second-classs matter. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1884

THE article in another place, on the origin of party names in the past in this country, is supposed to be from the pen of Judge Agnew. It is a correction of some recent utterances of Hon. Simon Cameron, in which Judge Agnew appears to greatly have the advantage of that gentleman in the mat. ter of dates, origin and causes that led to the formation of some of our politieal parties in the past.

THE Hon. S. H. Miller, member in Congress from this district, it is reliably stated, has entered the contest for the Judge nomination of Mercer county, and will therefore not be a candidate for renomination for Congress in this district. He will have as competitors for the Judge nomination in Mercer, it is said, the Hon. E. W. Jackson, and perhaps other aspirants, and the contest s to who shall be the successor of Judge McDermitt in that county promises at present to be a lively and interesting

THE County Auditors of Huntington county, this state, are investigating the cost of a new Court House recently erected in that county. The report of the Auditors, it is stated, "is looked for with more than usual interest this year on account of the large expense in which the county has been involved by the repairing of the old Court House, as it is technically, or the building of a new one, as it is in reality." This state of facts would seem to be similar to what may arise in this county in regard to our Court House, and hence the care

"Go Away For News."

The common saying that "You must go away from home to hear the news of your home," was well illustrated last week by a communication to the Pittsburgh Dispatch, written from Mercer, in which the writer attempts to give not only the politics of Merce county but Butler county as well. The writer, "St. Geo.," seems not to have visited Butler. Had he done so there would probably not have been so many errors, or mere rumors, in his epistle from Mercer concerning political affairs in this county.

Court House Matter.

We understand there has been no final settlement as yet between the County Commissioners and the insurance companies relative to the loss by the Court House fire. The question of repairing or rebuilding the old house we believe is also undetermined. This question in all probability cannot be fully decided for a time yet, from the circumstances surrounding the case. The first matter necessary is a settle. ment with the insurance companies In the mean time the walls of the old building are undoubtedly being affected a district to meet early enough and have a bearing on the question and cost of repairing or rebuilding.

Time of State Convention.

There seems to be some confusion ject, and while being committee work opinion as to the time of the Republican State Convention for this year may be held. This, it is claimed, arises fron a misprint of the rule adopt ed by the National Committee at its late meeting on the subject. By that rule as published no State Convention can be held more than sixty days from the National one, thus making it possible that it might be held much nearer But it is now discovered that the words "not less than thirty" were omitted by the misprint of the National rule. If this be so it makes a material difference, and settles the question that our coming State Convention cannot be less than thirty days from the coming National one of June 3. instead of not go to and into the hands of sub-commore than thirty days from it. In what has appeared in the CITIZEN lately on the subject we have been guided by the Philadelphia Press. In an article upon the "New Party Rules" the ticularly in the Shenango Valley of Press stated this matter as follows:

"Henceforth all delegates to Repub lican State Conventions must be chosen in the manner in which candidates for the Assembly are nominated, except in Senatorial districts composed of more than one county, in which conferees for the selection of Senatorial delegates shall be chosen. The second Wednesday of July is fixed as the time for State Conventions to be held, except in a Presidential year, when it may be called earlier, but it must not be more than thirty days previous to the day fixed for the National Convention, and sixty days notice must be given by the

Now if the Press be correct in the above, then the State Convention cannot be more than thirty days from the National one and therefore can be anytime within thirty days of same. But if it cannot be held less than thir. ty days from the National one, then there is no getting nearer the National one than thirty days. The difference in the two words is a serious matter to the Republicans in the Western counties. We notice the papers of some of the adjoining counties are also referring to the matter and if in any manner the State Convention can be held about the middle of May, at which time all county Primaries for the nomination of to pay soldiers and sailors the difference of county tickets could also be held this year, it would not only be a convenience but secure a full vote at the election made necessary for sending delegates to the State Convention.

Delegates to National Conven-

to how delegates to the National Re- express it. At the time we then went publican Conventions are now to be to press (Tuesday week) we stated the chosen. Until four years ago, 1880, snow was a foot deep. But in a few they had generally been selected by hours after it was found to have fallen State Conventions. Out of this pract to the depth of near two feet. The retice grew what was known as the sult was an almost total blockading of "Unit rule," that was, to have the all manner of travel and business. State delegation to the National Con- Trains and mails upon the railroads choice, or being heard in the matter. Hence the last National Convention at Chicago, in 1880, distinctly recognized the right of the Republicans of any single Congressional district to select National Convention. This right has since been recognized by the Republican National committee. At a meeting of that Committee on December 12, last, the following was therefore order-

"The Republicans of the various Congressional Districts shall have the option of electing their delegates at Conventions, held in the district at any ime within fifteen days next prior to the meeting of the State Convention; or by sub-divisions of State Conventions into District Conventions; and such delegates shall be chosen in the

latter method if not elected previous to the meeting of the State Conventions. From this it is clear the Republicans of any district have the right to select their two delegates to the National Convention. We see nothing to prevent their being designated by a direct vote of the people of any district, or the different counties of a district. But the trouble is, they will not have the time necessary or opportunity to do so, unless they hold distinct and separthat should be taken with contractors. ate primaries for that purpose. The coming National Convention is called for June 3d. The time for the State one, in this State, has not as yet been determined, but the fear is that it may not be fixed later than May 3d, and as the delegates to a National one, if selected by a Congressional district, have to be selected "fifteen days prior to the meeting of the State Convention," this would require the districts to act by the middle of April; and this date is earlier than county primariers are generally held, at which all delegates might be chosen without the inconvenience to the voters of holding a separate primary and Convention for that sole purpose. Then, if not so chosen, the rule, as above quoted, says they may be chosen "by sub-divisons of the State Conventions into District Conventions." By this we understand that the delegates in a State Conventiou from the different counties of a district may form themselves into a "subdivision or District Convention," and choose the two district delegates. This has sometimes been done in this State, but was liable to objections. A better way, perhaps, would be for the County Committees of the different counties of

select conferees, to meet similar con-

ferees from the other counties of a dis-

trict and thus choose the two delegates

to represent it in the National Conven-

tion. This would be the most direct

expression of the people upon the sub-

might in some respects be not a true

expression of the people, yet it is a

feasible way and under existing cir-

cumstances and rules seems to be al-

most the only way left a district to have

direct represention in the National Con-

vention. In this Congressional dis-

trict, and in all others, the County

Committees can be called at a time early

enough to choose such conferees, who

the State Convention, as the rule re-

quires. We see no other way out of

this matter only through the conferees

thus chosen, unless we let the matter

Railroad Wars.

suits, among railroad companies, par-

Mercer county. The custom recently

seems to have been for parties to get a

charter, or use some old one, organize

stock in it, without having or putting

in one real dollar, and then go to work

and borrow money by bonds or mort-

gage on the supposed road, and all this

for the purpose of not making a road

but for making money for themselves.

In other words, it is a plan of how to

make something out of nothing, and

has been carried to such an extent in

railroading, hereabouts and elsewhere,

as to finally cause the end that inevi-

tably follows such mode of business.

Just now we are witnessing the result

of these fraudulent practices, which

will end only in exposing to public

view, through the legal wrangles

among themselves, the rottenness of

Congress.

Congress reassembled last Monday

veek. In the House 670 bills were in-

roduced, among them bills abolishing

the tax on tobacco; extending the bond-

ed whiskey period; to prevent the un-

due contraction of the currency; requir-

ing banking associations to pay a tax

of 1 per cent, upon their average de

posits; providing for the issue of \$500,-

000,000 in treasury notes, with which

in value between the paper currency with which they were paid off and gold

with interest at 8 per cent.; and pro-

viding for retaliating against foreign governments that prohibit the importa-

tion of American products.

making.

company, take large amounts of

This seems to be a season of wars, or

mittees of the State Convention.

COMMUNICATIONS.

absent during the month ending Jan.

Clarence Orr, Lamont Gildersleeve, Elmer Milter, David Ramsey, Ira Mc-Clintock, Charley McClintock, Willie Drr. Luther Stuart, Preston Campbell, Sidney Huddleson, Herbert Gilder Willie Hamilton, James Bell. Miles Dunlap. SADE L. COCHRAN.

A Card.

KIND EDITORS :-- Permit us through our columns, to express our thanks to kind friends of Sunbary and vicinity, would have no difficulty in meeting at for many valuable presents received a date earlier than fitteen days before feel grateful for a beautiful buffalo robe which come to us from an unknown source. It has been highly appreciated by us during the stormy days which have intervened since the date of its

> Good friends, for these and many brief acquaintance you have our sin-

A Card.

EDS. CITIZEN :- A very pleasant affair occurred at the Lutheran parsonage at North Washington on the 3d of January, to which we would refer as an expression of our gratitude to the kind people of our congregation of here and others of our friends, who on that day came in numbers without the least intimation to us and took possession of our house, bringing with them everything needful in the way of provisions grain, &c., so that our larder, and the poxes and barrels in the stable were all filled; and also the sum of five dollars in money, the gift of a cherished friend. The whole company, proposing to give us a good social call, provided a most bountiful dinner, to which all sat down and partook liberally; after which we had a good time generally.

be ever gratefully remembered. Some time before, our Springdale congregation presented us, by the whole system of some railroad hands of Mr. S. P. Painter, with an excellent fresh milch cow, a gift we all do most highly appreciate; and our Rider congregation, through the kind-ly solicitation of Miss Kate Byers, presented us with a liberal sum of money, which aided us very materially in the

> -There is, it seems, to be an um brella that cannot be stolen. A geuius has invented a detachable handle, upon withdrawing which the ribs are

The past week was certainly one of The question is frequently asked as severe "weather," as people generally

vention a unit or solid for one man for were delayed. Persons caught in this President. Great opposition arose to place by the storm, were held here, and this, from the fact that it deprived the those waiting to come could not reach fully established in 1833 on the removpeople of any particular Congressional here. For more than a quarter of a al of the deposits from the Bank of the district in a State from having their century no such snow storm had been recollected by the oldest citizens. The snow yet lays upon the ground-nearly as deep as ever-and creates a rather serious apprehension as to its manner of going off. If it should do so suddentheir delegates, two in number, to the ly there may be tremendous floods all around. No particular harm has been done by the storm in this neighborhood, but it was rather amusing to see mation of the Whig party with the eyes under the permission of the United people shovel and dig their way by roads through the snow. The result is huge banks yet standing along our streets with all waiting for some sun-

To Nemo.

shine to melt them away.

The rule among all journalists is that no notice should be taken of anonymous articles in a paper. And this rule is from the fact that any man who writes under an assumed name is afraid to give the public his real one, and is therefore a coward, to whom no attention should be paid. We departed from this rule in noticing Mr. Nobody -more properly Mr. Nincompoop-in his cowardly attacks in the Eagle upon us, and challenged him to come out in his true colors. He has been careful not to do so, and therefore must stand published as a coward, one who seeks to do wrong to another in the dark and the administration of Mr. Madison. falsehoods are so absurd that he but testify, the man who has nothing more receiving a majority of the electoral than the word of this Mr. Nemo-Nincompoop-Buffoon, for anything, has but little indeed. His proper place, instead of representing intelligent people in a legislative or any capacity, would be one where he could amuse others by low, vulgar jokes. As a mimic, a harlequin, a mountebank or clown, he is a uccess. To conduct the performances of a circus as clown would perhaps be his most natural and appropriate vocation, the one nature has most fitted him

for. And in conclusion we have only to add that we have always regarded ates. The contest was wholly personal it as the duty of this paper to expose humbugs and deceivers. Its good reputation gained in that respect will be maintained. It is a duty it owes to law. and will continue to give to the people of this county-all the nemos, nincompoops, buffoons or frauds to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mercer Township School.

MESSRS EDS:-The following pupils of White Oak Point School were not

Mary Hamilton, Ada McClintock,

It was a delightful occasion and will

purchase of a horse. Truly our people are very good to as and we hope we fully appreciate their generosity, while, upon them all, we invoke the divine blessing

CHAS. L. STREAMER and Family automatically locked. Replacing it unlocks them. No two handles fit the same umbrella.

automatically locked. Replacing it all duties over 20 per cent, by an annulocks them. No two handles fit the same umbrella.

called on Benjamin Watkins Leigh, a sanity; a mind unbalanced by grief, prominent Virginian and friend of Mr. insults and outrages, inflected by Clay: They proposed the Vice President of the Clay: They proposed the Vice President of the called on Benjamin Watkins Leigh, a sanity; a mind unbalanced by grief, prominent Virginian and friend of Mr. Draefy, with the what is technically termed insults and outrages, inflected by grief, prominent Virginian and friend of Mr. Draefy, with the what is technically termed insults are called on Benjamin Watkins Leigh, a sanity; a mind unbalanced by grief, prominent Virginian and friend of Mr. Draefy, with the what is technically termed insults are called on Benjamin Watkins Leigh, a sanity; a mind unbalanced by grief, prominent Virginian and friend of Mr. Draefy, with the what is technically termed insults are called on Benjamin Watkins Leigh, a sanity; a mind unbalanced by grief, prominent Virginian and friend of Mr. Draefy, with the what is technically termed insults are called on Benjamin Watkins Leigh, a sanity; a mind unbalanced by grief, prominent Virginian and friend of Mr. Draefy, with the what is technically the proposed the Watkins Leigh, a sanity; a mind unbalanced by grief, prominent Virginian and friend of Mr. Draefy, with the what is technically the whole the wh

An Old-Line Whig Finds Some Points to Criticise.

SIR :- I have read with interest Gen. Cameron's account of parties, and the attitude of the Democratic party toward the tariff. The latter is generalcorrect, but his history of the rise of the Whig party, and the cause leading to it, is not so accurate. He gives the time about 1838 or 1839 (during Van Buren's administration.) It took its can interests were broken down before name partially in 1832, and became the spring of 1833. But that was only United States, when, as the Whigs said, of the Whig party. Georgia had passnation seized its purse." He makes a Indian Territory (chiefly the Cherokee) greater mistake when he says the Whig within her boundaries, to survey the party was one "of leaders rather than lands, and to punish acts therein Democrat, his first aberration not being laws were utterly in conflict with until 1846, when he supported James several solemn treaties of the United M. Power for canal commissioner. He States with the Cherokees. Under was not likely to view the series of acts one of these laws Samuel A. Worcester, of Gen. Jackson which led to the for- a citizen of Vermont, and a missionary of those who formed it. There were, States, was indicted, convicted and indeed, grand leaders then, but the sentenced to the penitentiary for four party itself rose upon a foundation of years. The case was taken up to the great principles and pursued a path of right, until it fell asunder, in 1854, on where it was decided that the sentence the great slavery issue, culminating in the Kansas trouble and the repeal of repugnant to the Constitution and the Missouri compromise. The Re- treaties of the United States, and the publicans of to-day, who were the sentence was reversed. Opinion by Northern Whigs of that day, have a Ch. J. Marshall; 6 Peters Rep. 515. deep interest in their principles and Notwithstanding the unqualified right

with whom Mr. Adams held confiden- every annual message until 1835. tial relations, he had separated from the Federalists on the question of embargo. He had also held offices under

They finally had to remove.

Another doctrine of Jac electoral vote, he stood next to General having ninety-nine, while Crawford had forty-one and Clay thirty-seven. Mr. Adams appointed Clay Secretary of State, and out of this grew the charge of "bargain and sale," Clay's influence being thrown for Mr Adams in the election by the House.

In the election of 1828 there was no party issue, Adams and Jackson both being Democrats and the only candid and of the most virulent kind. The writer has a vivid recollection of it He was then nineteen years of age, residing in Pittsburgh, and a student at hand bills reprinted by John B. Butler, of the Statesman, then an Adams man, afterwards a prominent Democrat. They were placarded on the office of Monroe instead of Mr.

ferson and Mr. Madison.

The charge of bargain and sale against Mr. Clay, and the bitterness of the canvass of 1828, led General Jack- bond. Well did Senator Ewing, of Ohio depot. son, after his accession to the Presiican System." One of his first acts bill, May 27, 1830, soon afterward fol- nation is thus seized in th lowed by his veto of the Portland Canal bill. In his Maysville Road will," and well did he refer to the union the case would be tried on its merits. veto he took ground against the constitutional power of the United States to construct internal improvements King of England. without the consent of the States but conceded that money already raised under the power of Congress (an old doctrine) might be applied to promote other substantial tokens which we have such improvements. (By the way, received of your good-will during our how does this apply to Mr. Blaine's distribution plan?) On the tariff, he took ground against Mr. Clay's doctrine, alleging it to be the high protection, though his dislike of, and quarrel with, Mr. Calhoun led him to assert the authority of the Government against nullification. In his second annual message, of December 9, 1830 Jackson approached the tariff question very cautiously, conceding the power and expediency of incidental protection in raising revenue. But he narrowed the doctrine by circumscribing the subjects of protection, and attacked the exing also against partisan measures. In next annual message, December 6, 1831, he became more unequivocal, and not fully adopted until 1833. making the speedy extinction of the public debt his pretext, he recommended a modification of the tariff and a reduction of duties. This led to a thorough change in the tariff by the act of July 14, 1832 But South Carolina, under the lead of Mr. Calhoun, not beobstruct the execution of the law by nullification, a new element entered inpledged himself to a single term, and Mr. Calhoun had expected to become his successor. This was defeated by management of the politicians, and Jackson was called to become a candidate for a second term. A former coolness between him and Calhoun now became an open feud, and ended in Jacknullification of December 11, 1832. But now the contreversy had waxed ber of Congress from Beaver District. so hot, and Jackson's opposition to who died in 1853. He was a delegate Clay's policy had become so strong, to the Whig Convention of 1840 which

GEN. CAMERON'S HISTORY, complete in 1842, and resulted in a horizontal duty of only 20 per cent. the country had reached universal bankruptcy, necessitating a sub-treasury law to supply the place of the suspended State banks, a bankrupt law to relieve individuals, and a new tariff (1842) to relieve the country. General Cameron is, therefore, right in the fact that the doctrine of protection to American industry was repudiated and the system itself broken down by the Dem-

ocratic party. So far we see two fundamental measures for the protection of Amerione part of the policy of Jackson's administration which led to the birth the hand which held the sword of the ed laws to take jurisdiction over the inciples." The General was then a flicting with this jurisdiction. These sentenced to the penitentiary for four Supreme Court of the United States of the Cherokees to their lands as guar-A brief statement of the prior con- anteed to them by treaties, President dition of parties is essential to a proper Jackson not only refused his protection understanding of the state of parties to them, and determined on their reduring General Jackson's administra-tion. The Federal party was so broken sippi, but declined to be bound by the up by the war of 1812 that Mr. Mon- decision of the court, saying that, as a roe was re-elected in 1820 without op-position. John Quincy Adams had be would construe the Constitution for long been in the Democratic fold and himself. The Cherokees persisted in was made his Secretary of State. Dur- their rights, and the Presidents' deing the administration of Mr. Jefferson, termination to remove them is seen in

ended, when might overturns right Another doctrine of Jackson was that he was "responsible for the entire secretly. The CITIZEN appears to be He was, therefore, a Democrat in 1824 action of the Executive Department. a thorn in his side, and his object is to and as Secretary of State under Mon- and, therefore, had the power to relieve injure us and it politically. But his roe in the line of "presidential succes- and appoint all officers at pleasure—a sion." In the presidential contest of doctrine which, at a later day, during that year he and Henry Clay, Gen. Jack- the administration of Andrew Jackson, further established his known bad son and Wm. H. Crawford, all Demo-character for truth. As several can crats, were the only candidates. None against. "Responsible?" said Mr. Webster, replying to Jackson's protest. vote, the contest went into the House | "What does he mean by being respon of Representatives. Mr Cameron sible? Does he mean legal responsitions not state the vote correctly. In bility? Certainly not—no such thing stead of Mr. Adams being lowest in the | Legal responsibility signifies liability to punishment for misconduct or mal Jackson, having eighty-four, the latter administration. A Briareus sits in the centre of our system, and with his hundred hands touches everything, moves everything, controls everything. I ask, sir, is this Republicanism? is this a government of laws? is this legal

> Omitting a number of other matters in which Jackson kept still extending his own authority and advancing toward autocratic will, we come to the crowning act of his administration, which entitled the opponents of arbirepresenting a party refusing to bow to. know the consequences to the Whig tire acquittal. royal prerogative and as defending the party He well remembers the coffin Constitution against new and unauthor. ized interpretation in favor of executive claims of power. Not satisfied with the rightful exercise of the veto power against the re-charter of the Bank of the Statesman, corner of Wood and the United States, General Jackson, Fourth streets. Many, perhaps a ma- without a provision of Congress for the jority, of the former Federalists sup- rightful deposit and keeping of the pubported Jackson, who had favored the lic money, and without a pretense of egal auth ority, except h Madison, whom Jefferson desired as remove a public officer at will, dis. grows near. Saturday morning James his successor. Jackson had also, dur- missed William J. Duane, secretary of Nutt was brought from the Uniontown ing the trial of Aaron Burr for treason, Treasury, to whom alone the power jail by Sheriff Sterling and placed in publicly denounced Mr. Jefferson for was confined by the charter of the bank, the jail in this city. To balk the curi

during the administrations of Mr. Jef- the United States went into the vaults stations to view the prisoner, but were of State banks, upon individual bond disappointed. The party reached the security, without a shadow of law to jail through back streets and thus Ohio, in January, 1834, say: dency, into opposition to Mr. Clay's the public money in the local banks is favorite measure, known as his "American System." One of his first acts lent to them, without interest!" Well in the way of the prosecution by the veto of the Maysville Road did he also say: "The purse of the of the sword and the purse, as described by Patrick Henry in regard to the

Such were the causes which led to the birth of the Whig party in 1832 '33, and the great principles of liberty and constitutional government which it espoused in opposition to the arbitrary will of the Executive. The party took its name from the time-honored designation of their forefathers in the Revolutionary war, who had adopted change of quarters. He has one of defended their rights against royal pre-

In regard to the rise of parties, Mr. ameron seems to intimate that the National Republican" began before the election of 1828. If this be his meaning, he is mistaken. In that election parties were known only as Adams and Jackson men. The Nationisting tariff on various grounds, protest- al Republicans arose afterwards and supported Mr. Clay in 1832; the name Whig being suggested in that year, but present Democratic party began to take its name in 1831, and became fully recognized in 1832-33. I have before me papers of both the National Repub lican and Jackson parties in 1831. One called the "Republican" had the ticket headed "Democrat Republican ing satisfied and taking measures to candidate for President in 1832, Andrew Jackson." On the other side in 1831, the papers were headed, "Nato the contest. General Jackson had tional Republican candidate for President in 1832, Henry Clay." I was myself the secretary of a National Republican Club in 1832, and have the inutes now before me. The reference of General Cameron

to Mr. Tyler reminds me of a fact concerning his nomination for Vice President I have never seen in print. It son's Proclamation of Force against was given to me by John Dickey, State Senator in 1836 and afterward a mem-Mr. Clay fearing war as the result, in nominated Harrison and Tyler. After troduced his "Compromise" bill, which the nomination for President many of passed March 2, 1833, and not in 1832, the delegates desired to nominate a Stowe. as General Cameron states. The great | Virginian for the Vice Presidency. A feature of this act was the reduction of delegation, among them Mr. Dickey, will be what is tecnically termed in

R. GRIEB, THE JEWELER,

MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.,



Prothonotary's Office. Feb. 14, 1883.

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on any goods purchased of me. Strict attention is given to repairing of Watches, Clocks, &c., which are warranted to give satisfaction. Persons purchasing goods to the amount of One Dollar or more, will receive a compon ticket, with a number and their name attached, which ticket entitles the holder to a chance in a handsome SILVER WATER PITCHER with Gold lined Goblet and Slop-bowl. Time of drawing will be mentioned us. Don't forget the place, opposite Berg & Cypher's Hardware Store.

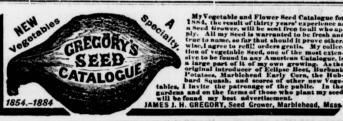
TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIA		NG MONDAY	, FEB'Y. 4th, 1884
No. Term. Yr. Paintiff's Attorney.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendant's Astorney.
F I D, 2 Dec, 1883 McCandles. 3 Mar, 1884 White C P, 473 "1879 W. H. Martin	Wm Gill & wife, in right of said Jas Jno A Mortland, Adm'r [wife W I E J Cross	H Donaghy D Rennick ruel Davis	Greer Walker and Brandon Miles

7 1	,		****	** . ** . *****************************	11 0 01088	Samuel Davis	Miles
	"-	34 June,		Scott	Parker S Bank use A L Campbe	ll J W Christie, et al	Goucher, et al
	AD,	38 Dec,	**	Same	R J Gibson use A L Campbell	Same .	Same
1	"	39 "	44	Same	L R Gibson use A L Campbell	Same	
- 1	"	61 Sept,	1881	Greer	Isabella Swan	M Fliner, et al	Same
٠,	46	62 4			Same	Martha Matthews	Brandon
9	"				J. O. Critchlow		Same
4	"	80 "			Emily E Lepley,	P& W Railroad Company	Scott
	"	2 Sept,	"	Sullivan, Thompson & Son	Lab El Lepley,	John Lepley	Brandon and Welsh
3	46		"			Simon R Barnhart	Scott
- !	"	cher	"		Jacob Heide	P & W Railroad Company	Same
1	"	90		Brandon and Welsh	Francis Croft	David Ziegler et al,	McCandless and Lusk
١,		00	"	Bredin and White	B Frederick	Borough of Millerstown	Bowser and Thompson
9	"	85 "	**	Kyle & Lusk	Bernard Gardner	Wm G Smith	A T Black
. 1	14	2 Dec,	"	Greer	J B Hill	H B Sheakly	Scott
1	44	23 "	44	McQuistion	O C Waters	P& W Railroad Company	Same
.	"	60 "		L. Z. Mitchell	Charles Durning	Manasses Dugan	MeQuistion
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١,	"	76 "	66	Christie	Frank Fisher	Ranfoad Company	Scott
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t I	"	22 Mar.	1000			Henry W Roenigk	Mitchell and Bowser
1	"		1000		Butler Savings Bank	John Scott	Scott
1	"	20		A T Black	Com.Pa.,P W Conway suggeste	ed James H Tebay, et al	Brandon and Cornelius
-	"	00		Robinson & Moore	Com. Pa. for use [as pl'	ff James Dunlap, Adm'r, et al	McQuistion
		62 "	**	L Z Mitchell	B F Covert	Jane Bentel	Campbell and Brandon

TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 11th, 1884.

Plaintiffs.

			Fidintiff & Attorney.	A tuthely o.	Dejendanis.
A. D.			2 L Z Mitchell	Ezekiel Dougherty	E A Mortland et al
58	60,83		Thompson & Son	S W Glenn for use	School Dis, Brady twp
	54 De	ec 188	1 Robinson and Moore	Com of Pa. for use	W H Hoffman et al
"	73 M	ar 188	2 J D McJunkin	W A Lewis	Anthony Goldinger
"	76	** **	Fleeger	Jefferson Allen	E Z Courtney et al
44	22 De	ee "	McCandless and Mitchell	W A Hogue	Harriet Galbreath et al
	48 Se	pt "		George Reiber	Jacob Boos et al
	36 M			John H Douthett et ux	John Magee
"	38	"	Same	Same	David B Crowe
*6	21 Ju	ne "	J D MeJunkin	Melinda Coe	W H Coe
"	40 De	ec "	Thompson & Sou, J H Thomp		Clay Township
**	67		Scott	n S H Critchlow adm'r	W C Douthett et al
".	69	. "	J H Thompson & Scott	C M Burnett	Trout Run Oil Co.
P	rothonot	ary's O	ffice, Jan. 14, 1884.	66 - 50 - 68 - 68 - 68 BB	0.70VN90
				10 t 35 48 20	TIV 12 ment manufactured
-				COLUMN CONTROL MAN	THOSE THE PART OF THE
4			So. 4	My Vegetable and Flower Seed Co	atalogue for
	.64	109	The second second	884, the result of thirty years' ex	xperience as



tlemen, I cannot accept upon any consideration. I came here as the warm Besides these, it is stated that insanity friend of Mr. Clay, and, as you know, runs, through and has existed in the exerted all my powers to nominate him. Nutt family, both uncles and aunts of I cannot suffer myself to occupy an at- young Nutt having been insane pertitude in which my good faith might be impugned." Pausing for a moment, will likely be established, and added "But, gentlemen, if you wish to the unbalanced mind of the young to honor Virginia there is John Tyler man, overthrown by grief and outrage trary power to the name Whigs, as -take him" It was so done, and all there can be but little doubt of his en-

THE NUTT TRIAL,

The Prisoner at the Pittsburgh

From Pittsburgh papers of Jan. 14.]

The interest in the Nutt murder trial increases hourly as the time for the opening the case this morning

his course toward Burr. On the other because he would not remove the publosity seekers, when the train reached hand, Mr. Adams was considered by lie deposits from the bank, and appoint. Connellsville the prisoner was removed many Federalists a renegade on account of the part he took against them obeyed his command. The money of car. Crowds gathered at various

Major Brown, Nutt's counsel, in an defense. He stated that they would make a strong, but a straight forward

Warden Smith, of the county jail said last night to a reporter of this paper, while in conversation about the removal of James Nutt to this city from Uniontown: "I never saw so much change in a man in so short time in all my experience with prisoners, as has been in young Nutt since his incarceration here Saturday morning. He appeared very cheerful, and is evidently, as he says, very much pleased with his it from the lovers of liberty who had the best cells in the jail not through any favoritism, but simply because that cell was vacant. He has eaten hearty meals since he come, and evi, dently appreciates his fare, whichwhile not out of the ordinary run of prison fare, is nevertheless very palitable. He is a very gentlemanly prisoner, and has a courteous demeanor that is calculated to make friends. As I said before, he appears to be very much pleased with his quarters: and I may also say we are very much pleased with the appearance and actions of

the unfortunate young man." It is expected that there will be a great rush to the court room this morning. The general desire to see the young man and those so nearly related to him who have figured in the famous case will attract hundreds to the vicin. ity of the courthouse, while others will be drawn to get a glimpse of the "tall sycamore of the Wabash," Hon. D. W. Voorhees, who will be present at the opening of the trial to-day.

Mrs. Nutt and her daughter Lizzy, together with a host of witnesses friends and sympathisers, will arrive in the city this morning from Uniontown. A large influx of visitors from other points on the Baltimore and Ohio and Sonthwest Railroads are expected to arrive during the day.

LATER -A Jury for the trial of young Nutt was obtained on Monday without much difficulty. Ten were secured from the regular panel and two from a special one of thirty which the Court ordered the Sheriff to summon. The case is being heard before Judge

The defense, from present indications

dency to him, but he said : "No, gen- | since the killing of his father, but upon From this, hereditary insanity

The case may probable occupy whole of this week and more.

MARRIED.

HOFFMAN-WOODS-On Dec. 27, 1883, by Rev. C. F. Hartung, at his residence in Harmony, Mr. Wm, C. Hoffman and Miss Martha E. Woods, both of Adams twp.,

county.

KUMMER-ORT-At Butler, Pa., Dec. 24,

Coulter, Crawford Corners, Pa., Jan. 9, 1884, Mr. Wm. D. Rodgers, and Miss Clara Bell Hilliard, of Fairview twp.,

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1784, of pneumonia, Mary, wife of Thomas Camp-bell, of Washington twp.

BUTLER MARKETS.

Butter 25 to 30 cents. Eggs 22 to 25 cents. Potatoes 40 to 50 cents. Wheat, No. 1, \$1.15. Buckwheat, 65 to 70 per bushel. Buckwheat flour \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Rye 62 cents.
Flour, high grade, per barrel \$6 to \$8.
Flour, No. 1, per sack \$1.75.
Bran, per ton \$18 to \$20.
Middlings, per ton \$14 to \$25.
Middlings, per ton \$14 to \$25. Middlings, per ton \$14 to \$25.
Chickens, per pair 35 to 40 cents.
Onions, new, 5 cents per pound.
Ham, per pound 18 cents.
Sides, per pound 12 cents.
Shoulders, per pound 10 cents.
Fish. Mackeral No. 1, 10 cents.
Hay, \$8 to \$10 per ton.
Pork, whole, 6 to 7 cents.
Chickens, 12 cents per pound.
Turkeys, 15 cents per pound.
Apples, 75 to 80 cents per bushel.

MADE ON PURPOSE One of Those Mistakes(?) Which are More Frequent than Profitable,

"Why, my child this is not BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER." said a

"isn' it, Papa? I'm sorry, but I asked the man for Benson's—I know I did, and be took the twenty-five cents you gave me to pav for it with," exclaimed the child positively. Maybe the drug man made a mistake."

(I'll a remain made in mistake was the child positively.

"I'll go 'round myself and see," was th gentleman's comment, as he donned his coa and hat. "Why didn't you send me Benson's plaster, istead of this che'n and trashy thing?"
"Why, I.—I, thought that would suit you ust as well—and—"
"You thought! you thought! What business had you to think? I don't pay you for thinking, but for filling my order," said the indignant caller, contemptuously, "There! "Why didn't you send me Benson's plaster

indignant caller, contemptuously, "There take that thing back and give me my money, I'll get what I want elsewhere."





M. N. GREER, Prothonotary

Defendant's Attorney.

Vanderlin, McQ & Thomp Greer & Brandon [son

Benedict & Bowser Greer Campbell Walker, Estm'n & Thoms'n

Christie Puv'n, Mitch'll & Thoms'n

Walker Benedict & Bowser

McCandless & Irvine

Thompson & Son

M. N. GREER, Prothonotary

Bowser

Defendants.

BUTLER COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts.

C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT. WM. CAMPBELL, TREASURER.

H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY. DIRECTORS: L. Purvis, E. A. Helmboldt,
J. W. Burkhart,
Henderson Oliver,
F. B. McMillia,
N. Weitzel,
H. C. Heineman.

JAS. T. M'JUNKIN, Gen. Ag't. BUTLER PA.

The Philadelphia Times, 1884. THE TIMES will enter upon the new year COOPER—STAHLEY—On Jan. 1, 1884, at the residence of Mr. John Cooper, in Adams twp., by same, Mr. Elmer E. Cooper and Miss Mary E. Stahley, of Allegheny country. criticized, with a more complete organization, and an abler staff of contributors—and the same independence and fearlessness that has made it successful and powerful in the

THE TIMES has no party to follow, no can-

Kummer, of this county, and Miss Anna M. Ort, of Armstrong county, Pa.

SPEER—MUNSCH—On Jan. 1, 1884, at the residence of Mr. G. Munsch, in Butler, by the same, Mr. A. O. Speer, of Smithfield, Jefferson Co., O., and Miss Christine Munsch, of Butler, Pa.

BLOOM—MAYS—In Fairvidw twp., this county, Jan. 1, 1884, by Rev. J. W. Alspach, Mr. Harbit Bloom, of Clearfield Co., Pa., and Miss Margaret Mays, of Fairview twp., this county.

SPROULL—SLOAN—At North Washington, this county, Jan. 3, 1884, by Rev. James A. Hume, Mr. James A. Sproull and Miss Margaret E. Sloan, both of this county.

LUTZ—McKISSJCK—By Alderman Balph, at Parker, Pa., Jan. 1, 1884, Mr. August Lutz, of Parker, Pa., and Miss Belle McKissick, of this county.

RODGERS—HILLIARD—By Rev. J. R. Coulter, Crawford Corners, Pa., Jan. 9, 1884, Mr. Wm. D. Rodgers, and Miss Glera Bell Hillingd of Fairview two

THE WEEKLY TIMES gathers off the types of every passing week whatever has lasting interest to people at large, and sets it before them in such generosity of paper and print as would have astonished us all twenty years ago.

DALLY—Twelve cents a week, fifty cents a month, \$6 a year, two cents a copy.

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