

BUTLER CITIZEN

JOHN H. & 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, MARRIOTT BROSIUS, of Lancaster county.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, J. D. McJUNKIN, Butler. (Subject to District Conference.)

FOR ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM P. BRAHAM, Mercer township. JOSEPH T. DONLY, Butler.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, ROBERT McCLUNG, Fairview township.

Republicans Bear in Mind.

That the last day for being assessed is Thursday, September 7.

That the last day for paying taxes is Saturday, October 7.

That the last day for being naturalized is Saturday, October 7.

That the election occurs Tuesday, November 7.

The Butler Fair commences September 19.

Congress adjourned on Tuesday of last week.

Beaver and Stewart seem agreed upon one point, and that is, that Cameron is a very "small potato," now occupying a very big bill.

General George K. Warren, a distinguished Union officer during the late Rebellion, died at his home in Newport, Rhode Island, last week.

Col. John Starbuck, now of Titusville, and formerly of Millerstown this county, was among the visitors to Bald Ridge last week. He is a nobleman by nature and a prince among old men.

A monument is about being erected to the memory of Simon Snyder, one of the earliest and most popular of Pennsylvania's ex-Governors. He was first elected Governor of the State in 1808.

New York Republicans will make their contest before the State Convention is held. Had Pennsylvania Republican leaders been as wise as they are arrogant, one State convention held late in the season, would have been sufficient for the whole party.

All the candidates for the Assembly and Senate in Crawford county have answered a letter addressed them on the question of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of this State, and all have pledged themselves, if elected, to favor the same.

To the inquiry of a friend we would say that the appointment of Mr. F. S. Peters, of Centerville, this county, to a \$1,000 position in the Pension Office at Washington, is credited to Mr. Miller, our member in Congress, and we suppose that he is therefore responsible for the same.

Mr. James G. Strain, of Washington county, Pa., died at his residence, near the town of Washington, Pa., on the 9th inst., in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Strain was one of the most successful farmers and business men in that county and had accumulated considerable wealth. He paid great attention to fine wool growing, and at the World's Fair held in England lately he received a medal for exhibiting the finest wool in the world. He has relatives and acquaintances living here in Butler who are sorry to learn of his decease.

The Mercer Republican of the 10th inst. gives the following as to the action of the Committee of that county: "The action of the County Committee at its recent meeting has been the subject of considerable discussion. No amount of explanation will explain away the facts or effects of the result. The two tickets were not the main issue involved. The simple fact is that the anti-Cameron element of the party controlled the committee and laid upon the table the resolutions the Cameron faction had determined to adopt. The majority of the Committee saw nothing in the resolutions but the factional purpose for which they were prepared, and were not in the humor to indorse that faction of the party. The gist of the Committee's whole action that day was simply a defeat for the Cameron adherents. A majority of those who voted with the majority will support the regular ticket. But when they voted against the resolutions unnecessary prepared by the Cameron machine in this county they knew the effect of their action and cannot be convinced that they blundered and did not understand their business."

ABOUT POST OFFICES.

The Department at Washington it seems has been making a re-adjustment of the salaries of postmasters, whose offices have a business which brings the salary to \$1,000 or more a year. We notice the following increase and decrease in the salaries at offices in this section of the State. Increased: Butler, Beaver Falls, Greensburg and Greenville, from \$1,600 to \$1,700. Franklin from \$2,200 to \$2,300. New Castle, from \$2,100 to \$2,200. Sharon, from \$2,100 to \$2,200. Decreased: Barnhart Mills, from \$1,300 to \$1,100. Kittanning, from \$1,700 to \$1,600. Oil City, from \$2,800 to \$2,400. Quarry, from \$1,700 to \$1,600. Gettysburg, from \$2,000 to \$1,600. Titusville, from \$2,800 to \$2,500.

RAILROAD.

We learn that contracts for the extension or connecting link of the Shenango road, from New Hope to Butler, were let on Monday last. This road will be pushed rapidly to completion and will connect here with the Butler Branch of the West Penn.

The management of the P. & W. road say they will have the road ready for travel from here to the Bald Ridge oil field in two weeks from this time. The railway is pretty well ballasted from here to that point, and every effort is being made to secure the trade there at the very earliest day possible, in order to accommodate the great amount of oil well material now having to be hauled by wagons, as well as the travel to and from that point.

What the Republican Party has Done For Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania passed under Republican management in 1861. On the expiration of Governor Hoyt's term on January 1, 1863, the Republican party will have ruled 22 years. Gov. Curtin was elected in October, 1860, and took the Governor's chair January, 1861.

The State debt in 1860 was \$37,964,802.02. The State debt in May, 1882, is \$20,140,138.05.

Total reduction under Republican Governors \$17,824,413.97

The Republican party in 1866 repealed the tax of three mills on real estate. The value of the real estate in Pennsylvania in 1880, was \$1,545,914,468. A three mill tax for sixteen years amounts to \$74,203,913, which has all been saved to our tax payers.

In 1873 the horses and cattle were exempt from the three mill tax. In 1880 the value of horses and cattle was \$35,285,835. A three mill tax on this sum for nine years amounts to \$898,798. By these two acts of Republican Legislation the tax payers were saved the enormous sums of:

On real estate \$74,203,913

On horses and cattle 898,798

Total of taxes saved people in sixteen years \$75,102,712

Notwithstanding that the taxpayers of "the unfortunate State of Pennsylvania" have been relieved from the payment of seventy-five million of dollars in taxes which they were subjected to, as a legacy from a Democratic policy, the State debt has been reduced nearly eighteen million of dollars.

The State paid the following extraordinary military expenses incident to the Rebellion \$3,515,001

Other damages and claims paid since 1862, amounting to \$500,000

Total military expenses \$4,015,001

In addition to the payment, the State has expended on Soldiers' Orphan Schools, \$6,652,435.

It will be seen that the Republican management of the State while it has relieved the real estate and lands and horses and cattle of the farmer of over seventy-five millions of taxes, it has educated the soldiers' orphan children; paid over ten millions of military expenses incident to the Rebellion, reduced the State debt nearly eighteen millions of dollars. Yet Democratic organs would have the world believe we have such an "unfortunate State," that to relieve it, the people should elect a Democratic Governor this year. But to present in a nut-shell the above facts we recapitulate:

Military expenses other ordinary \$10,303,001

Soldiers' orphan schools \$6,652,435

Reduction of State debt 17,824,413

Total \$34,880,849

Saved to taxpayers by repeal of tax laws 75,102,712

Grand total \$109,942,561

We doubt if the people who pay the taxes are prepared to turn the affairs of this State over to the Democratic party by the election of "Low Cassidy's boy," Pattison.

Gladstone's Reasons Why.

LONDON, August 3.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers this evening Mr. Gladstone, responding to the Lord Mayor's congratulations, said he had been fifty years in the service of the country and expressed the hope that he should not fail during what may be the short remainder of his public life to serve his Queen and country faithfully to the end. "I am sanguine," he said, "that we have passed the moment of danger and that there will be wisdom and harmony in the work and deliberations of Parliament for the remainder of the present year." Referring to the Egyptian question, he said: "It is of vital importance that the position of England should not be misunderstood. Forces have gone to Egypt in the prosecution of the great interests of the Empire. Unless those interests exist it would not have been possible for us to find a justification for intervention. But let it be known and proclaimed from this spot, which affords a channel of communication with the world not inferior to the Suez Canal, that those interests are not ours alone, but interests we have in common with every State in Europe—nay, with the whole civilized world." [Cheers.] Referring to the Suez Canal, Mr. Gladstone said: "It is essential for mankind that the gate should be open and that the country in which it is situated should be peaceable and orderly and under legal government. The utmost we have in view, though the burden and honor of performing it may fall upon ourselves, is a work which is essential for every country in Europe to perform and the performance of which cannot be returned, if it be associated with high and disinterested objects, to the honor of those upon whom the burden is cast." Mr. Gladstone continued: "We do not go to war with Egyptian people, but to rescue them from the oppression of military tyranny. Nor do we make war upon the Mohammedan religion, as Englishmen respect the convictions of believers in every other faith. We do not want to repress the growth of liberty in Egypt, but desire that she be prosperous. England goes to Egypt with clean hands and with no secret intention to conceal from other nations. There is a class of men besides the military who require to be overawed, who were the instruments of former oppression, and who wish well to military tyranny, because they would provide for the revival of abuses and cruelty already extinguished or mitigated." Mr. Gladstone expressed a hope for a speedy and successful issue to the expedition.

STEWART AND BEAVER.

The Former Challenges the Latter to a Joint Discussion.

From the Commercial Gazette.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Aug. 9.—Senator Stewart, the Independent Republican candidate for Governor, last evening forwarded the following letter to General Beaver, the Regular Republican candidate:

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 8, 1882. General James A. Beaver:

DEAR SIR:—With a view to secure united Republican action at the approaching election I joined in a communication several weeks ago, addressed to yourself and colleagues upon the subject of the coal and iron lockout in western Pennsylvania, and the proposed withdrawal of all candidates and a new convention under the new rules. No reply has been received from the parties addressed, and from your continued silence I assume that none is contemplated and that the proposition is your determination to assert your candidacy regardless of all results. Such a course on your part necessarily imperils Republican success and can be justified only by gravest public considerations. Doubtless you believe there to exist and are willing to submit them to public discussion. Being myself a Republican and desiring to meet in an open office to which you have been nominated, and feeling justified in asserting my candidacy, our appeal must be to the enlightened judgment of the people. That each may have the fullest opportunity to vindicate his own political action and the cause he represents, I beg to propose a joint discussion with you of our political differences, at such places and times, and under such regulations, as may be agreed upon by the chairmen of the respective committees. Awaiting your reply I am your obedient servant,

JOHN STEWART.

Mr. Stewart also contemplates inviting Controller Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to meet him in a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign, and will write to him to that effect in a few days.

The Proposed Joint Debate.

From Philadelphia Press, Aug. 11.]

Mr. Stewart's challenge to a joint discussion with General Beaver deserves careful consideration. This method of campaigning has been quite common in the west. Governor Morton and Mr. Hendricks used to face each other on the rostrum in Indiana. The famous joint debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas when they were contesting the United States Senatorship from Illinois still lingers in the public memory. Both were master disputants. Douglas was the keener and readiest debater of the Senate; Lincoln had that extraordinary power of exposition and illustration with which the country afterwards became so familiar; and the discussion between these giants fastened the attention of the whole Republic. It was that controversy which first brought Lincoln prominently before the nation and made him the standard-bearer of his party in 1860. Though he lost the Senatorship he gained the Presidency.

The plan of a joint debate thus has distinguished and worthy examples. The first thought that naturally befalls the mind is to wonder how the Government of the foot-ball personal combat would be held in the position and dishonor our institutions. But, on the other hand, every candidate must be regarded as the representative of a cause which he submits to the public judgment, and which he should be ready to sustain and defend in the great forum of public opinion. If a joint discussion be held, it will be what its participants make it. It will be a trial by debate as well as by the cause they advocate. They will be judged in part by the ability, dignity, candor and reason they display. If any candidate disregards what befits the occasion and his own position, so much the worse for him. If it were a mere tournament of intellectual tenor and dexterity, it would be an idle and useless spectacle; but the contestants of the disputants would make a dignified appeal to reason.

With this assurance in the very nature of the case as to its character, should General Beaver accept the challenge? Let us see what would be the natural cause of the discussion. Mr. Stewart assails the boss system, charges that it produced the Harrisburg ticket and insists that the party must be emancipated from this obnoxious and injurious control. General Beaver answers that the Harrisburg Convention was constituted according to the practice and precedents in Pennsylvania since the foundation of the party. He goes further and declares that he will remove any grievances, and the regulars offered to hold a new Convention under the new Independent rules and under the supervision of an Independent Committee. Mr. Stewart rejoins that the Independents were willing to accept provided that all the present candidates were finally withdrawn. General Beaver replies that it is a question for the convention, and that it is for the people to say without limitation who shall and who shall not be nominated. Mr. Stewart responds that the Independents will not trust to the present or proposed methods, and hold themselves justified in defeating the party to accomplish their object. In other words, Mr. Stewart maintains that the time for revolution has come while General Beaver stands as the advocate of Republican ascendancy.

If Mr. Stewart can afford to enter a debate to uphold the former position, we think General Beaver can afford to engage in it to sustain the latter. If the Regulars had not proposed to submit the whole question to a new Convention, General Beaver would be at a disadvantage in the discussion; but that offer equips him with a potent argument of which he would make the most. The wisdom of the proposition is now palpable to all. With this view of the case we do not think General Beaver should consent to say or that his friends should consent to have him say that he is unwilling to meet Mr. Stewart. If he and they are confident of the reason and strength of their position, as they are, they should not shrink from the encounter. General Beaver may not care to consume the campaign in a debate of this sort, but we mistake his quality if he is not ready to meet Mr. Stewart, as he would be to meet any other citizen, and justify his position.

PITTSBURGH'S LABOR FIGHT.

Employers Causing the Arrest of Men for Conspiracy.

From the Commercial Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—In labor circles in and around this city matters are rapidly approaching a crisis. The failure of the Eastern freight handlers to successfully carry on their strike has had a weakening effect upon the strikers here, and it is confidently asserted that the coal and iron lockout in western Pennsylvania will end with the present month. The Pan Handle miners' strike is now a conceded failure, and while an advance of half a cent per bushel will be given by the operators in September, it will only be the usual advance given each year at the opening of the winter season, and will have nothing to do with the demands of the men who, for three months, have been idle all along the Pan Handle road.

In the iron strike there is a weakening, noticeable from the fact that the number of mills running with non-union men is to be increased in a few days by several more. Yesterday the American & Co. opened the hall in their grand aggregation of four mills. At their Kittanning Mill the following notice, which was posted, tells its own story, and shows that the firm means business in the strongest sense of the term:

Should the padlocks heretofore employed by the Kittanning Iron Company, limited, or ten or fifteen of them, desire to work they will be \$5.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds; second, the company will not sign the scale; third, pay day to be the 5th of each month; fourth, all grievances to be adjusted with the party aggrieved, as no committee will be recognized.

Last night great excitement prevailed at Etan over the report that Spang, Chaffin & Co.'s mill was to start up with non-union men, and later in the evening nine furnaces were lighted. As it takes three or four days to get puddling furnaces in order, and early resumption is looked for.

A new feature of the strike is the attitude of the strikers in regard to the more prominent strikers on charges of conspiracy. This is not only the case with iron, but with coal companies as well. Yesterday the National Tube Works at McKeesport entered suit for conspiracy against a number of their former workmen, who were arrested and brought down to jail, but released on bail for a hearing.

United to the Midway Coal Company entered suit against twenty-five of their miners on a similar charge, and the men were placed under arrest this afternoon. Three of the McKeesport strikers were in jail all night, but were released on bail this morning. One significant fact is that the iron men arrested thus far are, with but one or two exceptions, property holders, and though they were able to give bail at McKeesport, were brought down to Pittsburgh and compelled to give it here. The McKeesport mill is running steadily, though with but few hands, yet enough, the managers claim, to show the strikers that the works can be operated without their aid.

The following mills in this district are now run in full or in part by non-union men: Kirkpatrick & Co., Apollo Steel Mill, Superior Rail Mill, Allegheny, and National Tube Works. Thus far no overt act has been committed, the strikers confining themselves to personal persuasion and ridicule at times, though should the present system of arrest on charges of conspiracy be maintained there is but little doubt that the ironworkers will retaliate in some vigorous manner. It was reported on the street to-day that there was possibility of the Amalgamated Association entering suit for conspiracy against the Western Iron Association, but this could be traced to no reliable source.

The coal miners' strike took on a new aspect to-day. The New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company posted notices at their works notifying their miners, to the number of 1,000 or more, that a reduction of half a cent would be made. This firm all along have been paying the miners their price, four cents, but since the failure of the Pan Handle strike they refuse to maintain the strike figures. What the miners will take is not yet known.

The strike of the pottery makers at East Liverpool, Ohio, still continues, and donations from all parts of the country are received to assist them in maintaining the strike.

This afternoon a body of 150 ironworkers, headed by a martial band, paraded the south side and a portion of the old city. They reported that they intended visiting McKeesport to induce or compel the non-union men at work there to come out, but up to a late hour to-night no news of any demonstration at that place had been received.

September Fairs.

The following are the dates on which Fairs will be held at the various places named, in this and neighboring counties during next month: Mercer, 6th, 7th and 8th; Cochran, 9th, 10th and 11th; New Castle, 14th, 15th and 16th; Butler, 18th, 19th and 20th; Greenview, 18th, 19th and 20th; Brookville, 19th, 20th and 21st; Franklin, 20th, 21st and 22d; Stoneboro, 25th, 26th and 27th; Sharon, 27th, 28th and 29th; Parkersburg, 29th, 30th and 31st; Erie, 26th and 27th. The State Fair and Pittsburgh Exposition will open on the 7th, and the Fair will continue until the 21st.

Guiteau's Second Bullet.

From Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The second bullet fired from Guiteau's pistol at President Garfield is for sale to the highest bidder. This ball could not be found after the shooting for several days, but finally turned up lodged in a mass of putty in a glazier's box. After striking the President on the arm it glanced aside and passed harmlessly through the waiting-room, lodging finally in a box carried by the main sitting room. He was unaware of this at the time, and it was only after several days that he found it. The glazier, August Ploekstros, turned the ball over to the District Attorney to be used, if necessary, at the trial. It has now been returned to him with certificates from Mr. Corkhill and Dr. Bliss vouching for the identity of the bullet. He is highly elated at being its possessor, and expects to make a small bonanza out of it by selling it to some circus man.

THE BATTLE FOR REFORM.

What the Independent Fight in This State Promises the Country.

From George William Curtis' Address before the Civil Service Reform Association, at Newport, R. I., August 2, 1882.

This glance at a triumphant year would be incomplete if I omitted to mention the reform movement in Pennsylvania. The facts are familiar. Resolved to overthrow an ignominious despotism which has long subjugated one of the great political parties in that State, a large portion of the party has made independent nominations. Their protest is against "bosses" and "machines." But knowing that these are only the result of the evil system which bases party organization not upon a common conviction and purpose, but upon patronage and spoils, they denounce that system as fatal to popular government and demand the reform which it is the object of this league to secure. Rejecting specious offers of compromise which would have surrendered, they have appealed to the manly self-respect of American citizenship and await the issue. The serious significance of this movement is that it involves a party defeat by members of the party. That is to say, in one of the great States, whose vote may well decide a national election, party defeat is proffered by half the dominant party, or by the balance of power in that party, to the yoke of the spoils despotism which has recently overpowered it. This fact is of the highest political importance. When an issue of general interest divides a party in one State the result cannot be confined to that State. It is a fire that will spread over the country. The recent significance of the party is disappearing. They now color largely by the mere force of tradition. But here is a fresh and vital question commanding the conviction and enthusiasm of older men, the hearty approval of the most intelligent press throughout the country. Like the giant of classic fable, it shakes the mountain. If the question is strong enough to rise under the dominant party in one State it is strong enough to threaten parties in every State. The movement in Pennsylvania is a sign of the general consciousness that new issues are arising. It shows that the intelligence of the country already craves a more inspiring political music than the sacking of old party benches over stale eggs. Unity and the struggle are guides for alert and early travelers. When once an object commends itself to the judgement and conscience of the American people, parties may oppose as a bull may run at a locomotive. So much the worse for the bull. There is no profounder conviction in the public mind to-day than that of the demerit of the party in power, and the danger inherent in the spoils system. The movement in Pennsylvania indicates that if parties do not adjust themselves to this conviction this conviction will reconstruct parties.

CONSENSUS.

The Educational Convention of North Western Pennsylvania will be held in the park at Pine Grove, Mercer Co., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1882.

The Solicitor General of the Convention has sent us the following communication, and as the question of teachers therein is one of the most important questions in the interests of free schools, every teacher should send in an answer as requested.

EDUCATORS CITIZENS:—Having in the interest of the Common Schools submitted the following question to the teachers within the territory embraced by the "Educational Convention," I wish hereby to bring it before the teachers who are readers of your paper hoping they will all send an original answer.

Question:—What seems to be the greatest impediment to successful teaching? or in other words; As a teacher what do you feel is needed to make your work more efficient?

In order that the question and the nature of the answer desired, may be better understood by all, I give below a few of the answers already received.

Ans. 1st. What I have felt most need of in teaching is co-operation of parents and ready books.

2d. I think the greatest hindrance is the want of suitable apparatus in school rooms.

3d. The greatest lack is energy of teacher.

4th. If directors would vary the wages according to the merit of the teacher, it would secure better teachers and schools.

5th. Co-operation of directors is most needed.

The object of the question and answer is that school directors, other teachers and all interested may have the benefit of your experience as teachers, and be better prepared to meet the real wants of the school room.

All answers should be sent in at once, so that they may be arranged in time for publication at the next Convention. They should be signed and mailed as short and comprehensive as possible, and should be addressed to I. C. Ketter, President, Wolf Creek, Mercer Co., Pa., or to A. B. GILBERTSLEE, Solicitor Gen., Harrisville, Pa.

An Array of Facts.

Cairo, N. Y.—Charles Hoffman, of this place, says: "I have used for a year or more Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and find they have been very beneficial to me, in fact cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form." Isaac Hoffman and Frank Reiche have also been cured of Sick Headache and Dyspepsia by their use. Westel Salsbury says they have been used by himself and family to great advantage; have cured his daughter of Sick Headache. The Bitters seems to be just the medicine for the diseases for which they are recommended. E. C. SLEEVES.

Price 25 cts. per bottle.

MARRIED.

JOHN McCURDY.—On July 24, 1882, at the residence of the U. P. Church, Vandyke, Fayette county, Pa., by Rev. K. C. Hayes, Mr. Frank John M. D. and Miss Mollie McCurdy, formerly of Butler, Pa., now of Conwellsville, Fayette county, Pa., and daughter of E. C. McCurdy.

DEATHS.

RUSSELL.—In this place on Tuesday, 5th inst., Mary Ella, daughter of Alexander Russell, Esq., aged 10 months.

HINDMAN.—At her residence in Washington township, in county on Aug. 1, 1882, Mrs. Sarah H. Hindman, wife of Adam K. Hindman, aged 60 years.

Jury List for September Term.

List of Grand Jurors drawn for Sept. Term of Court commencing the first Monday, being the 4th day, A. D., 1882.

Albert G. D. Franklin, farmer. Brown John W. Butler, born clerk. Bryson W. C. Mervor, merchant. Beason Samuel, Jackson, wagon maker. Benson John, Donegal, farmer. Ralph Joseph, Butler, farmer. Boyd John, Clinton, farmer. Covert Miles, Adams, farmer. Campbell J. P., Washington, farmer. Conway Patrick, Oakland, farmer. Moore Jacob, Donegal, farmer. Craig J. S., Allegheny, merchant. Croft George, Fairview, farmer. Kuhnmeier Geo., Venango, farmer. Guthrie Josiah, Cranberry, farmer. Drowside H. J., Mercer, farmer. McBride E. F., Venango, farmer. McCreo Bernard, Clearfield, farmer. Markert N. H., Butler, born, G. Musselman G. J., Lancaster, farmer. Miller Peter, Fairview, east, farmer. Myers Jacob, Oakland, farmer. Taylor Jonathan, Worth, farmer. Wolford W. C., Donegal, farmer.

List of Traverse Jurors drawn for September Term of Court commencing the second Monday, being the 11th day, A. D., 1882.

Brown S. H., Fairview, west, farmer. Boyle Roger, Donegal, farmer. Beason Samuel, Jackson, wagon maker. Campbell R. H., Donegal, farmer. Cannon Ed., Cranberry, farmer. Criswell Joseph, Butler, farmer. Curran Samuel, Conneville, wagon maker. Dunlap W. S., Sunbury, blacksmith. Ellisberger Chas., Fairview, west, farmer. Ellis F. D., Buffalo, merchant. Fair S. W., Wheeling, farmer. Pistory John, Oakland, farmer. Graham W. B., Jefferson, farmer. Green W. S., Jefferson, teacher. Graham Geo. H., Fairview, producer. Humphrey John, Fairview, farmer. Green W. S., Jefferson, teacher. Hays M. Z., Fairview, west, farmer. Hickey James, Fairview, west, blacksmith. Johnson W. Mervor, Jackson, wagon maker. Kelly Arthur, Parker, farmer. Kelly John, Esq., Parker, farmer. Ketterman Jacob, Venango, farmer. Lebler Martin, Summit, blacksmith. Lester Andrew, Butler, farmer. McCafferty Wm., Clearfield, farmer. Martin William, Butler, farmer. Moore H. H., Butler, born, 2d patent, tinner. Martin J. F., Marion, farmer. Miller William, Middlesex, farmer. Moore H. H., Butler, born, 2d patent, tinner. McFadden L., Marion, farmer. Miller R. J., Centre, farmer. Moore H. H., Butler, born, 2d patent, tinner. Parvis D. B., Butler, born, carpenter. Ray James, Fairview, east, farmer. Russell Alex., Butler, born, farmer. Risher William, Butler, born, farmer. Rankin D. L., Fairview, west, farmer. Rankin W. B., Butler, born, insurance agent. Siani J. H., Esq., Middlesex, justice. Summers Fredora, Zelienople, merchant. Ziegler G. W., Butler, born, janitor.

Jury List for Special Term.

List of Traverse Jurors drawn for a Special Term of Court commencing the third Monday of September, being the 18th day, A. D., 1882.

Joseph Forster, farmer. Allison Chas., Cherry, farmer. Burns Daniel, Donegal, farmer. Burns John, Esq., Butler, justice. Barry William, Cranberry, farmer. Barry Owen, Donegal, farmer. Barry H. H., Butler, born, 2d patent, tinner. Blair M. B., Fairview, east, photographer. Blair Nicholas, Butler, born, farmer. Blair John B., Esq., farmer. Duffy John, Washington, farmer. Dunn J. M., Centre City, pauper. McDonald Martin, Clearfield, merchant. Forster James, Franklin, farmer. Graham Thos., Cherry, farmer. Gough J. D., Forward, farmer. Hartman Joseph, Donegal, farmer. Hoover John D., Parker, farmer. Hamilton Andrew, Mercer, farmer. Hendricher Joseph, Butler, justice. Klueger Peter, Franklin, farmer. Kerr William, Marion, farmer. Loeblen H., Lancaster, farmer. Miller Henry, Clay, farmer. McAnally James, Donegal, farmer. McCafferty J. A., Buffalo, farmer. McCreo Bernard, Clearfield, merchant. Nicholas Jacob, Jr., Forward, farmer. Nelson Richard, Middlesex, farmer. Peter Joseph, Sunbury, laborer. Roy M. S., Fairview, west, farmer. Story Alex., Summit, farmer. Story John, Parker, farmer. Story J. S., Centre, farmer. Yard J. M., Washington, farmer.

TWENTY-NINTH EXHIBITION

OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AND SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION SOCIETY

Combined at PITTSBURGH.

\$41,500 IN PREMIUMS.

Live Stock Exhibition, September 7th to 20th. Industrial and Mechanical Exhibition will continue until October 14th. Open Day and Evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Will be issued by all Railroads entering at Pittsburgh.

ENTRY BOOKS CLOSE SEPTEMBER 2d.

Officers Penn'a State Agricultural Society. JAMES MILES, President. D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary. ELBRIDGE McCONKEY, Corresponding Secy. J. G. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Officers Pittsburgh Exposition Society. D. W. C. CARROLL, President. E. F. YOUNG, General Manager. J. G. PATTERSON, Secretary.

NEW STORE. NEW STOCK.

A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

LEATHER AND FINDINGS JUST RECEIVED.