. dec'd., late of Muddycreek twp. Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowning themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for payment. JAMES MORRISON, Ex'r.
Middle Lancaster, Butler county, Pa.

Estate of John K. Hays.

(LATE OF FRANKLIN TWP., DEC'D.)

Letters of administration on the estate of John K. Hays, dec'd, late of Franklin twp.. Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for payment. J. PARK HAYS, Adm'r,
Prospect, Butler county, Pa.

Estate of Alice Dougan.

(LATE OF OAKLAND TWP., DEC'D.

Letters testamentary with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Alice Dougan, dec'd, late of Oakland twp , Butler, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELEANOR DOUGAN, Adm'x.
St. Joe P. O., Butler county, Pa.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estate of Harriet Hays.

(LATE OF CONNOQUENESSING twp., dec'd.)

Letters testamentary on the estate of Harriet Hays, dec'd, late of Connoquenessing twp., Butler County, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for payment.

ROBERT S. HAYS, } Ex'rs.
JAMES S. HAYS, }
Whitestown P. O., Butler Co. Pa.

Estate of Adam Albert.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Adam Albert, dec'd., late of Franklin twp., Butler Co., Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make payment and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for payment.

H. H. GALLAGHER, Adm'r.
Box 395, Butler, Pa.

Administrator's Sale.

In persuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Butler county, made the 15th day of May, A. D., 1882, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of June, A. D., 1882, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the undivided one-half interest of Elizabeth Hogue, dec'd, of and in the following described real estate, situate in Muddycreek township, Butler county, Pa., bounded on the north by Kennedy, et. al., east by Simon Stickle's heirs, south by Thomas Cleland, et. al. and west by same, containing three-and one-half acres with allowance; frame house and stable thereon erected, orchard &c.

TERMS:—One-third on confirmation of sale, remainder in two equal annual installments with interest from that date, to be secured by bond and mortgage. JAMES W. McGEARY,
may17-4t. Administrator.

Administrator's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Butler county, made the 15th day of May, A. D. 1882, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the undivided one-half interest of Martha Hogue, dec'd, of and in the following described real estate, situate in Muddycreek township, Butler county, Pa., bounded on the north by Kennedy, et. al., east by Simon Stickle's heirs, south by Thomas Cleland, et. al. and west by same, containing three and one-half acres with allowance; frame house and stable thereon erected, orchard &c.

TERMS:—One-third on confirmation of sale, remainder in two equal annual installments with interest from that date, to be secured by bond and mortgage. JAMES W. McGEARY.
may17-4t. Administrator.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that J. R. Johnson, assignee of Flick & Albert has filed his final account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler Co. at M's. D., No. 18, September term, 1880, and that the same will be presented to the said court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 21st. day June 1882. M. N. GREER, PRO.
Prothonotary's office, May 20, 1882.

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.

For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight. O. B. SARGENT.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Chills and Fever.

Simmons Liver Regulator soon breaks the Chills and carries the fever out of the system. It cures when all other remedies fail.

Sick Headache.

For the relief and cure of this distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

DYSPEPSIA.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

CONSTIPATION

should not be regarded as as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is harmless, mild and effectual.

PILES.

Relief is at hand for those who suffer day after day with Piles. It has cured hundreds, and will cure you.

MALARIA.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the Liver in healthy action.

BAD BREATH

generally arising from a disordered stomach, can be corrected by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

JAUNDICE.

Simmons Liver Regulator soon eradicates this disease from the system, leaving the skin clear and free from all impurities.

COLIC.

Children suffering with Colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered. Adults also derive great benefit from this medicine. It not unpleasant, it is harmless and effective. Purely vegetable.

CAUTION.

Be careful that you get the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator in our engraved White Wrapper with red "Z" Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken.

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Sold by all Druggists. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Citizen.

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1882 NO. 29

SELECT.

GNADENHUTTEN.

Story of the Massacre of the Moravian Indians.

Gnadenhutten, when translated, means 'tents of grace,' and at this quiet spot with a holy name was perpetrated a wholesale butchery of innocent people which will always remain a foul blot on the early history of Ohio. Twenty-nine men, twenty-seven women and thirty-four children were slaughtered. Two buildings were selected for the horrible purpose, the women and babes being killed in one, the men and boys in the other. It is recorded that they died almost cheerfully, the hymns and prayers of those about to perish mingling with the death groans of their unhappy companions. The story of the crime and the circumstances which led up to it forms an interesting but awful chapter in the chronicles of the time.

In order that our readers may thoroughly comprehend the significance of the event it is necessary to go back to the year 1750. It was then that David Zeisberger, the Moravian missionary, a man of rare piety, faith and purity, was pursuing his great work among the Indian tribes. He suffered hardships in the wilderness; he endured ill treatment at the hands of the savage tribes whom he had resolved to convert, and never was heard to murmur a complaint. He worked wonders. Going among the heathen he found them demoralized by whisky sold to them by white traders, wicked and unscrupulous. He gently persuaded them to relinquish liquor, and pointed out its evil effects so forcibly that whole tribes yielded to the fascination of his eloquence and the weight of his arguments. From being frenzied brutes they became sober and reasonable people. His influence spread rapidly from nation to nation. Thousands, in fact, embraced Christianity; Zeisberger's enthusiasm and piety carried all before them. In 1760 great progress had been made and the missions were flourishing. But that same year events occurred which greatly put back the work of conversion. The Moravian Indians were accused of being concerned in Pontiac's conspiracy. He was a brave and famous Ottawa chieftain, who organized a plot among the various Indian tribes to murder at a given time the English garrisons at all points. This was discovered, and, though it was never proved that the Moravian Indians took the slightest part in the conspiracy, they were persecuted as much as if they had. The Scotch-Irish settlers on the Pennsylvania frontier treated them with great harshness and severity. They pretended to believe—or perhaps were, in fact, so ignorant and bigoted as to believe—that the Indians were the Canaanites of the New World, and that the existing war had come upon the colonies as a judgment for failing to totally exterminate the native tribes. The Moravian Indians being kind and gentle were very naturally fit and fair quarry for these highly civilized white settlers.

An interesting chapter in the history of their early persecutions is that which treats of the narrow escape from extermination of a considerable body of the Moravian Indians. The threats against those who had settled on the Pennsylvania frontier were of so deadly a nature that David Zeisberger advised them to deliver up their arms and to march to Philadelphia. They sought refuge in the military quarters there, but the soldiers threatened to kill them if they did not go away. The poor refugees were mobbed by an excited and angry rabble, and the streets rang with yells and shouts which sounded as fierce as the warhoop of the savages. Zeisberger was with them all the time, standing by them and encouraging them. A goodly number of Quakers who had suffered their share of cruelty and persecution not so long before also took the poor Indians by the hand, heedless of the groans and curses of the mob. They were finally removed to an island in the river as a measure of precaution. Their lives were providentially preserved. A body of Scotch-Irish, several hundred strong, from Lancaster, calling themselves the 'Paxton Boys,' after butchering a number of Conestoga Indians, who had sought protection in a jail, marched toward Philadelphia with the avowed object of killing all the Moravian refugees. Zeisberger and others prevailed upon them to relinquish their murderous designs and so the poor Indians escaped with their lives on that occasion Some of them, it is true, were reserved for a worse fate and were brutally killed in the Tuscarawas Valley. Meanwhile the Indians were taken off the island and conveyed to the upper Susquehanna region, beyond the Wyoming Valley, where they built the hamlet of Friedenshutten, or 'Tents of Peace.' About 1768 Zeisberger established stations on the Allegheny and Beaver rivers.

It was in 1770 that a number of Moravian Indians settled in the Tuscarawas Valley. They worked hard tilling the fertile soil and living lives of exemplary frugality and industry. The settlement flourished and Indians flocked from the extreme West to the pleasant tract in eastern Ohio. For ten years all went well. The country abounded in rich fields of waving corn. Each house had its Garden and orchard, peace and prosperity prevailed. In 1780 the British incited a body of Delawares commanded by Captain Pipe against the little colony at Gnadenhutten. They were joined by a party of Wyandottes, and they broke up the settlement, carrying the Indians to Sandusky, and their teachers to Detroit, the seat of the British headquarters. It was in the following year that the slaughter took place, and this was how it came about. The poor people, who had been so cruelly kidnapped from their homes at Gnadenhutten, left acres and acres of corn standing in the fields. A party was chosen to return to harvest it, and they accordingly took up their quarters in their old houses which had not been destroyed. Just at the time of their return some hostile Indians murdered a white settler and all his family. The frontiersmen were immediately up in arms. Although the Moravian Indians were guiltless of blood they accused them of aiding and abetting the crimes and determined to make an example of them. David Williamson seemed to be the moving spirit among them. He organized a band, and with craft in the head and and murder in the heart rode into the Tuscawaras Valley and surrounded the Indians. With friendly smiles and smooth promises they greeted their victims. Dissembling their true purpose they pretended that they were solicitous as to their safety and wish them well. They finally induced them to give up what ever arms they had under the pretence of taking care of them, and promised to conduct them to a place where they would be free to pursue their avocations without molestation. The guilless Indians, to the number of ninety, were completely deceived. They trusted implicity in the word of the white men, and at their suggestion set fire to a number of their houses in order to prevent them becoming harboring places for hostile and fighting Indians. After they had surrendered their arms the fell purpose of their captors soon became manifest. They were made prisoners, bound hand and foot and confined in several of the houses.

DOOMED TO DEATH.

Then a council of war was held and various methods of putting them to death were discussed. Their fate was soon decided, but it took a little further time to determine the fittest mode of butchery. One excited frontiersman suggested that they should be securely confined in two large houses and burned alive. The idea was met with shouts of approval, but one who had an eye for future glory advised that the victims should be tomahawked and scalped. He said that it was only right and fair that they should have some trophies of their campaign, and what more appropriate than the bleeding scalps of the doomed Christian Indians? Though approving cries were accorded to the man who proposed burning them to death it is written that the scalping and tomahawking suggestion was received with even a greater demonstration of delight. It was at once adopted. The following morning was appointed for the bloody deed, and the Indians were told that they must die on the morrow. At first they were inclined to treat the affair as a joke. They could not believe that the whites were capable of such barbarity. The demeanor of their captors, however, soon showed that it was no laughing matter. They realized that they must die How did they behave? Never was truer heroism manifested than by that band of unlettered Indians who had nothing but faith to buoy them up. The night was passed in prayer. Hymns of praise were chanted and each one vied in encouraging the other to face death in Christain fortitude They had previously been divided in two parties and imprisoned in two large houses. The murderers kept watch outside. The plaintive hymns of the doomed Indians ascended heavenward, but produced no softening effect upon the hardened hearts of the white savages.

THE SLAUGHTER.

At sunrise preparations for the crime were made. Two buildings were selected, and were appropriately called 'slaughter houses.' The men and boys were to be killed in one, and the women and babes in the other. All being ready the slaughter began. Never had the sun risen on a more inhuman spectacle. The butchers were white men, presumably Christians, the victims red men, women and children who had done no wrong. Babes were torn from their mothers' arms, brained with tomahawks and scalped in sight of their shrieking and heart-broken parents. The slayers almost waded in blood. After the children had been dispatched came the womens' turn. Dragged one by one by their long dark hair in the centre of the shambles they were soon hurried into eternity by one quick and stunning blow from a tomahawk. Their scalps were then cut off after the most approved Indian fashion. The white men were intoxicated with the slaughter. While the women and babes were being thus brutally slain in one house the men and older boys met with a similar fate in another. It is useless to dwell on the horrible crime. After ninety victims had been despatched, David Williamson and his gang marched back to their homes. David Zeisberger was horror-stricken when he heard of the massacre. He did not, however, relax his efforts to convert and civilize the Indians. It is recorded that after a lapse of sixteen years some of his converts led by Zeisberger returned to the Tuscawaras and settled there once more. Their stay was short. The influx of the whites was so great, the temptations of rum so strong, the outrages so frequent that the fertile valley was soon forsaken by the Indians, who retired first to Canada and then to the Moravian mission station in Kansas. The good and pious Zeisberger died in 1808, having labored for sixty years among the red men.

Such then, is a brief story of the massacre of Gnadenhutten. It is hard in these days to imagine such a state of affairs that could lead to so heartless a slaughter. It is also pleasant to reflect that a repetition of so monstrous a crime would be impossible anywhere in these days of civilization, the State of Missouri not being excepted.

A cemetery for cats is about to be opened near London, England. The prospectus in which it is called "The Zoological Necropolis Association (Limited)," has an imposing array of patrons, directors, bankers and brokers, solicitors, and secretaries, and shows that the scheme is being pushed in commercial fashion. In due time, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we shall have a cats' undertaker setting up in business, but for the present it is sufficient to say that the offices of the cats' Cemetery Company are at No. 27 Henrietta street, Cavendish square, W.

Why Beef is Away Up.

The prevailing high prices for all kinds of meat is the subject of much anxiety to house-keepers, who fear a meat famine. Since last fall the prices have been slowly but gradually increasing, although it has only been within the past four weeks that sudden jumps have been made in the cost of meat, as well as of other farm productions. The high prices of to-day, say the more reliable among the wholesale dealers, are not at all likely to change this year, except that there may be a slight and temporary reduction when the grass-fed cattle come in about the middle of next month. The reason why was ascertained by means of a series of calls on the principal vendors in the wholesale trade yesterday afternoon. They are very jolly people to talk to—these butchers.

Said one, whose opinions were endorsed by a "So say we all of us" in the fraternity: "There are several causes for the high prices which people have to pay for their steaks and roasts nowadays. The principal one is the scanty grass and corn crops in the west. A large number of cattle died because of insufficient food and those which survived came into the barns light in flesh and generally in a very poor condition. There the supply of corn was so light that breeders were compelled to buy at high prices, and it cost a great deal to fatten up a lean beast for market. Some herders who had no money with which to buy corn sent their cattle to the shambles at a very low price, thus creating a waste in the supply. The western States, therefore, cannot keep up with the demand and charge prices in proportion. Another cause for the decreased supply is found in the fact that foreign shipments have been greater than during any previous year, and we have left only a limited quantity for home consumption."

"What has been the percentage of increase in price during the past month, for instance?"

"Well, four weeks ago we were selling a good grade of fourquarters of beef for 8 cents per pound; to-day that grade sells readily for 10½ cents. Hindquarters, which commanded 14 cents then, are sold for 14½ now. One cause of this discrepancy is shown in the fact that hindquarters had previously increased so much in price that people refused to purchase them, and there was created a large demand for forequarters. The price of 'the after part of the critter' therefore only went up one-half a cent, but the general average increase is $1 per 100 pounds.

"Does this effect your sales?"

"I should say it did, more especially as it regards beef."

"How long are these prices to be kept up?"

"At present nobody anticipates any material change this year. It takes four years to build an ox into proper shape for slaughtering and it does not seem as if the small number which will mature this year can make the slightest difference in the market. Boarding house keepers and men of small means have a dark prospect ahead this summer and fall. These people generally buy round steak, because it is cheaper, and the demand for such steak increases daily.—*Boston Herald.*

England and Ireland.

In the House of Lords last Tuesday evening Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced the resignation of Mr. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the intention of the Government to release the three imprisoned members of Parliament. Earl Granville explained that Earl Cowper had not resigned the Lord Lieutenancy on account of any difference with the Government in regard to their policy. He confirmed the report that Lord Carlingford would temporarily take the Presidency of the Council during Earl Spencer's absence in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, made an announcement similar to that of Earl Granville in the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone stated that a large number of other suspects would be released, and that the Government, instead of renewing the Coercion acts would introduce a measure remedying the administration of justice in Ireland. He said that instructions had already been sent to Ireland for the release of the three imprisoned members of Parliament, and that the lists of suspects were being carefully considered with a view to the release of all, except those who were arrested on suspicion of having been personally concerned in outrages. These releases would be on the Government's sole responsibility. Mr. Gladstone stated that Mr. Forster had resigned because he was not willing to share this responsibility, and that Mr. Forster would make a personal explanation on Thursday.

Mr. Gladstone declared that none of the measures announced in the Queen's speech at the opening of the session except the resolutions in regard to the rules of parliamentary procedure would be allowed to stand in the way of the measures which the Government would introduce for restoring peace and order in Ireland.

The London *Times* in its leader says the policy now to be tried in Ireland is one of concession and conciliation, pure and simple.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Forster stated the reasons of his withdrawal from the office of Secretary for Ireland. He said that in view of the great difficulty experienced in the affairs of Ireland he would have preferred, so far as he personally was concerned, to say nothing. He confirmed the report that there was a difference between himself and the rest of the Cabinet in regard to the release of the suspects, which release he condemned. The Coercion act, he said, had broken up the League, or put it under petticoats, and rents were being better paid, but he feared that an unconditional release would undo all the good effects of the act. Mr. Forster, in justifying the arrest of Mr. Parnell, said that Mr. Parnell, if he had been allowed, would have become the uncrowned King of Ireland.

☞ Advertise in the CITIZEN.

Our Flag.—Extract From Col Ingersoll's Decoration Day Oration.

The flag for which the heroes fought, for which they died, is the symbol of all we hope to be. It is the symbol of equal rights. It means free hands, free lips, self government, and the sovereignty of the people. [Applause.] It means that this continent has been dedicated to freedom. It means universal education, light for every mind, knowledge for every child. It means that the school house is the fortress of liberty. It means that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;' that each man is accountable to and for the Government, in that responsibility goes hand in hand with liberty. [Applause.] It means that it is the duty of every citizen to bear his share of the public burden, to take part in the affairs of his town, his county, his State and his country. It means that the ballot-box is the ark of the covenant; that the source of authority must not be poisoned. [Cheers.] It means the perpetual right of peaceful revolution. It means that every citizen of the Republic-native or naturalized, must be protect, ed, at home, in every State, abroad, in every land, on every sea. It means that all distinctions based on birth or blood have perished from our laws; that our Government shall stand between labor and capital, between the weak and the strong, between the individual and the corporation, between want and wealth, and give and guaranthe the simple justice to each and all. [Applause.] It means that there shall be a legal remedy for every wrong. It means National hospitality, that we must welcome to our shores the exiles of the world and that we may not drive them back. Some may be deformed by labor, dwarfed by hunger, broken in spirit, victims of tyranny and caste, in whose sad faces may be read the touching record of a weary life, and yet their children, born of liberty and love, will be symmetrical and fair, intelligent and free. [Applause.] That flag is the emblem of a supreme will, of a nation's power. Beneath its folds the weakest must be protected and the strongest must obey. [Cheers.] It shields and canopies alike the loftiest mansion and the rudest hut. That flag was given to the air in the Revolution's darkest days It represents the sufferings of the past, the glorious yet to be, and, like the bow of Heaven, it is the child of storm and sun.

This day is sacred to the great heroic host who kept his flag over our heads, sacred to the living and the dead, sacred to the scarred and maimed, sacred to the wives who gave their husbands, to the mothers who gave their sons. [Applause.] Here in this beautiful land of ours, here where the sun shines, where flowers grow, were children play, millions of armed men battled for the right, and breasted on a thousand fields the iron storms of war. These brave, these incomparible men founded the first Republic. They fulfilled the prophecies they brought to pass the dreams, they realized the hopes that all the great and good and wise and just have made and had, since man was man.

But what of those who fell? They fought, they died, and for the first time since man has kept a record of events the heavens bent above and domed a land without a serf, a servant, or a slave. [Long continued applause.]

What Noah's Wife Said.

"Draw near thine ear, I pray thee," said Noah, as he sat smoking his good clay pipe by the fire, after having fed the animals their evening meal and shaken up their bedding. "What would my lord?" replied Mrs. N., drawing near her ear, as commanded. Noah smoked in silence for the space of a minute or two, and then opened his mouth and spoke as follows: "I perceive by the indications, mother, that the storm which was central over the Euphrates will move westerly to the Nile Valley on the morrow, with areas of low barometer and north-easterly winds, and showery weather on the Arabian coast. I have been moved, therefore, to jettison a part of our cargo, fearing that our supplies will give out ere the flood subsides. What animal thinkest thou can best be spared, love?" And Mrs. N. looked out of the window. listened a moment to the pattering drops on the roof, and replied sweetly, "The rain, dear." And at the sound of her voice Noah wept like a child, and the animals wailed in unison, and there was misery unspeakable where all had been so calm and tranquil.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Beaten by a Bible Agent.

A few days since a man made his appearance at the residence of Joseph Sage, of Shenango township, who represented himself as a Bible canvasser. He talked very smoothly and soon ingratiated himself into the confidence of Mr. Sage. He said he was desirous of establishing a local agency, and asked Mr. Sage if he would not take hold of the work, his commission to be one dollar on every Bible sold. After giving all the instructions as to the manner of selling the work, the agent was about to leave, when he thought it would be well to have Mr. Sage's address. He pulled out a piece of paper and asked that gentleman to place his signature thereon. Mr. Sage did so, and the oily-tongued Bible agent departed. Mr. Sage thought no more of the matter until one day this week, when he received notice that certain parties held his note for $190. An investigation revealed the fact that instead of simply giving the Bible agent his address he had attached his name to a note for the above sum.—*New Castle News.*

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last! Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs. 15c. boxes.

An idea of the vastness of the oil stock now being carried may be gathered from the fact that producers are now paying storage rates to the United Pipe Line which amount to $600,000 a month. The rate is $1,250 per month for each 10,000 barrels.

ADVERTISING RATES,

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch, Figure work double these rates; additional charges where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, (a Republican county) it must be apparent to business men that it is the medium they should use in advertising their business.

A Sarcastic Letter.

The following letter, written by Samuel Johnson to the Earl of Chesterfield (who had ignored Johnson's advances made in time of need, but who wished to be his patron when he found that Johnson's Dictionary was to immortalize the compiler), is considered unequalled in English literature for the polish of its style, the elegance of its language, and especially the keenness of its sarcasm:

MY LORD—I have been lately informed, by the proprietor of the *World*, that two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the public, were written by your lordship. To be so distinguished, is an honor, which, being very little accustomed to favors from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

When upon some slight encouragement, I first visited your lordship, I was overpowered, like the rest of mankind, by the enchantment of your address; and could not forbear to wish that I might boast myself *Le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre*;—that I might obtain that regard for which I saw the world contending; but I found my attendance so little encouraged, that neither pride nor modesty would suffer me to continue it When I had once addressed your lordship in public, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing which a retired and uncourtly scholar can possess. I had done all that I could; and no man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little.

Seven years, my lord, have now passed since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties, of which it is useless to complain, and have brought it, at last, to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favor. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.

The shepherd in Virgil grew at last acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks.

Is not a patron, my lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and, when he has reached the ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received, or to be unwilling that the public should consider me as owing that to a patron, which Providence has enabled me to do for myself.

Having carried on my work thus far with so little obligations to any favorer of learning, I shall not be disappointed though I should conclude it, if less be possible, with less; for I have been long wakened from that dream of hope, in which I once boasted myself with so much exultation.

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most humble,
Most obedient servant,
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

A Ft. Wayne, Ind., minister censured one of the members of his church for alleged misbehavior and thrashed him the following day in a justice court, where he had been arraigned on the charge of assault and battery. The pugilistic pastor has entered a plea of guilty, and announces himself ready to pay a good round fine for the satisfaction of whipping the offender.

We understand that it is a common thing and almost certain cure for children having the whooping cough to take them to the gas works to breathe the fumes of ammonia and sulphur from the purifying pans, It is nothing new, however, for this remedy has been resorted to for at least fifteen to twenty years past.

Indians, like their pale-face brothers, have a great horror of smallpox. The other day a Missouri river steamer put off a couple of afflicted passengers at Wolf Point, in Montana, where they were quarantined in a hospital tent. The Indians located several miles from the place heard of it, and a regular stampede followed, men, women and children breaking camp and striking out for purer atmosphere. The disease has been introduced into the country by the tide of emigration swarming over the West.

Nervous debility, the curse of the American people, immediately yields to the action of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Grave-robbing just now is a very dangerous "pastime," as Jerry Cruncher termed it. The shooting of a prominent young physician near Syracuse last week, caught in the ghoulish task, is now followed by the reported capture of another robber at Five Points, Ind., who, to save himself from severe punishment, has made a confession, implicating a large number of people and some well known physicians in different parts of the State engaged in the traffic of dead bodies.

South Carolina comes to the front with a hideous tragedy. A seventeen-year-old girl, with an infatuation for a handsome but poverty-stricken dry goods clerk named Adams, was induced to discard him and marry a well-to-do farmer, Jacob Comely. The knot was tied, but the old infatuation lingered in the heart of the bride, and Adams, by his surreptitious visits and protestations to affection, fanned the flame until it led the girl-bride to be a party in acts of questionable recklessnes. Three weeks after the wedding, and in the absence of Mr. Comely, young Adams visited the home of the bride and spent the day and evening. The husband returned and surprised the pair. Adams made a hasty exit through the window and escaped. The irritated husband, disregarding the tears and prayers of the guilty but now repented wife siezed a large meat-ax and literally hacked her to pieces. He then made good his escape. The Governor offers a reward for his capture.