

BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1883.

This Court House fire has delayed the issuing of the CITIZEN and prevented some matters from appearing this week.

In answer to the inquiry of a friend, we would state that the last Congress was Republican, and Keifer, Speaker of same, was Republican. The present Congress is Democratic.

S. S. MEHARD, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor President Judge of Mercer county, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge McDermitt, dec'd. Mr. Mehard is the law partner of James A. Stranahan, Esq., of Mercer, who it is said favored his appointment. He is represented as well qualified and a lawyer of good standing for probity and honesty. His time to serve will be to January, 1, 1885, an election taking place next fall for the regular term.

FURIOUS FLAMES.

Butler Court House in Ruins.

About 8 o'clock Tuesday morning fire was seen issuing from the top of one of the chimney flues of the Court House. The fire from which the fire came was one of those up stairs in the room in which Court is held. From the smoke on the roof of the building this was soon apparent hidden fire was between the ceiling and the roof. The fire was promptly upon the ground and did all efforts to save the building, but all efforts failed and the whole building was soon wrapped in flames. At this writing, 12 m., Tuesday, nothing but the columns in front and the brick walls remain to tell the extent of the ruins. The records, we are glad to say, are all saved—few are lost. All the adjoining buildings, around the Diamond, are saved. When the flames reached the cupola and the statue of General Butler the scene was as sad as it was grand. We understand insurance to the amount of \$50,000 is upon the building. The Court, being in session this week, was removed for the time to the M. E. Church. Three accidents, we believe are all that happened—Mr. Edward Weyand had his eyes badly injured by the water from the hose, near the nozzle, being suddenly thrown in his face. Mr. Curtis Smith fell some distance in attempting to climb up in the inside of the building in search of the fire and has a sprained limb. Mr. Charles Heineman also received some injury from falling plaster.

The present Court House was commenced in the year 1833, thirty-first year, finished in 1854, and, we think, first occupied in Dec. of that year or winter of 1855.

President's Message.

The readers of the CITIZEN will find upon its first page those portions of the recent Message of President Arthur to Congress that we deemed of most interest to them. The parts that are not given are mainly concerning our affairs with certain foreign countries. As the extras, called supplements, that are now annually offered to the press and used by some as a means of circulating the annual message of the President, have been found often very incorrect, and are printed in such small type, we have declined to use them, preferring to give it in what we know most of our readers desire, a larger type, and being therefore more easily read.

As to the message itself, the general complaint is that it is non-committal on the questions of most importance to the people at the present time. It is difficult to find out just what his opinions are on the currency and financial questions of the day. The part of the message most interesting to the people will probably be the closing one, relative to the succession to the Presidency. In certain contingencies, it is a most earnest hope of all that Congress will not suffer this session to pass without enacting a law more clearly defining, not only the mode of electing the President and counting the electoral vote, but also that clause of the Constitution which speaks of the "inability" of the President to fill his office. The recent events of the country demand this legislation in order to secure its peace and permanence.

How They Voted.

All three of the members from this county in the Legislature, Messrs. Greer, Donly and Ziegler voted for the salary bill, paying full expenses for the continued or called session. They also voted to pass the bill over the head of the Governor after his veto of it. Mr. Donly, we see it stated, returned to the Treasury \$170.50, which, we understand, was the amount of the 11 days recess taken at the commencement of the session and five days absence. Mr. Greer returned \$100 for, we presume, days of recess taken at the commencement of the session. This perhaps was because those days were, as the vendor bills says, "too numerous to mention." As to Mr. Ziegler, so far as we have seen, he appears to have not presented his warrant at the Treasury as yet.

Since writing the above we see by the Philadelphia Times of Saturday last that Senator Greer returned but \$100 to the State and Representative Donly but \$110. The amount of the warrant presented at the Treasury by Greer was for \$1,950, and that of Mr. Donly was for \$1,940. Mr. Ziegler's warrant is for the same amount as that of Mr. Donly, but, as is stated, has not been presented as yet.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

HE SENDS IN A SCATHING MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE—NO APPOINTMENT—NO PAY.

Members' Flagrant Disregard of Duty. The Grounds for Withholding his Signature.

From Harrisburg papers, Dec. 6. The scene in the House Tuesday morning was lively one. Almost every member was present and the chamber appeared more as it did in the early days of the regular sessions than it has since the beginning of the extra session. It was all talk about pay. That a veto message would be received there seemed not the slightest doubt. It was impossible to tell what the outcome would be should such a paper be received. At 11:30 the Speaker's gavel fell and order was secured. The private secretary of the Governor was introduced and presented a communication. It was laid upon the table and routine business taken up. It was the hour of noon before the message was read. It appeared that the message had been taken there in but little doubt but that the bill would have been passed. A motion to postpone was made and debated at considerable length, and at one o'clock, it was decided to adjourn until 4, when the bill was considered section by section and was passed over the head of the Governor. A large majority in both branches. The veto message in full is appended: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, HARRISBURG, Dec. 4, 1883.—To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—In accordance with the authority given to the Governor to disapprove of any items of an appropriation bill I disapprove of all the items in the herewith returned bill, except those items in Section 3, providing for the pay of certain employees of the Senate, and items in Section 4 for the pay of certain employees of the House, and Section 7, providing for the expense of serving a writ of election to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives. To all the other items of the bill I decline to give my approval.

The members of the General Assembly were convened in special session for the sole purpose of opposing the State as commander in chief of the militia. The command was upon them to pass such laws as the regular session, but they adjourned a few days after their right to pay ceased, with their sworn constitutional duty unperformed. They were immediately recalled into session to obey the organic law, to keep their oaths, and to accord to the people the most important political rights. They again deliberately refused to perform their constitutional duty and are about to adjourn. After wasting six months in contending the Constitution, they now send me this bill appropriating over half a million dollars to pay themselves for refusing to do what they were elected and sworn to do. Every consideration of law and the simplest principles of common justice protest against such an attempt to take the money of the people without consideration. There is no law authorizing public officers to pay themselves for defying the law. Such an inconsistency could not exist in the jurisdiction of any enlightened government. For violation in his private business capacity would sanction such a principle as that underlying this bill. The fact that one has been elected by the people to an office does not of itself entitle him to pay. He must first perform the duties of his office. As will might a judge claim his salary who refuses to hold court or try the causes before him. The members of this Legislature have refused to do their duty in compliance with the command of the Constitution, the vow of their official oath, and the purpose of their election.

When this session was convened, instead of proceeding at once to perform their duty, the members of the Legislature, for their personal convenience, immediately took a recess for several days. By this bill every Legislature is given of the people's money ten dollars a day for each day of that recess. To sanction this would be to admit that they might have taken a recess for the year and a half remaining of their terms, and have paid themselves many thousands of dollars each, while remaining at their homes and attending to their private concerns. For over one-half the time since the Legislature was convened the Senate has not been in session at all, having by formal resolution deliberately resolved not to sit, or make an effort to obey the law. On many of the days when it did hold sessions but a few minutes were occupied, and no single official act was done looking to the performance of duty. The record of the House of Representatives upon this subject while no so culpable is yet highly reprehensible, it not having held sessions for many days. Yet for the whole one hundred and eighty-two days, from June 7 to December 5, whether days of session, no session, or called, having for the whole time the salary bill, paying full expenses for the continued or called session. They also voted to pass the bill over the head of the Governor after his veto of it. Mr. Donly, we see it stated, returned to the Treasury \$170.50, which, we understand, was the amount of the 11 days recess taken at the commencement of the session and five days absence. Mr. Greer returned \$100 for, we presume, days of recess taken at the commencement of the session. This perhaps was because those days were, as the vendor bills says, "too numerous to mention." As to Mr. Ziegler, so far as we have seen, he appears to have not presented his warrant at the Treasury as yet.

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JAMES NUTT'S TRIAL.

BUT THREE JURORS SECURED Out of a Panel of Eighty, the Court Decides that Fayette County is Biased

AND TRANSFERS THE CASE TO PITTSBURGH.

UNIONTOWN, Dec. 5.—No Fayette county jury will determine the fate of James Nutt. After exhausting the largest panel of jurors ever drawn in the county, the Court this afternoon granted a motion on the part of the defense for a change of venue, and fixed Pittsburgh as the place of trial. When the prisoners were arraigned at 9 o'clock morning the court room, within the bar, gave a fairly accurate picture of the Duke's trial reversed. The short, strong figure and former features of the defendant in the former case are now mouldered down upon his bones in the little burying ground in German township. In his place in the dock this morning a tall, slender figure lifted another smooth, young face up before the eyes of the Clerk of Courts, the face and figure of a young man who pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of murdering the man who had risen up from the same chair less than a year ago to plead "not guilty" of murdering the father of the present defendant. The same child of this age was John W. Nutt, the answer. "Challenged peremptorily," from Mr. Playford. When the panel was exhausted Mr. Playford moved for a change of venue, citing the experience of the day as evidence that it was almost if not quite impossible to get a jury in Fayette county. James Wells, Esq., Nutt's attorney, made the affidavit required by the act of Assembly, in which he simply testified to the efforts made to secure a jury, and gave his opinion that it would be impossible to get one. The prisoner petitioned formally in writing for the change of venue. Voorhees and Brown each made a brief speech, urging the gravity of the issue, danger in selecting a jury by extraordinary means, and the strong partisan feeling evidently present in Fayette county. The prosecution made no opposition to the motion and the Court granted it. There was some discussion over the selection of the county to which the case should be taken, Patterson and Johnson for the Commonwealth objecting to Allegheny County, and that the Pittsburgh newspapers had given such full reports of the previous events that public opinion was as thoroughly made up there as in Fayette, they would be satisfied with any other county. Voorhees and Brown urged the convenience of Pittsburgh and the opportunity to give the defendant a speedy trial, to which the Court assented. The Court agreed with them and said there was no doubt an impartial jury could be obtained in Allegheny county, and made the order accordingly. The prisoner and his friends expressed themselves much pleased with the change and the selection, and the general feeling in town is one of gratification and expectation of an acquittal.

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J. M. Coulter has finished the water wheel and dam, for running Wolf's wells along the creek and it is said works well and will be a vast saving to the owner in the end.

JONES. To Subscribers in Arrear. As a large portion of the readers of the CITIZEN are farmers, and it may of them may not be taking an agricultural paper, we make the following proposition: To all in arrears on their subscription accounts and who pay up the same between this and the first of January coming, 1884, we will cause to be sent to them FREE the American Farmer, a large 16 page monthly agricultural magazine, the subscription price from the publishers of which is \$1 per year.

The American Farmer is one of the best agricultural publications. It is devoted exclusively to the farming, stock raising, gardening and household interests. Each number will contain useful information for the farmer, his wife, his sons and his daughters.

We extend the same offer to all subscribers who, being paid up, shall pay a year's subscription in advance. All have, therefore, an opportunity to get FREE a good agricultural paper. These offers should be accepted not later than in December.

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sat out in the box. Fifty-eight of the 80 names in the panel had been drawn without finding another satisfactory juror. Then the lawyers began to talk of a change of venue. Voorhees said at dinner that he did not believe 12 impartial men could be found to try this case in Fayette county, and cited a somewhat similar case in Kentucky in which Speaker Carlisle was concerned, when the jurors had to be drawn from an adjoining county. Court met again in the afternoon and exhausted the panel without getting another juror on the first call. Two of the four stood aside, Martin Mitchell, a farmer who would rather not hang a man but would follow the evidence, and John Conn, a carpenter, whom the prosecution had attempted to turn away for cause—these were accepted, making three in all. The defense had challenged five peremptorily and the prosecution three. Two were disqualified by conscientious scruples about capital punishment. All the others had formed opinions about the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Among them all one man, an old laborer from Upper Tyrone, Abraham Stewart, had not read anything about the case in the papers and had no opinion. The defense hesitated and consulted. Finally Playford asked: "Wasn't your father's name Hamilton?" "No," was John W. Nutt's answer. "Challenged peremptorily," from Mr. Playford. When the panel was exhausted Mr. Playford moved for a change of venue, citing the experience of the day as evidence that it was almost if not quite impossible to get a jury in Fayette county. James Wells, Esq., Nutt's attorney, made the affidavit required by the act of Assembly, in which he simply testified to the efforts made to secure a jury, and gave his opinion that it would be impossible to get one. The prisoner petitioned formally in writing for the change of venue. Voorhees and Brown each made a brief speech, urging the gravity of the issue, danger in selecting a jury by extraordinary means, and the strong partisan feeling evidently present in Fayette county. The prosecution made no opposition to the motion and the Court granted it. There was some discussion over the selection of the county to which the case should be taken, Patterson and Johnson for the Commonwealth objecting to Allegheny County, and that the Pittsburgh newspapers had given such full reports of the previous events that public opinion was as thoroughly made up there as in Fayette, they would be satisfied with any other county. Voorhees and Brown urged the convenience of Pittsburgh and the opportunity to give the defendant a speedy trial, to which the Court assented. The Court agreed with them and said there was no doubt an impartial jury could be obtained in Allegheny county, and made the order accordingly. The prisoner and his friends expressed themselves much pleased with the change and the selection, and the general feeling in town is one of gratification and expectation of an acquittal.

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Quite a feeling of Christian unity seems to be prevailing among the people of this place, and especially is it so among the ministers who have charges in this place.

J. M. Coulter has finished the water wheel and dam, for running Wolf's wells along the creek and it is said works well and will be a vast saving to the owner in the end.

JONES. To Subscribers in Arrear. As a large portion of the readers of the CITIZEN are farmers, and it may of them may not be taking an agricultural paper, we make the following proposition: To all in arrears on their subscription accounts and who pay up the same between this and the first of January coming, 1884, we will cause to be sent to them FREE the American Farmer, a large 16 page monthly agricultural magazine, the subscription price from the publishers of which is \$1 per year.

The American Farmer is one of the best agricultural publications. It is devoted exclusively to the farming, stock raising, gardening and household interests. Each number will contain useful information for the farmer, his wife, his sons and his daughters.

We extend the same offer to all subscribers who, being paid up, shall pay a year's subscription in advance. All have, therefore, an opportunity to get FREE a good agricultural paper. These offers should be accepted not later than in December.

PUBLISHERS OF THE CITIZEN. Butler, Nov. 7, 1883.

NO RIVALS IN THE FIELD!

PLAIN FACTS THAT SHOULD SWAY ALL DOUBTFUL MINDS ON THE QUESTION OF LARGE VS. SMALL STORES.

That a large business can be conducted under considerable less expense than a small one (difference in receipts considered), no one who gives the subject a moment's thought will deny. An illustration of the truth of this statement be found with our selves. We have the largest CLOTHING, HAT and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS Store in America. Our eleven spacious salerooms (not counting in our Wholesale Departments) are equal to

ELEVEN GRAND STORES IN ONE.

Our daily sales are five times greater than any store in our line. The prices we ask for goods are from 20 to 33 per cent. below all competition and in many instances 50 per cent. can be saved. That is not mere assertion, a visit to and through our house will prove it. It is the aggregate of our sales and quality of goods bought, and not the profit of a single transaction, which enables us to

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Read Our Money Saving Prices.

Table with 4 columns: MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Lists various items and prices.

A ticket entitling the holder to a chance to win a beautiful horse and elegant phaeton (including harness), a magnificent grand square piano, and a beautiful set of parlor furniture, total value

\$2,000 Will be Given with Every Purchase

no matter how small the same may be. The public drawing will take place January 1st, 1884, and the lucky number announced in this paper

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Samples, rules for self measurement and our Illustrated Fashion Journal, containing all of the prevailing styles for the season, and telling how to order goods by mail, will be sent free of charge upon application to any address. A penny postal card will bring it to your house, and may be the source of saving many a dollar to you.

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