

BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN M. & W. C. NEBLEY, PROP'RS. Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class matter.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre county. FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM H. RAWLE, of Philadelphia. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, WILLIAM T. DAVIES, of Bradford county. FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS, JOHN M. GREER, of Butler county. FOR CONGRESSMAN AT-LARGE, MARIOTT BROSIGUS, of Lancaster county.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, J. D. MCKINNEY, Butler. (Subject to District Conference.) FOR ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM P. BRAHAM, Mercer township, JOSEPH T. DONLY, Butler. FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, ROBERT MCCLUNG, Fairview township.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CITIZEN, only 25 cents until the 1st of December next.

We are indebted to Hon Thomas M. Bayne, for copies of his late speeches in Congress.

Dr. C. S. KERR, of Allegheny township, represented this county at the meeting of the Independent State Committee in Philadelphia last Thursday.

The Wilkesbarre Record is the authority for the following: "The Democrats fear that Cooper will be able to purchase most of their party to vote for the Cameron ticket. What a scaly opinion Democratic authorities have of Democratic voters!"

The action of the Independent Republican State Committee, at Philadelphia last week, will be seen in another place. While nothing definite was agreed to in the way of accepting any of the propositions of the Regulars, yet it will be seen the door is not entirely closed to all hope of peace. The point of disagreement is on the question of the withdrawal of both present State tickets, which the Independents insist upon as necessary to insure perfect and lasting harmony.

Each set of present candidates have now placed themselves in the hands of their respective State Committees, from which some plan of union may yet be suggested. We may have more to say on the subject in our next.

A CLEAR possibility in postal legislation is the reduction of fees for money orders. This part of the business of the Post Office has been of great public service. Its conception was to a correct notion of what the functions of a Government should be, at least in one of its aspects; and its practical operation must have more than fulfilled the hopes of its originators. Thousands of people who have no bank accounts and no facilities for procuring or using checks, are enabled to safely send and receive money through this system. Now that the receipts of the Post Office Department are covering its expenditures, one of the best methods of taking advantage of this prosperity would be to extend the benefits of the money-order system by decreasing its charges. The result would be an enlargement of the business and a general accommodation for trade. There would be less money risked in letters, and hence less temptation to rob the mails.

A GOOD RECORD.

Col. John M. Sullivan, late Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, has perhaps as good a record as an officer as any man could possibly have. On the going out of office these revenue collectors it is customary with the department at Washington not to settle and close up the accounts of the retiring collectors for some months. But Col. Sullivan determined not to wait the usual routine of delay as to the closing of the books in his case. So within the last ten days he went to Washington, had his accounts all gone over, certified as correct, the books closed and a final discharge entered and handed him. During his term in the office he had collected and paid over to the Government the large sum of eight millions, two hundred and eighty odd thousand dollars. His accounts squared at the department to a cent.

MERCER COUNTY POLITICS.

The Republican Committee of Mercer county held a meeting on Saturday last. As in other counties, a contest arose as to the organization of the committee and on a vote Beatty, Independent, was elected chairman of the Committee over Hayward, Regular, by a vote of 21 to 11. A number of resolutions were offered, among them one endorsing the Regular State ticket. The Chairman stated that he thought the present was not a time to pass resolutions endorsing any State ticket and the best thing would be to lay the resolutions on the table. A motion to that effect being made, they were laid on the table by a vote of 27 to 11, after which the following was passed by a large majority:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Republican County Committee, deplore any lack of harmony that may now exist in the party, and urge that continued efforts be made to secure an honorable adjustment of all differences in the ranks.

According to the report of the proceedings the Independents are open in saying that Mercer county has come out from under the Cameron yoke.

Since writing the above we see that the reports in the Pittsburgh papers conflict as to the proceedings of the Mercer County Committee.

INDEPENDENTS REPLY.

THEY STICKLEMAN THAT BOTH TICKETS BE WITHDRAWN.

The Question Narrowed Down to That Point and Leaves Some Hope for Peace yet.

The State Committee, representing the Independent Republicans of this State, met in Philadelphia on last Thursday, July 27th, and after discussion the following reply was made to the communication of the Regulars.

REPLY OF FOUR OF THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES. JULY 27, 1882.

Hon. I. D. McKee, Chairman Independent Republican State Committee:

Referring to the communication now before your committee from the Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, of July 12, addressed to your chairman and the nominees of the Independent Republican ticket, we beg leave to state that we joined in a letter to General Beaver and his associates, which is herewith enclosed. In that communication we did not, of course, speak only for ourselves, in the hope that our suggestions, if met the approval of the opposing candidates, would pave the way to an honorable peace and consequent success. Without discussion we declared that in our judgment their propositions as submitted would, if accepted, produce wider differences instead of harmony, and assuming neither to accept nor to reject them suggested a precedent condition, which, we thought, would lead to a true unification of the party, viz., the absolute retirement of both tickets, which essential preliminary agreed to we would urge upon our constituents the selection of a new ticket by a convention composed of representative men selected by the Republican voters themselves and sanctioned on the Republican vote. This preliminary step lay entirely in the power of the candidates themselves, and seemed to us honorable, patriotic and urgent, as giving a reasonable assurance of harmony likely to result in such unity of our respective constituents as would secure the election of the ticket so selected. To our minds their propositions would most certainly fail to accomplish that result, for the following among other reasons: Their candidates did not resign, nor did they place their resignations in the hands of their committee, but, on the contrary, authorized their committee to submit their candidacies and the candidacy of each of them to popular tests by primary election, a new convention, or otherwise.

OF THE FOUR SUGGESTIONS, the first, second and fourth are so inadequate as to need no separate discussion; the third, which alone may demand attention, has the fatal defect of not including the withdrawal of that "slated" ticket which was made up many months ago, and long in advance of the Harrisburg Convention, to represent, and to maintain the very evils of control and abuses of method, to which we stand opposed.

This proposition, which we sincerely put forward, clearly shows that you misconceive the causes of the Independent Republican movement, as well as its aims and purposes. You assume that we desire to measure the respective numbers of those who support the Harrisburg ticket, and those who find their principles expressed by the Philadelphia Convention. This is a complete and fatal misapprehension. We are organized to promote certain reforms, and not to abandon them in pursuit of votes. Our object is the overthrow of the "boss system" and the "spoils system." In behalf of this we are willing and anxious to join hands with you, whenever it is assured that you will be honestly and earnestly for that purpose. But we cannot make all-or-none, or agree to compromises that on their face threaten the very object of the movement in which we have engaged. Whether your ticket has the support of many or few, of a majority or a minority of Republican voters, does not effect in the smallest degree the duty of every citizen to record himself against the abuses which it represents. Had the gentlemen who composed it been willing to withdraw themselves from the field, as they were invited to do in doing, for the common good, by the Independent Republican candidates, this act would have encouraged the hope that a new convention, freely chosen by the people, and untrammelled by the claims of existing candidates, might be brought forth the needed guarantee of party emancipation and public reform. This service, however they have declined to render their party; they not only claim and receive your repeated assurances of support, but they permit themselves to be put forward to secure the use of the Independent Republican name, and to make a party of their own, which they represent as "bossism," the "spoils" methods, and the "machine" management which we are determined no longer to tolerate. The manner in which their candidacy was decreed, the means employed to give it convention formality, the obligations which they incur by it, the political methods which they employ, and the plans for which their official influence would be required, all join to make it the most imperative public duty not to give them support at this election under any circumstances.

IN CLOSING this note, the Committee must express its regret that, having considered it desirable to make overtures to the Independent Republicans, you should have so far misapprehended the facts of the situation. It is our desire to unite the Republican party on the sure ground of principle, in the confidence that we are thus serving it with the highest fidelity, and preserving for the future service of the Commonwealth that vitality of Republicanism which has made the Republic what she is, and which alone confers upon it now the right of continued existence. The only method which promised this result in the approaching election was that proposed by the Independent Republican candidates in their letter of July 13, 1882, which was positively rejected by your Committee.

ON BEHALF of the Independent Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, I. D. MCKEE, Chairman.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION. The committee met again in executive session at a quarter past four o'clock to make arrangements for the conduct of the campaign. The session, though called executive, was not secret, as such meetings are generally supposed to be, and a curious throng of gentlemen's parlor, listening to the discussion going on. The appointment of a committee to take charge of the campaign being the chief matter to come before the meeting, William Dickinson, of Philadelphia, moved that an executive committee of fifteen be appointed for that purpose. George I. McKelway, of Philadelphia, made the amendment that it be called a campaign committee which was accepted by Mr. Dickinson, who then moved that the Advisory Board, consisting of Messrs. Barker, Earle, Garrett, Lockwood and Reeves, be made a part of the committee. Chairman McKee was made an ex-officio member and Chairman of the Committee, and in this form the Committee was approved by the meeting. Mr. McKee remarked that as the campaign would not begin very actively for some little time yet

any element of restraint, place our resignations entirely at your disposal. Trusting to your wisdom and discretion and confiding fully in your devotion to your duty, your constituency and your cause, we have the honor to remain, Most respectfully yours, JOHN STICKLEMAN, GEORGE W. MERRICK, GEORGE JUNKIN, LEVI BIRD DUFF.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. THOMAS V. COOPER, Esq., Chairman Republican State Committee.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed to advise you that the Independent Republican State Committee have considered the four suggestions contained in the minutes of the proceedings of your Committee, forwarded to me by you on the 12th inst. I am directed to say that this Committee find that none of the four are methods by which a harmonious and an honorable unity of the Republican voters of Pennsylvania could be obtained. All of them are inadequate to that end, for the reason that they afford no guarantee that, being accepted, the principles upon which the Independent Republicans have taken their stand would be treated with respect or put into action. All of them contain a probability that an attempt to unite the Republicans of the State by their means would either result in reviving and strengthening political dictatorialism which we condemn, or would permanently distract the Republican body and insure the future and continued triumph of our common opponent, the Democratic party.

OF THE FOUR SUGGESTIONS, the first, second and fourth are so inadequate as to need no separate discussion; the third, which alone may demand attention, has the fatal defect of not including the withdrawal of that "slated" ticket which was made up many months ago, and long in advance of the Harrisburg Convention, to represent, and to maintain the very evils of control and abuses of method, to which we stand opposed. This proposition, which we sincerely put forward, clearly shows that you misconceive the causes of the Independent Republican movement, as well as its aims and purposes. You assume that we desire to measure the respective numbers of those who support the Harrisburg ticket, and those who find their principles expressed by the Philadelphia Convention. This is a complete and fatal misapprehension. We are organized to promote certain reforms, and not to abandon them in pursuit of votes. Our object is the overthrow of the "boss system" and the "spoils system." In behalf of this we are willing and anxious to join hands with you, whenever it is assured that you will be honestly and earnestly for that purpose. But we cannot make all-or-none, or agree to compromises that on their face threaten the very object of the movement in which we have engaged. Whether your ticket has the support of many or few, of a majority or a minority of Republican voters, does not effect in the smallest degree the duty of every citizen to record himself against the abuses which it represents. Had the gentlemen who composed it been willing to withdraw themselves from the field, as they were invited to do in doing, for the common good, by the Independent Republican candidates, this act would have encouraged the hope that a new convention, freely chosen by the people, and untrammelled by the claims of existing candidates, might be brought forth the needed guarantee of party emancipation and public reform. This service, however they have declined to render their party; they not only claim and receive your repeated assurances of support, but they permit themselves to be put forward to secure the use of the Independent Republican name, and to make a party of their own, which they represent as "bossism," the "spoils" methods, and the "machine" management which we are determined no longer to tolerate. The manner in which their candidacy was decreed, the means employed to give it convention formality, the obligations which they incur by it, the political methods which they employ, and the plans for which their official influence would be required, all join to make it the most imperative public duty not to give them support at this election under any circumstances.

LEWISBURG, Pa., July 27. Hon. I. D. McKee, Philadelphia: Sorry I cannot be with you. Let there be no temporizing. The Regulars have slammed the door shut in our faces. Do not knock at them to open it again. Yours for the wolf.

Miller Answers Butler.

To the Philadelphia Times. WASHINGTON, July 25.—As was expected, when the House met to-day Representative Miller, of Pennsylvania, secured recognition for a question of privilege growing out of the recent strictures upon him by Senator Butler, of South Carolina. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a copy of the Wilkesbarre Record containing Mr. Butler's remarks, which had been placed prominently on the first page. When the Clerk concluded the reading of the clause in which Mr. Miller was characterized as "a yelping cur of low degree," the latter had just uttered the words: "Mr. Speaker, I desire"—when he was interrupted by Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, who claimed that he had not presented a question of privilege. Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, took the same view of the subject and thought that a stop should be put to what he termed "personal wrangles."

Mr. Miller did not relish this language, and lost his temper somewhat, claiming that other members of the House had been accorded the privilege which he sought and had allowed to have newspaper clippings read. He further said that he demanded to be heard on the question regardless of fear of any member either of the House or Senate. Mr. Reed, of Maine, came to the assistance of his Pennsylvania friend, and held that he was justified in giving his views in reply to what had been said by Senator Butler, whose language was allowed to have newspaper clippings read. He further said that he demanded to be heard on the question regardless of fear of any member either of the House or Senate. Mr. Reed, of Maine, came to the assistance of his Pennsylvania friend, and held that he was justified in giving his views in reply to what had been said by Senator Butler, whose language was allowed to have newspaper clippings read. He further said that he demanded to be heard on the question regardless of fear of any member either of the House or Senate. Mr. Reed, of Maine, came to the assistance of his Pennsylvania friend, and held that he was justified in giving his views in reply to what had been said by Senator Butler, whose language was allowed to have newspaper clippings read.

THE SENATE on Monday, last week, passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the executor of the late John W. Forney nearly twenty-eight thousand dollars. This is to make good to his estate the amount of money discovered as missing out of the Treasury when he was Secretary of the Senate. The responsibility for this deficit belonged to his financial clerk, Forney was believed to have embezzled the money, and the loss was made good by the Secretary and this sum is now refunded to his heirs.

THE GOVERNMENT, Friday last, made a strong point against Star route Brady. John A. Welsh, contractor, who has maintained a post office at Hamlet, La., and testified to having lost \$135,975—an increase of over \$60,000 each year. Brady demanded twenty per cent of the increase, saying that was what he usually got. \$30,000 swag from one contractor on one route is pretty good. Welsh showed he had been a contractor and had received a fine amounting to \$5,000, \$6,000 and also pleaded that he had been assessed \$9,000 for the Congressional corruption fund. As Brady's legal salary was only \$3,500 the assessment of \$8,000 would seem a little high. The rate that year was three per cent, and this would show that the assessor rated Brady's salary at \$26,000, which is not far from the assistant post master general. The revolution of Welsh though is a good one in favor of justice, which it is to be hoped Brady will get.

THE FOLLOWING letter, written by Arabi Pasha to Mr. Gladstone just before the bombardment of Alexandria, shows the animus and intent of Egyptian struggle with England. Recent developments indicate that the war will result in a contest between France, Italy and England. Arabi Pasha has been declared a rebel, yet the notables of Cairo have espoused his cause and enabled him to form a new ministry of war. "His policy is outlined in the following letter to the English Prime Minister: The Koran commands us to resist if war is waged against us, hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires in Egypt will be answered by the Egyptian army. The Control will be confiscated, the canals destroyed, and Jehad will be preached in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow which England strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow in Asia and Africa, the responsibility for which will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England and keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally, England may rest assured we are determined to die for our country."

Mrs. Garfield is Very Well Off. She has \$300,000 in Government bonds, the result of the subscription. Her husband's life was insured for \$50,000, which she promptly received. She was also paid the salary of the President for the first year, amounting to about \$20,000. Then add to it about \$30,000, the total value of Garfield's estate. That was the total amount, after all the abuse that was heaped upon her. That makes \$400,000, does it not? I suppose that the income from this total of more than \$400,000 will be perhaps \$16,000 a year. She is also put on the pension list at \$5,000 a year. So she is comfortable, and can raise her children well.

HISTORY OF CAMERON.

Pennsylvania Ruled by One Man for Personal Ends. Wilkesbarre Record, Gov. Hoyt's Organ.

Prior to 1874 Senator Cameron was a mere casual follower. He deserved and had no recognition among Republican workers. He had accumulated immense wealth through the influence of his father. His ambition in this respect was satisfied. He aspired to succeed his father in political honors, and not unlike many other ambitious men, he thought himself smarter than his father, and determined to out-Herod him. Solely under the influence of his father he was made Secretary of War under Grant. No other claim was ever made for the appointment. It was simply a personal gift to Senator Simon Cameron. Hayes recognized no obligation or right, and refused to continue the favor. This stirred the passionate blood of the spoiled Donald, and he determined to practice the prominent trait in his character—vengeance. He demanded that Simon should resign his seat in the Senate and have himself elected as party to the contest. It was a simple steal, and the suggestion came as unexpectedly as a clap of thunder in a sultry summer day. It was the boss order and was formerly executed. Pennsylvania since then has been represented at Washington and at home by this man under his own methods for no other purpose than complete subservience to his personal ambition. He was formally endorsed by the State Convention of 1880 against the expressed protest of Republican sentiment, because one man alone demanded it. The convicted bribers of the State Legislature were pardoned because this same man demanded it. Davies was rejected last year because Cameron desired to knight himself with the title of Governor of the Commonwealth. The Cameron ticket this year was written there in obedience to this same command. That the men happened to be of general good repute is an accident. As easily could the same authority have named any other men. Confirm such autocracy by repeated endorsement under the plea of sticking to the ticket, and the great and necessary sequence of any nomination, and the last vestige of freedom is obliterated.

Alexander the Great sought to found a city after the destruction of Tyre, and in 332 B. C. selected the site of Alexandria because of its excellent position for trade. It is two miles west of the western Nile and between the Mediterranean Sea and Lake Mareotis. The city grew rapidly, and soon became the great center of Eastern commerce. The Ptolemies succeeded Alexander, and under them the city contained 300,000 free inhabitants and as many slaves. It became the center of learning, and schools of Grecian philosophy flourished there. Magnificent monuments were erected, among them the Pharos, the Museum, and the Temple of Serapis, and there were many gorgeous places and public buildings.

Julius Caesar besieged and took the city in 48 B. C., and eighteen years later Augustus made it an imperial city. It now began a new season of prosperity, continuing till the establishment of the seat of empire at Constantinople. The catacombs, public baths, and Pompey's pillar, with the Roman city wall were erected during this period. In the year 215 the Roman Emperor Caracalla visited the city and ordered a general massacre, and under the rule of Gallienus a famine swept off half of the population. In 273 an insurrection resulted in the destruction of the great library of the museum. In 296 another revolt ended in a general slaughter, and in 365 an earthquake destroyed 50,000 persons. The Persians captured the city in 616, and yielded it to the Arabs 641. It then contained 400 palaces, 400 theatres, 4,000 public baths, and 12,000 gardens.

From this time on it rapidly decayed, and its population and trade diminished. Cairo took its place as the chief city of Egypt. It finally sank so low that in 1773 its population was only 106,000. Since then the city has been rebuilt and raised to importance again. It resembled an Italian city and had large streets, well paved and lighted with gas, and abounding with fine residences. The great promenade of the city is the Kasr el Nil square, the site of the massacre of June 11 began, was the central point of the city. Rail-ways connected the city with Cairo 130 miles distant, and with the Suez Canal. The city was a great central station for passengers, as the steamers to and from India, the Mediterranean and the Levant all stop there. Among the prominent buildings were the palace of the Khedive at Kasr el Nil, the large naval arsenal, the naval and military hospitals, the Custom House, Tribunal of Commerce, Italian college, and the various schools. The Turkish quarter was irregular, but the European quarter had many good streets and fine buildings. The city has two harbors, one east and one west of the city. The east harbor is a breakwater, mole and quays. The city was supplied with water from the Nile, and was the seat of several large Government and other manufactures. The principal exports were corn, cotton, wool, gum, rice, dates, sugar, cotton seed, wheat, beans, senna and hides. The principal imports were woolen and silk goods, hardware and iron, tin, lead, timber, coal, petroleum, drugs, and other products. In 1873 the population was 212,034, of whom 47,316 were foreigners.

After the best men are elected through these forms—the political brigand Cameron—claims them as his servants, bound to execute his wishes and they frequently submit to his insolence and dictation. Because Senator Miller dared to repeat the sequence of any nomination, and the last vestige of freedom is obliterated. After the best men are elected through these forms—the political brigand Cameron—claims them as his servants, bound to execute his wishes and they frequently submit to his insolence and dictation. Because Senator Miller dared to repeat the sequence of any nomination, and the last vestige of freedom is obliterated.

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Daniel Webster's Advice.

Other people may find the advice of Daniel Webster to his grandson valuable to themselves. He wrote it about four years before his death:

"Two or three things I wish now to impress on your mind. First, you cannot learn without your own efforts. All the teachers in the world can never make a scholar of you if you do not apply yourself with all your might. In the second place, be of good character and good behavior. A boy of strict truth and honor and conscience in all things. Have but one rule, and let that be always to act right and fear nothing—but wrong doing. Finally, 'Remember your Creator in the days of your youth.' You are old enough to know that God has made you and given you a mind and faculties, and will surely call you to account. Honor and obey your parents, love your sister and brother, be gentle and kind to all, avoid peevishness and fretfulness, be patient and under restraint. Look forward constantly to your approaching manhood, and put off every day, more and more, all that is frivolous and childish."

The Ruined City.

Alexander the Great sought to found a city after the destruction of Tyre, and in 332 B. C. selected the site of Alexandria because of its excellent position for trade. It is two miles west of the western Nile and between the Mediterranean Sea and Lake Mareotis. The city grew rapidly, and soon became the great center of Eastern commerce. The Ptolemies succeeded Alexander, and under them the city contained 300,000 free inhabitants and as many slaves. It became the center of learning, and schools of Grecian philosophy flourished there. Magnificent monuments were erected, among them the Pharos, the Museum, and the Temple of Serapis, and there were many gorgeous places and public buildings.

Julius Caesar besieged and took the city in 48 B. C., and eighteen years later Augustus made it an imperial city. It now began a new season of prosperity, continuing till the establishment of the seat of empire at Constantinople. The catacombs, public baths, and Pompey's pillar, with the Roman city wall were erected during this period. In the year 215 the Roman Emperor Caracalla visited the city and ordered a general massacre, and under the rule of Gallienus a famine swept off half of the population. In 273 an insurrection resulted in the destruction of the great library of the museum. In 296 another revolt ended in a general slaughter, and in 365 an earthquake destroyed 50,000 persons. The Persians captured the city in 616, and yielded it to the Arabs 641. It then contained 400 palaces, 400 theatres, 4,000 public baths, and 12,000 gardens.

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