

BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1883.

Republican County Ticket.

For District Attorney, SAMUEL B. SNYDER, of Butler.

For County Surveyor, B. F. HILLIARD, of Washington twp.

A COMMUNICATION, "Hints to Farmers," came too late for week's paper.

The Republicans of Venango county have nominated Charles Shanor for Sheriff and Wm. Hlands for Surveyor.

FOBAKKE and Hoadly, Republican and Democratic nominees for Governor of Ohio, both reside in the same ward of the city of Cincinnati.

REV. H. W. ROTH, President of Thiel College, will preach in the English Lutheran Church, of this place, next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

A POSTOFFICE has been established at Gomersoll, a town that has sprung up from the coal developments on the lands of Esquire John Smith, Cherry township, this county.

Tax law offices of Messrs. Snyder and Vanderlin, Republican and Democratic candidates for District Attorney are adjoining each other. They can each watch the movements of the other during the progress of the election.

GOVERNOR PATTISON'S vetoes have generally been right, but we suppose there will be a difference of opinions in regard to the one vetoing a bill abolishing the office of Jury Commissioner, found in another place in this week's CITIZEN.

If the Senate and House do not make a new appointment before long, the people will take the matter in hand, and at the next election make such an appointment, regardless of district lines or party ties, as will permanently retire from public life some of the statesmen now at Harrisburg.—Ez.

THE rails upon the "Connecting Link" of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, now being made to this place, are laid, we learn, as far this way as the McCall farm, in Clay township. This is within ten miles of Butler.

Two or three months more will probably witness the completion to this place of this important addition to our railway communication.

THE Crawford Journal calls attention to the fact that some papers in that county are publishing a paid advertisement of the Louisiana Lottery scheme, contrary to law. We notice this lottery is published in other papers in this neighborhood. The laws of Pennsylvania prohibit not only lotteries of this kind, but the publication of their advertisements.

THE largest national debt in the world is owed by France. It amounts to \$4,683,840,000, or \$117.79 for every man, woman and child in the country.

Next comes Russia with \$4,314,607,599. The debt of the United States on the first of March, less cash in the Treasury, was \$1,586,276,114.43. The debt was at its highest in 1866 when it aggregated \$2,713,336,173.69. This shows a reduction in seventeen years of nearly twelve hundred millions, while the annual interest charge has been reduced from \$150,977,691, in 1865-66 to \$57,360,110 for the last fiscal year.

THE Government has reduced the number of Internal Revenue districts in the United States from 126 to 82. This has been done by consolidating districts. A number of Pennsylvania districts have been thus consolidated. Among them the 20th, in which was the county of Mercer, and of which the Hon. James O. Brown, of Greenville, was the revenue collector, which has been consolidated with the 19th, or Erie district, and an Erie man made the collector. Mr. Brown is thus out of office in the revenue department, but takes his loss philosophically and accepts the situation with composure. He is an honorable and clever gentleman and nothing but the demand for reduced expenditures in that department would justify the Government in discontinuing the services of so faithful an officer.

It is a puzzle with many plain minded people how legislators who have sworn to obey the Constitution, could adjourn and leave undone what it says shall be done. It requires, (Art. 2, Sec. 18), that the first legislature assembling "immediately after each United States decennial census SHALL report the State into Senatorial and Representative districts." If the present legislators have or do fail to "apportion the State" according to the above, do they not violate their oaths? And if the present Legislature fails to do this duty, what is to prevent the next one from failing, and so on to the end of this "decennial census"? Where then would the end be? Is such a duty to be always subject to party majorities? If so we may never have another apportionment and the Constitution will be a dead-letter. The inquiry prominent now is, are there not enough fair minded men in the Legislature—men of high enough character—to rise above the boyish play now going on and pass the laws the Constitution demands they shall pass, and which Constitution they swore to support?

THE GALLIUS IS KEPT MORE EMPLOYED THAN CREATIONS FURNACES.

SOME people think the Legislature is not in earnest on the subject of pay for members and employees.

COMFORTABLE are they who expect little in the shape of apportionments from this session of the Legislature.

THE politicians in Ohio are puzzled how to ignore their platform and still retain the confidence of their followers.

SOME idea of the growth of the telephone system is given by the fact that all the factories in the United States, six in number, are doing an enormous business, one establishment alone having received orders for 6,000 instruments within a few weeks.

"SOD-SLINGING" is the term by which one of our exchanges fittingly designates the road tax absorption indulged in by our farmers, and which only results in making good roads bad, and bad roads worse. Not a few farmers would be ashamed to have prospects of good farm products measured by the slowly manner in which they content themselves to get their share of yearly road-making.—Greenville (Pa.) Advance.

ONE of the most extensive speculations that has been going on in this country has been that of land. Recently a gambler in land, in Chicago, named McGoach, failed and his liabilities run up into the millions. But few people had any idea that so great speculation was done in that particular article and it is no wonder the fellow slipped up, or lost his hold in handling such an article.

AN electric bolt, during a thunder storm in Somerset county last Thursday, struck a man wearing a cloth hat having a band of wire around the inside of the crown and a small steel plate in front and behind. The lightning struck the hat, tore it to pieces, stripped the man of all his clothing, melted the silver money in his pockets, but strange to say did not kill him. He was at first picked up for dead but was restored to life.

ON learning some weeks ago of the contemplated marriage of our friend, Rev. R. A. Edwards, we took occasion to send him our congratulations in advance; and now desire most cordially to renew them. In this we are most heartily joined by all of his old Butler friends, and they embrace all the people of our town. From the account given of the wedding in the Daily Journal, of New Bern, N. C., it was a very pleasant occasion and the bride one of its most estimable and cherished daughters. The couple, when they visit Butler, will receive a hearty welcome. Wedding notice in proper place.

WE are in receipt of a pamphlet entitled, "Relief of Local and State Taxation through Distribution of the National Surplus." It is an argument in favor of distributing among the States the surplus revenues of the General Government. This is made on the grounds, that as none of the National debt is redeemable for some years yet, the present yearly surplus of revenue, about one hundred millions of dollars, could with benefit be given to the States. By this measure it is also argued that the system of American protection would be maintained through the present tariff. The able articles favoring the measure appear in the Philadelphia American, edited by Mr. Wharton Barker.

DUKES' will was probated at Uniontown lately. It was written on the morning of the day of the habeas corpus hearing, December 29th in anticipation of his release on bail. While in the Sheriff's parlor he took from his pocket a letter that he had received from a friend some time before, and on the blank side of one of the sheets he made his last will and testament, remarking to Register and Recorder, C. D. Conner, who, with Sheriff Hoover, witnessed the document, that he did not know what might happen. The will is very brief, and simply bequeaths two thousand dollars to Miss Mary Beeson, of Uniontown, and the rest of the property to his mother, with order specifying what or how much that property is. Before the trial he was estimated to be worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000. He appoints Asbury Struble, his step-father, his executor.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has signed 193 bills and vetoed sixty. He has approved appropriations to charitable and other institutions aggregating \$2,900,000, and seven hundred and seventy-five thousand of representing an expenditure of \$207,500. As they had all been passed by a two-thirds vote his first impulse was to permit them to be repealed by the expiration of the prescribed thirty days, but he has determined to approve eleven of the most deserving and veto the other six. While we cannot endorse all the Governor's vetoes, the majority of them are based upon valid reasoning and will cause the Legislature to exercise greater care in the framing of laws with reference to their constitutionality, and will be the means of compelling charitable institutions to observe more closely the rules laid down for their government when seeking State aid.—Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.

"Death, where is thy victory?" Last Monday the remains of Mrs. Margery, wife of Owen Brady, of Donegal township, were laid to rest in their narrow bed of clay in the little cemetery at North Oakland. Consumption did the work that transformed one of the happiest households into that of mourning, and deprives a devoted husband, children and sisters of a dearly beloved counsellor and guide, and in the midst of whom she stood bound by the tenderest ties. Mrs. Brady was born in Oakland township and lived her life in this vicinity. Being of a happy disposition, the religiosity of her husband was cast upon all with whom she came in contact. The tears of many old school mates were blended with those of the bereaved family beside her bier. A funeral procession of not less than a half mile in length followed the remains to the grave.—Millerstown Herald, June 29.

WHETHER THE LEGISLATIVE MIL GRINDS EXCEEDINGLY FINE IS TO BE DETERMINED BY THE QUALITY OF ITS GRIST, BUT ONE THING IS EVIDENT, IT GRINDS SLOW ENOUGH IN ALL CONSCIENCE TO DO A FIRST-CLASS JOB.

THE eyes of the people are turned toward the Legislature to see what they are going to do. The members spent the time, mostly, during the regular session, in passing bills for the Governor to veto. The vetoes may increase his popularity, but every one who purchased at enormous cost, and every one condemns the Legislature. The same old game is being played between the two Houses on the Apportionment bills, with very slim prospects on any result other than a draw. Weeks must be consumed in frivolous and disgusting wrangling, before it is discovered that no Apportionment bills can be passed. The Treasury must be bled to death for the benefit of men, many of whom couldn't earn fifty cents a day at home, and all done under the mandate of the Constitution.—Beaver Argus and Radical, July 4.

"THE day we celebrate," was not celebrated in Butler last Wednesday as it was some years ago. Forty years ago, and less, all parties, all creeds, all sexes, and ages and conditions of people, met on one common platform and in one place and celebrated the 4th of July. A table loaded down with substantial, such as small roasted pigs, roast beef, boiled hams, potatoes, new ones if possible, and many other things was prepared. The "Declaration of Independence" was read; an orator was chosen; toasts were prepared, and with a President at one end of the table and a Vice President at the other, these toasts were read and responded to by three hearty cheers. They were generally of the most patriotic character, having reference to the battles, events and men of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and so forth. But all this is changed—at least in Butler—and we are not prepared to say the change is for the worse. Now we have, instead, the Sunday school picnics, at and by which all the children with their parents are brought together. This gives to the day a religious influence and character, and if the Sunday school picnic was the only one of that name now in use then the old-time patriotism might not be regretted or missed. But other innovations have been introduced that are not just of a Sunday school character. We need not name them, but much prefer the old-time 4th of July celebration to them.

THE following is taken from the Chicago Daily News and republished by request of Mr. J. W. Brandon, of Connoquessing township:

"In the trial of Murphy and Cornin for the murder of Walsh, in what is known as the stock-yards homicide, it was pleaded by the defendants that they were drunk at the time of the killing they knew nothing of it. They made no denial of the shooting, but rested their defense on the ground that as they were drunk they had no malice, and consequently were not guilty of murder.

This plea of drunkenness on the part of criminals, when called on to plead to an indictment for murder, is getting to be very common. In a majority of cases it seems to be regarded as an extenuation of an offense, and the defendant receives a lower punishment than he would were the plea not admitted. One would suppose there was some law for this, or the courts would not permit evidence of drunkenness to be introduced as a mitigation of the severity of the punishment. But if there be any law, or any construction of the law which permits drunkenness to be allowed as a mitigation of crime, it is certainly very much against the interests of the public.

It is a fact—a thousand times demonstrated to be a fact—that drunkenness is the cause of crime. There is no one so ignorant as to not know this. Hence every man who gets drunk knows in advance that he is about to put himself in a position in which he will be liable to commit murder; and yet, after getting drunk and killing some one, he pleads that he was drunk when he committed the offense, the judge permits the plea of drunkenness to be entered, and the tendency of all this is to make drunkenness, in a sense, respectable. It is all wrong. The manufacture of anything which results in crime is iniquitous in its nature, and should be made so by law and public opinion. When society will inexorably hang the man who commits murder, no matter under what circumstances, and make infamous and illegal the trade in and manufacture of the stimulant which leads to murder, it will only be doing what right demands, and which is required for its own dignity and protection."

W. C. T. U.

THE executive committee of the Butler County Women's Christian Temperance Union met at the residence of Mrs. James K. Dain, President of the County Union, on the 27th of June, where they were joined by the State President, Mrs. Dr. Swift, of Allegheny City, Pa.

The following business was transacted: The time was fixed for the annual meeting of the county organization in October, the date and place of meeting to be determined hereafter, and due notice of the same to be given in each of the county papers.

Mrs. Rev. Samuel Kerr, of Harrisville, was appointed Treasurer of the county union, to fill a vacancy. The following Superintendents were also appointed.

Sabbath School Work.—Mrs. J. W. Orr, of Martinsburg.

Scientific Instruction.—Mrs. Rev. Samuel Kerr, Harrisville.

Press Work.—Miss M. E. Sullivan, Butler.

Temperance Literature.—Miss Hannah K. Dain, Buffalo township.

Young Women's Temperance Work.—Miss Lizzie McClymonds, Portersville.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

THE sudden flurry in regard to the trade dollar is the work of speculators. While it is difficult to understand why the Government ever permitted this coin to be made, and to get into the position it occupies as currency, yet having done so it should protect the people and not suffer this trade dollar to be a thing of speculation, whenever it suits the interests of some parties. After it had been coined, for the benefit of particular trades and sections of the country, it was made a legal tender. Then afterwards this legal tender character was taken away from it. It became depreciated for a while. But the people for some time back have been receiving it for a full dollar; and indeed many supposed it had again become legal tender. Now comes a movement, precipitated it is said by speculators, by which all innocent holders must lose about fifteen cents on a dollar. And there is no remedy it seems until Congress meets. And we all know how slow that body is to act. The worst of the matter is that it is generally those least able to bear the loss who are now caught by this sudden raid upon the trade dollar. This state of affairs in regard to this money is a disgrace to the Government and an outrage upon the community. The trade dollar was made for special purposes and special parties, and should never have been permitted to have general circulation—but having got into general use the Government should have protected the people. As it is now, it will be bought up and driven from circulation, but at the loss of many a poor and innocent holder.

THE Presbytery of Butler met in the Zelienople and Harmony church on Tuesday, June 26th, at 11 a. m.

Eleven ministers and ten ruling elders were present.

Rev. George S. Rice and Rev. T. B. Greenlee, of the Presbytery of Shenango, being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

Mr. R. C. Yates, a licentiate, presented a certificate of dismission from the Presbytery of Baltimore, and was received under the care of the Presbytery of Butler.

A call from the church of Zelienople and Harmony, for one-half his ministerial labors, was read, placed in his hands and accepted by him. He preached a sermon, as a trial for ordination, on John 1, xiv, "The world was made flesh and dwelt among us." He was examined in all the branches necessary for his ordination and all his trials having been sustained he was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry and installed pastor of the church of Zelienople and Harmony.

Rev. Samuel Williams preached a sermon on the occasion on Hebrew xliii, xvii. Rev. James H. Marshall delivered the charge to the pastor and Rev. J. R. Coulter the charge to the people.

The young brother enters upon his labors as pastor of this church, with much encouragement, a large accession having just been made to the church. He has preaching in this church for some months.

Rev. E. J. Gordon reported, in behalf of the committee on education, that Presbytery has under its care four candidates for the ministry, three of whom have just finished their college course at Wooster University, Ohio, and the other has passed through the junior year at the same institution.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Missionary Society reported to Presbytery that they have organized a society and a membership of 1329, and have raised during the past year for foreign missions, \$1,465.00, for home missions, including boxes of clothing, \$741.00.

The committee appointed in April to install Rev. Alvin M. Reed, as pastor of the churches of Plain Grove and Harlansburg, reported that they had attended to this duty in the month of May.

Rev. George W. Bean and elder Thomas Hays, commissioners to the late General Assembly, reported and their conduct was approved.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the people of Harmony and Zelienople for their generous hospitality extended to the members of the Presbytery on this occasion.

The next meeting of the Presbytery was appointed at Plain Grove, Lawrence county, Tuesday, September 11th, at 11 a. m.

J. R. COULTER, Stated Clerk. The Eighty-Six-Cent Dollar.

IN speaking of the recent flurry over the trade dollar, says the Philadelphia Times, Superintendent Snowden, of the Mint, said yesterday that he had no doubt speculators had hand picked the movement. There were other elements, however, behind the trouble, which have been working for some time. It should be remembered, he said, that for several years the coin has either been repudiated or taken at near its intrinsic value in many sections of the country. Speculators have been busy at the time, buying up the dollars to ship them to other places where they were accepted at a rich field for this class. "I fear," continued Colonel Snowden, "that no argument, however specious, will keep the people of a section up to the point of receiving a coin at one hundred cents for the dollar which is not a legal tender, has no place of redemption, which is refused and repudiated in other sections and which when run through the melting furnace—the only redemption left it—comes out with a value of only 86.6 in the nominal dollar, payable in standard dollars.

There are two bills at present before the Legislature in regard to the Judicial districts of the State. One has been passed in the House and one in the Senate. But they are widely different in their provisions. We were disposed to look favorably upon the position taken by the Republicans of the Senate in the matter of all the apportionment bills. We were disposed to accord to their sincerity in endeavoring to obtain fair districts, and getting all to which our party was fairly entitled to have.

We would like to still entertain this good opinion of the members of the Senate now at Harrisburg. But we confess our faith has been much shaken by its action on the Judiciary bill, districting the State into Judicial districts. We have before us both bills, the one passed by the House and the other passed by the Senate. And there is anything wrong or unfair in the House bill we have been unable to find it. But in one place could it be said anything was wrong or unfair, and that was the attaching Greene county to Washington, instead of to Fayette county. This, however, we believe was changed or could be changed. But as to the Senate bill we find it not only unfair and unreasonable, but clearly unconstitutional. Any bill that makes a county having less than forty thousand and population a separate Judicial district the members of the Senate must know would have to be vetoed now, as heretofore. And yet this is what the Senate bill does. When the House bill was sent to the Senate the other day that body immediately substituted its own bill, bodily, in its place. This was done at the regular session and has now been done again by the Senate. This looks as if the Senate did not purpose or desire the passage of any Judiciary bill at present. It can be looked on in no other way. Else why substitute a bill of their own that they know must be vetoed because of its not complying with the requirements of the constitution? There are other

things in the Senate bill that would compel any Governor to veto it. Why then insist upon it? And if it is not intended to have any re-districting of the Judicial districts at present then this places the Republican party to a disadvantage. The course of the Senate will place upon the party the burden and charge of a failure to pass a just and lawful bill. We may not understand the motives that influence some of the Senators, but we will be disappointed if there are not some men among them who will rise to the occasion, and be equal to the task, of giving to the State a lawful Judiciary apportionment, and fair Congressional and Legislative ones as well.

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ANOTHER VETO FILED.

THE Governor Declines to Sign the Bill Abolishing the Office of Jury Commissioner.

HARRISBURG, July 3.—Governor Pattison to-day vetoed the bill abolishing the office of Jury Commissioner. Following is a copy:

I herewith file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth with my objections thereto Senate bill No. 260, "An act to repeal an act, entitled an act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this Commonwealth, approved the 10th day of April, 1867, and to repeal a Supplement thereto approved the 18th day of February, 1871, and to provide for the selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties in the Commonwealth."

I am not convinced that this bill, with its attempted revival of the act of 1834, would furnish a better mode of selecting jurors than that now in practice. Its purpose is to abolish the office of Jury Commissioner and to have the jurors selected by the County Commissioners. It is doubtful whether the change would be beneficial on the score of economy, for as long as the compensation of County Commissioners is not in the form of a salary they would get their per diem compensation for this work just as Jury Commissioners do.

From 1834 to 1867 jurors were selected by the Sheriff and County Commissioners. A change was then made by the enactment of the law of 1867, which established the office of Jury Commissioner and provided that the qualified electors should vote for one person only for Jury Commissioner. It gave the selection of jurors to these two Jury Commissioners and the President Judge of the Court. This was thought at the time to be a law that would insure fairness and impartiality, from the fact that the Jury Commissioners would be of opposing political proclivities and from general confidence in the integrity of the Judges. The bill before me proposes to lodge the selection of jurors in the hands of the County Commissioners, and only in certain contingencies the President Judge or additional Law Judge to be called in. I am not convinced that this would be a wise change. Certainly no loud complaint has been heard against the operation of the present law.

I would hesitate, however, if the bill were in proper shape, to set my individual judgment against the judgment of the Legislature; but the bill is fatally defective, in that it is in contravention of section 6 of article 3 of the Constitution. It seeks to revive an act of 1834, which is obsolete, and does not set forth at length what provisions of that act are to be revived and re-enacted. The section of the Constitution in these words: "No law shall be revived, amended or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended or conferred shall be re-enacted or published at length." This is one of the most judicious provisions of the Constitution. It was intended to strip every statute of all obscurity and to save the people from searching through other statutes for its meaning.

In other words it would compel the law-making power to make every law a law by itself. The importance of observing its provisions strictly cannot be pressed too strongly. On account of this Constitutional defect I am compelled to withhold my approval from the bill.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

THE Night of the Third.

EDITHS CITIZEN.—The night of the 3d of July, until two o'clock of the 4th, must be noted down as a night when Butler was given over to the hands of desperadoes. As to foulness of language and ill-manners, no comparison can be made. Recent developments seem to indicate that a drunken, rowdy element, are destined to show their want of common sense and human decency.

It is not time for the powers that be, to call a halt to such depraved proceedings. The garb of patriotism by no means grants unlimited license to candidates for ruffianism, nor does it warrant a suspension of law and order to the gratification of the mean and the low.

It is to be hoped that a repetition of this misconduct on said night will never be forthcoming. JUSTICE.

MARRIED.

DISEL—BOLLMAN.—On July 4th, 1883, by James W. Kelly, Esq., at the residence of West Sunbury, Mr. George L. Diesel and Rebecca Bolman, both of Parker twp., Butler county, Pa.

WHEATON—KEARNS.—On June 29, 1883, by Rev. H. H. Wheaton, pastor of the Methodist Church, at West Sunbury, Mr. Frank L. Wheaton, of Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa., to Miss Mary M. Kearns, of Butler twp., Butler county, Pa.

RUBEY—SHANEY.—By the same, at the same place, July 3, 1883, Mr. C. L. Rubeby to Miss Sarah M. Shaney, of Connoquessing twp., Butler county, Pa.

EDWARDS—LEHMAN.—In New Bern, North Carolina, on June 27, 1883, by Rev. S. B. Edwards, of New Bern, assisted by Dr. Marshall, of Raleigh, N. C., Rev. Robert A. Edwards, formerly of this place, and now of Philadelphia, and Miss Helen M. Lehman, daughter of Mrs. Harriet B. Lehman, of New Bern.

SHORTS—WADE.—On July 3, 1883, at the residence of the officiating minister, by Rev. C. D. Dadds, of West Sunbury, Mr. Thomas P. Shorts, of Bald Ridge, and Miss Ella J. Wade, of North Hope, Pa.

CLAY—HOOPER.—On July 3, 1883, by J. R. Coulter, at Crawford's Corners, Pa., Mr. C. L. Clay, of Seneca twp., Venango county, and Miss Clara A. Hooper, of North Hope, Butler county, Pa.

KAUFFMAN—BOOS.—On June 22, 1883, at Evans City, by Rev. A. J. Adams, Mr. Chas. C. Kauffman, and Miss Emma Boos, both of Butler, Pa.

SCHAUFF—SCHROTH.—On June 28, 1883, at Butler, Pa., by Rev. E. Cronquist, Mr. John H. Schauff, of Butler, and Miss Mary P. Schroth, of Saxenburg, this county.

FALCNER—ZIER.—On June 28, 1883, at Butler, Pa., by Rev. E. Cronquist, Mr. William L. Falcner and Miss A. Mary M. Zier, both of Senecaville, this county.

ROTH—GIBSON.—On the 4th inst., in Youngstown, Ohio, at Brown's Hotel, by Rev. Avery W. E. Roth, of White House, Pa., and Miss Anna L. Gibson, of Butler county, Pa.

ANDERSON—MOSEER.—On July 4, 1883, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. E. Oiler, Mr. T. C. Anderson and Miss Emma R. Moser, all of Butler county, Pa.

BLACK—BINKER.—On July 3, 1883, at West Sunbury, Pa., by Rev. George W. Bean, Mr. W. J. Black, of Mercer county, Pa., and Miss Eliza J. Binker, of Cherry township, Butler county, Pa.

BLACK—MCALL.—On July 5, 1883, at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, by Rev. Homer L. Smith, Mr. Robert J. Black, of Pleasant Valley, and Miss Annie J. McCall, of Connoquessing, Butler county, Pa.

WEINER—ROBISON.—On July 4, 1883, at the M. E. parsonage, Weinerville, by Rev. O. A. Kneiss, Mr. Isaac Weinerville, of Butler county, Pa., and Miss Anna Robison, both of Jacksonville, Butler county, Pa.

CLUTTON—RIDGEWAY.—On July 8, 1883, at the M. E. parsonage, Connoquessing, by Rev. C. W. Kneiss, Mr. W. W. Clutton and Miss Ella Ridgeway, both of Connoquessing, Butler county, Pa.

Trade Dollars.

The scheme of depreciating the Value of Trade Dollars to 85 cents is a movement making one, and the loss will naturally fall on the working men.—The Trade Dollar is worth more intrinsically than the Bland Dollar and issued by the same authority; the government must certainly redeem them; but, as that it will, we take them at par, at RITTER & RALSTON'S.

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