BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEGLEY, PROP'RS.

Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class matter.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1884.

It has been predicted that there will be forty-two snows this winter.

THE weather prophets who predicted "an open winter" for this year have retired for further consultation.

FROM the growing sentiment in its favor, the election by the people of United States Senators is but a question of time.

THE Presidential ticket of the Greenville, Pa., *Valley News*, is, for President James G Blaine, and for Vice President Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, the present Post Master General.

THE Hon. Lucius Rogers has purchased the McKean *Miner*, of Smethport, McKean county, Pa., and will hereafter publish that journal. We welcome his return to the editorial fraternity.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* undoubtedly surpassed all its city contemporaries in the fullness of its reports of the Nutt case, and in the method of its arrangement of the proceedings as they daily transpired.

LAST week, says the Kittanning *Free Press* of January 13, 100 shares of the capital stock of the Kittanning Water Company was publicly sold by the executor of J. E. Brown, dec'd, and brought one hundred per cent. premium. A few years ago a number of our citizens parted with their stock in this same company at a discount. Good management pays.

HON. DAVID SANKEY, aged 75 years, died at New Castle, on the 12th inst. He had been a member of the Legislature in both branches, Treasurer of the old Northwestern railroad, President of the Bank of New Castle, publisher of the *Lawrence Journal* and Collector of the Internal Revenue. He was a man of considerable wealth and father of Ira D. Sankey, the eminent revivalist.

THE communication of our friend in Cherry township, on the subject of astronomy, we find too lengthy for publication at present. The desire to give our readers as much of the Nutt case as possible has precluded the publication of several other communications and matters. We would like to accommodate all, but must give that which is most looked for and desired by our readers generally.

SENATOR VOORHEES has resurrected the old vetoed equalization-of-bounties bill, which, during Grant's last term, passed both Houses of Congress, but snagged in the White House. The objection then raised was a lack of funds; this difficulty, Mr. Voorhees observes, no longer exists. On the contrary, the great object now seems to be to get rid of the superabundance of cash on hand, and the "Tall Sycamore" offers this as *his* plan in the premises.

THE Prohibition question is fairly before the New York Legislature. Duplicate bills have been introduced in both the Senate and Assembly prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and the politicians begin to tremble at the trouble ahead. "This question, many-sided and annoying to political management as it is," says the Cleveland *Leader*, "must be met and decided in every State. It refuses to be set aside and takes its own time for agitation, utterly regardless of the convenience of parties."

POSTMASTER General Gresham has caused a stir among the clerks in his department by the promulgation of an order forbidding any of them to purchase lottery tickets. The Louisiana lottery has reaped a rich harvest among government clerks in Washington, and the latter feel that their rights as citizens are being interfered with, but the Postmaster General considers the buying of lottery tickets as a species of gambling, and classes it with other vices forbidden in his department. It is very likely, too, that the order will be enforced.

REPRESENTATIVE BLAND had an interview with Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, in regard to the number of trade dollars now in circulation. The latter expressed the opinion that between five and six millions were out and in the hands of tradesmen and the people in general instead of in the possession of speculators. The remainder of the $35,000,000 originally coined is thought to have been exporter or remitted. Mr. Bland says it is questionable whether the Government, having issued the trade dollar with the stamp of the Government upon it, could not be required to take it for Government dues at the nominal value of one dollar.

How the world has progressed within a century! George Washington, the first President of the United States never saw a steamboat. John Adams, the second President of the United States, never saw a railroad. Andrew Jackson, the seventh President, knew nothing about the telegraph. Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President, never dreamed of any such thing as the telephone. The electric light has been in successful use less than five years. What shall those see who will live one hundred years from now, if the development and utilization of the forces of nature and the progress of invention shall continue to go on in the future as they have in the past?

A. SHIDEMANTLE has sold out his interests in the upper oil regions and intends operating hereafter in the Bald Ridge district, in this county. He is making arrangements to put down four wells, and as he is among the most energetic and enterprising oil operators we look for him to be successful. In the spring we have no doubt other upper oil region operators will pull up stakes and come down to this section. Renfrew or Bald Ridge has become quite a place of note, and no one can tell its future. That there is a large oil district in that locality we have been strongly convinced of ever since the Bald Ridge company made their first strike, and the future will prove our conviction to be correct. We welcome Mr Shidemantle to this place as a citizen and a business man. —*Butler Herald*,

"NOT GUILTY!"

It is impossible for us to give all the evidence in the Nutt rial. But enough will be found on the first page of the CITIZEN to let its readers know what was the character of the defense made. We give the testimony of the family physician of the Nutt family, and also that of the mother and grand mother of young Nutt, from all of which it will readily be seen that the young man was naturally of weak mind. The defence even went so far as show that this weakness of mind was inherited, or may have been, from his father's family. Then, by the testimony of expert medical men, the defense showed that such a mind as James Nutt had was liable to be crazed under the grief arising from the killing of his father and the disgrace of his sister by Dukes. All this testimony was to the effect that the young man was a *monomaniac* and acted under an uncontrollable impulse to avenge the wrongs done his family. The charge of Judge Stowe to the jury clearly defines the lines of difference in the different kinds of *insanity* arising in the case and made by the defense. The defense proposed to submit the case to the jury on the charge of the court, without argument, so confident were they that from the testimony alone an acquittal would take place. To this proposition the prosecution would not consent. The addresses to the jury were, therefore, made on Monday and the charge of the court followed.

The charge to the jury was given Monday evening. The court adjourned to this, Tuesday morning, 9½ o'clock. Shortly after that period the jury returned to the court room with the above verdict "Not Guilty," clear and unconditional. James Nutt is thus a free man, and now stands vindicated by the law the same as he stood vindicated by the moral sense of all mankind.

Queer Snowballs.

On Sunday week last, 13th inst., there was seen in this county, and we notice in also several of the adjoining ones, a very singular freak of the snow. We have heard from the farmers of nearly every section of this county and find that this unusual freak of the snow—and wind—had a pretty general existance. What may be termed *rolls* of snow were found to exist all over the fields, and in some places quite numerous. In form they were oblong, and were very similar in shape and likeness to the snowballs the little boys are often seen to roll together in winter. They also resembled much the roll of a fleece of wool. In some cases they were as large as a patent bucket. At one end was invariably a funnel shaped opening or hole, and in some cases this funnel shaped hole was at both ends of the ball or roll. Nothing of the kind and extent, we believe, was ever before seen in this county. Hence some, inclined to be superstitious, speak of it as a phenomenon, or something unnatural, and therefore foreboding dire disasters this year. But we incline to think an explanation of these queer rolls of snow will be found in the fact, that just previous to their formation, a crust had formed on the snow then laying upon the ground. Upon this crust, as it happened, a light and dry snow had fallen, one which was easily moved by the wind. The wind, circling and blowing about, would have the effect of raising and starting this new light snow upon the frozen crust of the old snow. When once started it would be rolled by the action of the wind just as naturally as if boys were rolling it, and, increasing as it went, would form into just such shapes as these mysterious rolls were found to be. We think this is a natural accounting for them and as we have very little superstition in our nature, and do not like to see it in others, we have ventured this theory of the freaks of the snow lately seen hereabouts.

MR. HOYT, a Methodist minister, attending Conference at Statesville, N C., a short time ago, was asked by a stranger, who met him on the street, to go a little distance and pray with a dying man. Instantly responding to this request, Mr. H. was led to an obscure place and shown the person said to be dying, who was lying in the street. Upon kneeling to pray with and for the prostrate man, the preacher was seized around the neck by the alleged sufferer, and held while the confederate robbed him of about $400 in money and what valuables he had on his person. Mr. Hoyt had the money to turn over to the Conference, with his annual report of collections for various purposes.

THE attention of Pennsylvania's salary-grabbing legislators is respectfully called to ex-Mayor White, of Baltimore, who declined the private gift of a silver salver at the hands of a number of prominent city officials. It is barely possible that Mr. White foresaw the many flattering newspaper comments his action has called forth, and that his motive was not confined to the excellent example he was setting to prominent men both in and out of office. If he did, he deserves credit for his foresight, which was certainly equal to the "hind-sight" of our statesmen, who, had they foreseen the many unfavorable comments upon their action, would no doubt have put some restraint upon their natural propensity to accumulate wealth at the expense of other people. But if notoriety was the object desired in both cases, they have succeeded all around and ought to be satisfied. It is safe to say that Mr. White's friends will never give him another opportunity to decline a present,—and from this the Pennsylvania legislators can draw their own inferences as to how it will be in their case.—*Meadville Republican.*

Case of John Smith, Esq.

By the below, taken from the Pittsburgh papers of last week, it will be seen that an application has been made for the release of Esquire Smith, of this county, now confined in the Penitentiary. An argument was had on Saturday last, but no decision yet rendered on the question raised, the nature of which will be gathered from the following.

From the Pittsburgh Telegraph.]

J. N. Purvisance, Esq., of Butler, appeared before Judge Kirkpatrick with a petition sworn to by J. Smiley Smith, of Butler county, asking the Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The application was founded upon the following allegations: That John Smith, father of the petitionor, is now confined in in the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City. That he was convicted of purjury last April and on July 16, 1883, was sentenced by Judge Bredin, of Butler county, to pay a fine of $500, to undergo imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year, and to be forever disqualified from being a witness in any matter of controversy. That no time for the commencement of the sentence was specified, and John Smith was not incarcerated until December 4, 1883; that petitioner is informed by the Warden of the Penitentiary that the imprisonment of his father dates from his arrival and confinement in the penitentiary, consequently, under the sentence John Smith would be held in imprisonment until the 4th day of December, 1884, which would be contrary to the act of Assembly of March 31, 1860, which provided in regard to expiration of sentences; "That no convict shall be sentenced by any court of this Commonwealth to either of the penitentiaries thereof for any term which shall expire between the 15th of November and the 15th of February of any year."

The petitioner, believing the imprisonment of his father to be illegal, asks for a writ of *habeas corpus* in order that the body of his father may be brought before the Court to test the legality of his incarceration. The Court ordered the writ to issue, and fixed the hearing for Saturday next.

From the Dispatch of Sunday.]

There was a hearing yesterday morning before Judges Kirkpatrick and White in Common Pleas Court No 2, in the matter of the petition of John Smith, by his next friend and son, J. S. Smith, for release from the Western Penitentiary where it was alleged that the prisoner was illegally restrained of his liberty.

The petitioner claims that he was sent to the penitentiary December 4, and was informed by Warden Wright that his term would not expire until December 5, 1884. Under the act of 1860, providing that no prisoner shall be sentenced for any term that will expire between the dates of November 15 and February 15 of any year; the petitioner claims that his sentence is illegal. The date at which his term of sentence was to commence was not fixed by Judge Bredin, and while he was sentenced in July he was not removed to prison until December 4, which, it is alleged, would make the term of one year expire betwen November 15 and February 15. Between the time Smith was convicted and the time he was taken to the penitentiary, he had taken a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and obtained bail pending the decision. The Supreme Court sustained the lower court, and ordered the sentence imposed to take effect. Smith was, on December 4 last, taken to the penitentiary, since which time his friends have been trying to get him out. It is not asked that the time between July and December be allowed to count on the sentence, but that he be released on account of illegal confinement under the act of 1860.

This act, Warden Wright, of the penitentiary, says, was intended to prevent prisoners to be thrown out during the winter season after serving the term imposed, and should the prison commutations throw the expiration of the term within that time, prisoners are privileged to remain until it passes.

The case was argued for Commonwealth by ex-Judge Charles. McCandless, and for the defendeut by Colonel Thompson, General J. N. Purviance and District Attorney Snyder, all of Butler. The Commonwealth claimed that the defendent delayed the commencement of the sentence, which, had it been carried into effect when pronounced, would not have fallen between November 15 and February 15, and therefore had not the redress that he might have could the delay have been laid upon the Commonwealth. The defence was simply based upon the act of 1860 for release. After hearing the argument the Court took the papers and reserved its decision. The case has raised some interesting questions, and others will probably be raised by the decision.

Conventions and Delegates.

Articles will be seen in another place of this week's CITIZEN, copied from the Philadelphia *Press* and Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette*, upon the subject of the election of delegates to the coming Republican National and State Conventions; and also on the question as to the *time* the State Convention should be held. As to this last, the time of holding the State Convention, we were among the first papers to direct attention to the matter, and are pleased to see that the views we expressed were correct, as the new rules were then published. The result of the matter shows some conflict between the National the State rules. But all matters may be satisfactorily arranged by an early meeting of the County Committees, to take action in the premises. The State Committee meets this date, when the time for holding the State Convention will be determined, and we presume the County Committee for this county will be called to meet soon, in order to formulate the action necessary in this county to be represented in the State Convention.

—It was a Detroit girl who married at 15 so as to have her golden wedding when it would do her some good.

—Woman is so built that she can seldom throw straight. Providence, it is truly said, orders everything for the best, and after a husband has seen one tincup sail harmlessly by his head he can run before she can snatch up another.

Delegates and Conventions.

The approach of the time for the selection of delegates who will choose county, senatorial and congressional candidates and delegates to the National Republican Convention has called forth numerous suggestions as to the best method and time for putting this portion of the party machinery in motion. The manner of selecting party delegates varies widely in different districts and counties. The suggestions of the county papers explain the workings of the different methods, some of them remarkable for complications which could be simplified with advantage and for the lack of uniformity.

The Butler CITIZEN has two plans to offer. First, that the county primaries be held shortly before the State Convention, so that the Republican county candidates and the delegates to the State Convention may be chosen at the same time. Second, that delegates to the State Convention be chosen at the February election. The first plan is the one most favored by the CITIZEN, which says unless it is adopted there will probably have to be two primary elections in every county in the Western part of the State.

The Greensburg *Tribune*, whose editor is J. R. McAfee, formerly deputy secretary of the Commonwealth, favors the holding of the primaries on a day about ten days before the date of the State Convention, and thinks that at one primary election may be chosen delegates to the National and State Conventions, senatorial and representative delegates and candidates for Congress, State Senate, Assembly and county offices. Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties compose the congressional district which will be entitled to two national delegates. The *Tribune* thinks that the three national delegates chosen by the three counties will appoint conferees who will decide which counties shall have the national delegates and which one the presidential elector. In Jefferson county the time for holding the County Convention is already fixed a date later than that on which the State Convention will be held. Unless some change is made by the County Committee, the voters of Jefferson will not be able to select their county nominees and State delegates at the same time.

The Wellsboro *Agitator* thinks there will have to be two primary elections in Tioga county, one in April to elect delegates to the state convention and the District Convention for the selection of national delegates, and the different county conventions which choose the county's candidates for Congress and State Senate, and a county ticket.

The general discussion of the different methods of selecting delegates and making nominations may prove valuable by leading to the adoption of some uniform plan, if it shall be shown to be simpler and more satisfactory than the majority of the many plans now in use. —*Philadelphia Press, Jan.* 16.

The State Convention.

The National rule governing the the State Conventions for the election of National delegates has been printed in two different ways. It is important that the consequent misapprehension should be corrected.

The leader in the *Press* of Tuesday was written with the official circular of the Secretary of the National Committee before us. The rule as printed in that circular provided that the State Conventions shall be held "not more than sixty days before the time fixed for the meeting of the National Convention." It had been printed differently in some of the newspapers, but we gave what purported to be the official text. We are now advised this copy, through an error, omitted a clause of the rule, and that the true reading is "*not less than thirty* nor more than sixty days." etc.

As the State rule provides that the State Convention shall be held "*not more than thirty* days previous to the day fixed for the National Convention," a literal compliance with both would require that the State Convention should be held exactly thirty days in advance which would bring it on Sunday, May 4. Under the circumstances, the only alternative is to waive the technical enforcement, and fix upon a date which will conform as nearly as possible to the spirit and purpose of both rules —*Philadelphia Press.*

The National Convention.

The announcement that Senator Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has called a meeting of that body, to be held at Philadelphia on the 23d instant, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the assembling of the State Convention, will attract general attention to the very important matter of the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention.

Under the regulation adopted by the National Committee the State Conventions cannot be held before April 3, or sixty days prior to the meeting of the National Convention. There are two exceptions to this rule, Louisiana and Oregon being permitted to select their delegates ninety days in advance. Under the rule adopted by the State Committee the Pennsylvania delegates cannot be chosen before May 3, or thirty days previous to the assembling at Chicago, and, of course, the State Convention will not be called to meet earlier than the second week in May.

The State conventions have only to choose four Delegates-at-large—except in this State, where two additional delegates will have to be elected—but, under the rule, the Republicans of the various Congressional districts have the option of selecting their delegates at separate popular delegate conventions, at any time within fifteen days prior to the State Convention, or by sub-divisions of the State Convention into district conventions. It is expressly provided that if the district voters fail to elect, the State Convention shall choose the delegates by subdivisions, as above indicated.

District representation is now within the reach of all Republicans, and all should avail themselves of its advantages. Where the districts are composed of more than one county, the conferee system will have to be resorted to, and some inconvenience will be experienced in districts where special regulations have been adopted for the holding of conventions and the selection of delegates. There can be no absolute failure, however, since the State Convention will supply any omissions occurring in the districts. It is not too soon for County Committees to take up this matter and arrange the necessary details —*Pitts. Commercial Gazette, Jan.* 16.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Ulric Zwingli.

The Four Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Ulric Zwingli, was appropriately observed in the Reformed church, Butler, on last Sunday. Large audiences were in attendance both morning and evening. The pastor Rev. T. F. Stauffer preached the sermon in the morning, this was followed by Rev. C. A. Limberg briefly referring to the labors of the Reformer, and reading the Poem written by the wife of Zwingli after his death.

The evening service gave evidence of increasing interest. Rev. P. C. Prugh made the opening address, he was followed by Prof. J. C. Tinstman. The services throughout were interesting and instructive. From the apparent interest in the discussion both on the part of the audience and speakers, we infer that good results will emanate from the services of the day.

On next Sunday morning, Rev. Stauffer will deliver a special sermon on the Christian Life and Character of Zwingli. In the evening, Prof. J. C. Tinstman will transalate the poem read by Rev. Limberg, and close the anniversary with an address. S.

Parker Township Items.

January 22d, 1884.

EDS. CITIZEN:—We have read Nemo's "out put" or first question, and also his "effusion" or rejoinder. Well, now we do think you ought not to be "put about," by such trash. We would rather loose, and be right, than succeed and be wrong—and we judge that is your standing. While Nemo may have received government "Pap" in the way he says, there are thousands more who received it in the same way, who think quite differently from him, and it appears quite evident from the language he uses, that he is now filled with the "Pap" he gets from only reading one publication and that full of misleading, misrepresenting articles, a tissue of falsities. No, you don't presume on the intelligence of your readers, as some papers we could mention do, and 'tis well, for I fear your patrons would "fall out of line." Now if the Republican party is to be kept together by lies and falsehoods, the sooner it falls apart the better, but we maintain that it yet stands on principles and we are glad that one paper adheres to truth, though at times it may appear to be against them, and the traducer may find in time, that his name reversed is an *omen* of what may reasonably occur.

Quite an interesting revival meeting is in progress at the Presbyterian church, with sacrament next Sabbath, but the meetings will continue, it is expected, beyond that.

There is much interest evinced in the Nutt trial, the daily papers being eagerly sought after.

One young man that we have heard of has a horror of the "Beautiful," at least in the way of snow balls, it is a pity that he is beyond the reach of the girls.

Schools are progressing finely; literary ditto.

Fears are entertained that rabbits, quails, pheasants, squirrels and such, will be nearly all destroyed by the deep snow, and we ask our farmer friends to take care of any that should happen around the barn or out houses. JONES.

Legalized Rumsellers.

EDS. CITIZEN:—I do not wish to apologize for rumselling, but to call the attention of temperance workers and speakers, to what I deem a strange anomaly in our work. We abuse and pour out anathemas on the head of the rumseller, who, in fact, is only the creature we ourselves have created. A murder is committed in a house licensed to sell rum. You charge the seller with the deed. He points to the license the court has granted him. You ask the court why such license was granted. The court replies the Legislature makes the laws; we only have them executed. You say to your law makers how is this? There answer is ready. You, the sovereign people, sent us to the capitol for that purpose. Substitute the politician for people and they are correct, but why? if this is a government of the people, are politicians allowed to govern? Ah! there is the mystery, solve it and the cause of this murder is plain. The legalized traffic that the sovereign people allow is the direct cause of three-fourths of all the murders, nine-tenths of our pauperism and fully one-half of the insanity in the land, and from these come the death crop of drunkards, amounting to over 8000 each year alone in the United States. Temperance workers and speakers, leave off this censuring the rumsellers for the evils the sovereign people allow, arouse the sovereigns themselves, in State and national constitutional have prohibition, let the north and south unite and drive the curse from our shores. The ballot is the great instrument of power by which suffering millions may be relieved. Let the people use it and oust the traffic. It is estimated that $400,000,000 are annually expended in strong drink by the working classes of this country: that money deposited in savings banks would, in fifty years, improve the condition of the working class and make many of them millionaires, and enable them to control the great interests of the country which are now controlled by monopolists.

A CONFLICT.

Connoquenessing, Jan. 12, 1884.

Hooker Items.

The house of Dr. Barber, of Middletown, (Hooker) Concord Township, this county, caught fire on the morning of the 16th and a portion of its roof was destroyed. The Doctor was away from home at the time but the neighbors turned out and saved the building.

The farmers of this section are taking advantage of the snow and are busy in taking out and hauling stave wood to the mills. C.

Dukes Described.

A. M. Brown, Esq., in his speech to the jury in defense of young Nutt on Monday last, thus described the character of Dukes:

"Dukes' character and Dukes' letters will go down through all the years to come, along with the character of Iago and Judas Iscariot, festering in accumulating years. Infamy was in his touch, and when he lay coffined there was inscribed upon his tomb, 'Here lies the phenomenal monster of the nineteenth century.' Ten thousand years will not produce his like."

J. R. GRIEB, THE JEWELER,

MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.,

Has in Stock for the

HOLIDAYS

A fine stock of American and Swiss, Gold Filled Silver and Nickel Watches, Chains, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, Bracelets, Pins, Ear-rings, Gold Silver and Steel Spectacles and a well selected stock of Silver Plated Ware, also the celebrated Roger Bro's Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Berry spoons, pie and cake Knives, &c.

INITIALS ENGRAVED FREE OF CHARGE

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 coupon 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 in county papers two weeks previous. Don't forget the place, opposite Berg & Cypher's Hardware Store.

TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB'Y. 4th, 1884

No.	Term.	Yr.	Plaintiff's Attorney.	Plaintiffs.	Defendnats.	Defendant's Attorney.
F I D, 2	Dec,	1883	McCandles.	Wm Gill & wife, in right of said	Jas H Donaghy	Greer
" 3	Mar,	1884	White	Jno A Mortland, Adm'r [wife	W D Rennick	Walker and Brandon
C P, 473	"	1879	W. H. Martin	E J Cross	Samuel Davis	Miles
" 34	June,	"	Scott	Parker S Bank use A L Campbell	J W Christie, et al	Goucher, et al
A D, 38	Dec,	"	Same	R J Gibson use A L Campbell	Same	Same
" 39	"	"	Same	L R Gibson use A L Campbell	Same	same
" 61	Sept,	1881	Greer	Isabella Swan	M Fliner, et al	Brandon
" 62	"	"	Same	Same	Martha Matthews	Same
" 77	June,	1882	Brandon and Cornelius	J. O. Critchlow	P & W Railroad Compsny	Scott
" 80	"	"	Cunningham	Emily E Lepley,	John Lepley	Brandon and Welsh
" 2	Sept,	"	Sullivan, Thompson & Son	John Eberhart	Simon R Barnhart	Scott
" 35	"	"	L Z Mitchell	Jacob Heide	P & W Railroad Company	Same
" 56	"	"	Brandon and Welsh	Francis Croft	David Ziegler et al,	McCandless and Lusk
" 66	"	"	Bredin and White	B Frederick	Borough of Millerstown	Bowser and Thompson
" 85	"	"	Kyle & Lusk	Bernard Gardner	Wm G Smith	A T Black
" 2	Dec,	"	Greer	J B Hill	H B Sheakly	Scott
" 23	"	"	McQuistion	O C Waters	P & W Railroad Company	Same
" 60	"	"	L. Z. Mitchell	Charles Durning	Manasses Dugan	McQuistion
" 70	"	"	J B Bredin	Eckart Kalb	P & W Railroad Company	Scott
" 76	"	"	Christie	Frank Fisher	Sarah McCoy, et al	Robinson & Moore
" 88	"	"	J M Thompson & Brandon	G C Reonigk, Ex'r	Henry W Roenigk	Mitchell and Bowser
" 22	Mar,	1883	Brandon	Butler Savings Bank	John Scott	Scott
" 28	"	"	A T Black	Com.Pa., P W Conway suggested	James H Tebay, et al	Brandon and Cornelius
" 38	"	"	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

Prothonotary's Office, Feb. 14, 1883. M. N. GREER, Prothonotary

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

No.	Term.	Yr.	Plaintiff's Attorney.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendant's Attorney.
A. D. 66	Mar	1882	L Z Mitchell	Ezekiel Dougherty	E A Mortland et al	Vanderlin, McQ & Thomp-
" 58, 60, 83	"	"	Thompson & Son	S W Glenn for use	School Dis, Brady twp	Greer & Brandon [son
" 54	Dec	1881	Robinson and Moore	Com of Pa. for use	W H Hoffman et al	Walker
" 73	Mar	1882	J D McJunkin	W A Lewis	Anthony Goldinger	Benedict & Bowser
" 76	"	"	Fleeger	Jefferson Allen	E Z Courtney et al	Greer
" 22	Dec	"	McCandless and Mitchell	W A Hogue	Harriet Galbreath et al	Campbell
" 48	Sept	"	Scott & Reiber	George Reiber	Jacob Boos et al	Walker, Estm'n & Thoms'n
" 36	Mar	"	McCandless	John H Douthett et ux	John Magee	Christie
" 38	"	"	Same	Same	David B Crowe	Puv'n, Mitch'll & Thoms'n
" 21	June	"	J D McJunkin	Melinda Coe	W H Coe	McCandless & Irvine
" 40	Dec	"	Thompson & Son, J H Thomp-	C F Wick	Clay Township	Bowser
" 67	"	"	Scott [son	S H Critchlow adm'r	W C Douthett et al	Thompson & Son
" 69	"	"	J H Thompson & Scott	C M Burnett	Trout Run Oil Co.	J Smullen

Prothonotary's Office, Jan. 14, 1884. M. N. GREER, Prothonotary

My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1884, the result of thirty years' experience as a Seed Grower, will be sent free to all who apply. All my Seed is warranted to be fresh and true to name, so far that should it prove otherwise I agree to refill orders gratis. My collection of vegetable Seed, one of the most extensive to be found in any American Catalogue, is a large part of it of my own growing. As the original introducer of Eclipse Beet, Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, and scores of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

PERSIAN BALM FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, SORE LIPS, AND ALL IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN. HAS NO EQUAL. PRICE 15 & 25 CENTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MARRIED.

WALLACE—BROWN—Jan. 15, 1884, at the Wick House, Butler, Pa., by Rev. W. E. Oller, Mr W. W. Wallace and Miss Minerva Brown. All of Butler county, Pa.

O'CONNOR—SHAW—On Jan. 15, 1884, by Rev Samuel Kerr, Mr. D. L. O'Connor and Miss Anna E. Shaw, both of Mercer county, Pa.

DEATHS.

CUNNINGHAM—In Oakland township, this county, Dec. 11, 1883, Mr. Mitchell Cunningham, aged about 66 years.

WILSON—On Dec. 8th, 1883, at her home in Penn township, Butler county, Pa., Mrs. Sarah Wilson, aged 58 years.

She was a most estimable lady and leaves a husband and six children to mourn their loss.

How happy are you mother now,
Who once went sorrowing here,
But now taste unmingled love
And joy without a tear.

HAYS—On the evening of the 31st of Dec. 1883, at the house of Mr. Samuel Bolton, Connoquenessing township, this county, suddenly, Mrs. Mary Hays, widow of William Hays, late of Lancaster twp., this county, aged 63 years.

Mrs. Hays had removed to and had been living in Kansas for some years past and had returned on a visit to her relatives of this county, Mr. Archibald Stewart, Mr. Samuel Bolton and others, when she was seized with neuralgia of the heart and died very suddenly, as above stated.

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.
Oats 35 to 40 cents.
Corn 60 to 70 cents.
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.
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.

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One of Those Mistakes(?) Which are More Frequent than Profitable.

"Why, my child this is not BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER," said a father to his little daughter, after examining a package she had just brought from the drug store.

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

"I'll go 'round myself and see," was the gentleman's comment, as he donned his coat and hat.

"Why didn't you send me Benson's plaster, instead of this cheap and trashy thing?"

"Why, I—I thought that would suit you just 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! take that thing back and give me my money, I'll get what I want elsewhere."

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HAY-FEVER

Causes no Pain or Dread. Gives Relief at Once. Not a liquid or snuff. Applied with the finger. Thorough treatment will cure.

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If there is a perfectly pure high grade cream tarter baking powder on the market deserving the patronage of a discriminative public, the "BANNER" Baking Powder seems to be such a composition. It was established in the year 1865, and thousands of our very best families throughout the country, who are daily using it, testify to its merits. If you have been using other powders, and had poor success, try a can of "BANNER," and let your experience speak for itself. Each can of "BANNER" Powder contains a measure to use instead of a spoon. A pound can, with the measure and Banner Recipe Book complete, mailed to families on receipt of 60 cents. Address Banner Baking powder, P. O. Box 368, Pittsburgh, Pa., if you annot get it from your grocer.

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FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

containing four large rooms and large kitchen, with cellar under the entire house; a large frame bank barn, a large and commodious frame building, first floor used for wagons and buggies, second floor, with sufficient granary capacity for all possible emergencies, as well as a place for the preservation of machinery and implements used on a farm; also smoke house, henery, oven, and other buildings necessary about a farm house; two excellent springs of never failing water, one of which is used in spring house and the other for watering stock. The school house of the district is one-fourth of a mile and church about one-half a mile or in Butler.

Terms of purchase, cash or portion in hand, with installments yearly for three years, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. For further particulars call at the law office of Charles A. Sullivan, S. W. Cor. Diamond, Butler, Pa. Jan23-3m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made by Chas. T. Creswell, Albert B. Guilbert, Severo Mallet Provost, Henry Cummins and Theo. B. Armstrong on the 14th day of February, 1884, to the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of of certain corporations," approved April 26th 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company No. 2; the charter and object thereof is to construct, maintain and operate lines of telegraph commencing in McKean County, at the state line, on the highway near Foster Brook, running thence through the counties of McKean, Warren, Forest, Clarion, Venango, Armstrong, Butler, Allegheny and Washington, to a point on the State line between Pennsylvania and West Virginia, in the township of Hanover, in Washington county, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements. BIDDLE & WARD, Solicitors. Jan. 23, 3 mo.

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