

BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEBLEY, PROPRIETORS.
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1884.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
GEN. E. S. OSBORNE,
Of Luzerne county.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR JUDGE,
JOHN M. GREER.
(Subject to District Conference.)

FOR CONGRESS,
GEORGE W. FLEGER.
(Subject to District Conference.)

FOR STATE SENATE,
A. L. CAMPBELL.
(Subject to District Conference.)

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN M. LIEGHNER,
JOSEPH HARTMAN.

FOR SHERIFF,
PETER KRAMER,
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM M. SHIRA.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
MICHAEL H. BYERLY.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
REUBEN McELVAIN.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES A. McMARLIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
J. C. BREADEN,
JOHN M. TURNER.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
E. E. MAURHOFF,
L. G. MOORE.

FOR COUNTY CORONER,
WILLIAM CALDWELL.

FOR JUDGE,
Independent Candidate, 17th Judicial District,
HON. E. McJUNKIN,
Butler, Pa.

No paper from this office next week—
Fourth of July week.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION—
to nominate a candidate for President—
meets in Chicago on next Tuesday,
July 8.

THE Conferees for this Congressional
District met in Greenville on Monday
and were in session at this writing,
Tuesday afternoon. The conferees
chosen by Capt. Flegler to represent
him in the conference, for this county,
are John T. Kelly, Alex Mitchell and
W. H. H. Riddle, Esqs.

HON. A. W. TAYLOR, of Indiana
county, this State, is announced in
the Republican papers of that county as
an Independent candidate for Judge of the
same. Indiana county is a separate
Judicial district. The Republicans at
their late primaries nominated Gen.
Harry White for that office. But owing,
we believe, to Gen. White's active and
strong part in politics for many
years past, his nomination is not re-
ceived with general favor by the people
of that county, and hence the bringing
out of an Independent candidate. In
favor of Mr. Taylor it is claimed that
he is and will be free from all party
bias or control in the discharge of the
duties of the office. His age, being one
of the oldest members of the Bar, and
his experience as a lawyer, are also
urged in his favor for election in No-
vember.

Gas the Coming Thing.

The new gas well on the farm of
Mr. Joseph B. Criswell, of Butler tp.,
is one of the strongest yet struck. It
is not two miles from Butler, and is
in a direct line South from town, and
will be standing on the middle of
Main street at the Diamond just
evening. The roar of the gas from the
well is so strong that it also can be
heard here at night. The gas is from
one of the wells being drilled by Mr.
William Reed, of Sewickly, for oil.
But from present appearances, and the
low price of oil, it looks as if gas was
already a more valuable strike to have
than oil. Mr. Reed, from what we
learn, will have no trouble in selling
his well for its gas, or putting it in
good use for fuel.

Visitors.

Hon. James T. Lane, of Davenport,
Iowa, was back to his old home here
last week on a visit to his friends.
Mr. Lane studied law at this place and
was admitted to the Bar here, and sub-
sequently married Miss Reed, a daughter
of Gen. George W. Reed, our respected
fellow citizen. On removing to Iowa
he soon became prominent in his pro-
fession and is now one of the
principal citizens of the flourishing
city of Davenport, that State.

Winfield S. Purviance, Esq., of
Pittsburgh, another former citizen of
this place, was also here last week on
professional business. Mr. Purviance
was born and raised here and his many
friends are always glad to meet him.
In addition to above our town is al-
most daily visited by strangers or peo-
ple from abroad, who are interested in
or come to see our rapid developments
in oil and gas wells near this place.

To the Electors of the 17th Judicial
District, Penn'a., Composed
of the Counties of Butler and
Lawrence.

At the solicitation of many friends
of all political parties, in both counties
of the district, I offer myself as a can-
didate for re-election to the place I now
hold.

I have always during my term on
the bench, earnestly, faithfully, and
honestly tried to do right toward all
men, as far as I could see and know
the right, and this will ever be my aim
and effort.

A careful and just administration of
the laws of the land, as far as I could
learn, interpret and understand them,
with diligent and continuous application,
research and study, has been my sole
desire and ambition while on the Bench;
ever mindful and conscious of the fact
also that in every official act I am out-
bound.

I had been treated with common
fairness and decency when a candidate
for the nomination at the late Republi-
can primary election and been defeated
by an unprejudiced expression of the
Republican electors, I would have will-
ingly retired from the great responsi-
bilities, vexations and burdens of the
judicial office. But the base slanders,
misrepresentations and falsehoods
heaped upon me by a paper purporting
to be one of the Republican party or-
gans, and by a few malicious enemies,
prompted by private and personal
grivances, going up and down the district,
self-respect and consideration for my
relatives and friends, and a conscious-
ness of the rectitude of my private
life, and of the honesty, integrity and
fidelity of every official act of my
term and services on the Bench, lead
me to yield to the earnestly expressed
wishes of many friends of all political
parties and of both counties and impels
me to appeal to the impartial and un-
prejudiced judgment of all the electors
of the district for justice.

I most emphatically say to all elec-
tors and citizens of the two counties
interested that there is not one word of
truth in all the base calumnies circula-
ted against me, and I pronounce the
originators and circulators thereof vile
and malicious slanderers.

I am no violent or blind political
partisan. It is true, yet I have been a
Republican from the organization of the
party, and a supporter of all its essen-
tial and distinctive principles, by con-
tributions and humble personal influ-
ence, but in non-essentials and in local
issues I have always claimed and exer-
cised liberty.

During my whole life, professional
and judicial, I have never taken bribes,
sold justice or myself, wrecked banks
or other men's fortunes, committed pur-
jury, betrayed either public or private
trusts, or squandered in speculation
poor people's livings, or stolen farms, or
spent in any way the money of any one
I did not honestly earn or could not repay.
I have always thought and felt that
judges and jurors, who have to deal
with the lives and liberties, rights and
possessions of men, should be especially
free from all such sins and crimes, as well
as free from all local, political, partisan
or sectarian influences or prejudices.

And in the formation of judicial
districts by the legislature, I have always
thought that there should be no politi-
cal partyism shown or dishonest gerry-
mandering, so as to utilize party ma-
jorities in favor of aspiring political
ringsters or partisans, who were with-
out much higher or better qualifications
than fealty to party to aid them to ju-
dicial places, responsibilities and honors.
The remedy, however, for all evils of
this kind, and where they exist, is
within the easy reach and control of
the honest and intelligent electors of
all such judicial districts.

On account of the false, unjust
and malicious charges enumerated, that
were urged against me at the primary
election referred to, and circulated and
pressed upon the electors at the eleventh
hour, when their refutation was impos-
sible, my friends join me in declaring
that I am not bound by the result of
that election, but that I should, as I
now do, submit myself as a candidate
to the consideration of the honest, just
and intelligent electors of the district,
free from political, partisan, or sectar-
ian partiality or prejudice.

E. McJUNKIN,
President Judge 17th Judicial District.
—No CITIZEN next week.

STOPPING THE DRILL.

Hon. Thos. W. Phillips' Open
Letter.
From Pittsburgh Dispatch of June 28.

DEAR SIR—Had I not been absent
on business I should have responded
sooner to your letter appointing me to
a committee for organizing a movement
to stop drilling for six months. Such
an organization, headed by representa-
tive men, many of whom have been
long and successfully engaged in the
oil business, making so startling a request,
demands careful consideration—more,
I fear, than has been given by some
whose names are appended to the list
you sent me.

I will briefly state some reasons for
not joining a movement so wide
in its range and far-reaching
in its effects. I believe the
movement has done injury to
the oil trade. It has given the impres-
sion that there are vast quantities
of oil under our hills that not only
concerned action but also violent measures
are required to stop the production, in
a time, too, when the field as a whole
is more limited than it has been for
years; when the production has de-
creased in the last two years more than
50,000 barrels per day, and does not at
present exceed the consumption. I
state a fact when I say that a barrel
of oil is intrinsically worth more to-
day than it has been at any time for
three years. Why, then, the present
low price? It is simply due to the ab-
normal condition in which the oil busi-
ness has been placed for years.

And besides, reap this harvest, while
deceiving the world in regard to an un-
limited supply ready to be brought to
the surface. Not only the production,
but the field has become limited. I
venture this statement and chal-
lenge denial, that in all the counties of
Pennsylvania and New York where
oil has been produced in large quanti-
ties, there is not now remaining a spot
half as large as the Bradford field that
is not punctured with dry holes; and
further, that more than seven-eighths
of all the oil of this territory has been
taken out, unless perchance there were
should be a sub-deposit, which does
not seem probable.

But in reply you say stocks, stocks,
too many stocks. There are no more
stocks than are necessary to the healthy
condition of so large a trade, and you
prevent violent fluctuations which you
treat as a natural market. I therefore
take no stock in your stock argument.

The law of supply and demand must
regulate the oil business, as it does all
other industries. This is the natural
law of exchange, and you cannot vio-
late it without incurring its penalty,
more than you can violate with it. Both
are obstructed for a time, but in the end
their demands are inexorable. No
great production, agricultural or mechan-
ical, required by the world can be re-
stricted by such measures as you propose.
I believe that such efforts will only
turn to plague those who try to enforce
a rule in regard to what they have
been true to all past efforts of this
kind, and they have not been few in
the oil business. The disasters that
have followed in the wake of these wild
schemes in the past should be a sufficient
experience for one generation.

A MORE SERIOUS RESULT.
Another, and most serious if not
cruel result, which does not seem to
have been considered by your associa-
tion, is the case of the laborer and me-
chanic. What provision is made for
the employe or what will be reap in
this harvest? If you take into account
the men required to team, to build rigs,
to drill wells, and to pump the same,
together with the employes in the tube
and casing works, in engine and boiler
shops, in tool and rope manufacture,
beside the production of iron, lumber,
and all of the material which the trade is
constantly using, and you will have an
army of workers, 10,000 strong. What
provisions shall be made for these?
While you are enriching yourselves
are these ten thousand workmen to
starve? And what are the manufac-
turers to get for stopping their works?

What interest on their vested capital?
It will require millions to pay these for
lost time and capital and keep many of
them from beggary and want.

Again, the remedy you seek, even if
all right in other respects, could never
be adjusted to the diversified interests
of the producers. Space and time will
not allow me to enter this field of ob-
jection further than to say that existing
contracts in regard to developments,
drainage of territory, equalizing of pro-
duction on adjoining farms, properly
adjusted, all this and more between dif-
ferent classes, rich and poor, debtor and
creditor, can never be accomplished by
your committee or any other. It is to
be presumed that there are none in this
movement who are preparing to en-
force a rig tax, by building many rigs
in advance. I know that many whose
names are on the list before me would
spurn to do this.

CAUSES OF THE DEPRESSION.
One of the chief causes of the present
depression has been the mystery busi-
ness. The papers inform me that the
next meeting of your association will
be in Warren. As the mystery fraud
was first successfully practiced there,
permit me to suggest that existing
measures while in session to effectually
suppress it. It has been this swindle
more than anything else that has driven
outside capitalists from the business.

It has made a legitimate business a
cheat, a deception and a fraud. It has
demoralized a great trade and brought
reproach upon a large class of men en-
gaged in an honorable pursuit. Con-
template it for a moment in all its
hideous proportions; men barricading
derrick, defending them with shot-
guns, bull dogs and pistols; these bush-
whackers are met by an army of scouts
or guerrillas; both classes are preying
upon an innocent and prosperous com-
munity, desolating, financially, thou-
sands of homes. Suppose that all indus-
tries were conducted in this way, and
that deception and fraud were written
as plainly over the gateway of every
business establishment as it is on a bar-
ricaded derrick, how long could society
or government exist? In fact if such
practices as have been mentioned in all
the branches of industry, foreign and
domestic, our present form of govern-
ment would soon yield to anarchy.

It is time, and high time, that this
brigandage should cease. It is not half
so important to stop the drill as it is to
check these land pirates, or send them
to Mackinac to drill for salt water.
I know not how to characterize one of
the resolutions passed by your associa-
tion at Bradford on the 12th inst.,
which reads as follows: "Resolved, that
we shall regard the owners of any
rig, in which a string of tools is swing-
ing on the first day of August next, or
resuming operations before the expira-
tion of the time set, as public and private
enemies;" also placing in "the same
category hardware and supply dealers,
bankers and others giving credit to
such operators;" excepting, of course,
such operators as your inquisitorial
committee shall declare free from court
martial. Did it not occur to those issu-
ing this order that a power higher than
theirs long ago guaranteed to us the
right to life, liberty and the pursuit of
happiness, and that the State is pledged
to protect its citizens in the pursuit
of a legitimate business, when not in-
terfering with the rights of others.

LIKE UNTO COMMUNISM.
For the honor of the oil regions this
resolution should be rescinded. It
savors of conspiracy, of communism
and is an implied threat that your as-
sociation cannot afford to make and
may cause you trouble in the future.
I have no hesitancy in saying that
such a resolution should not be passed
by any class of men engaged in a legiti-
mate industry in a civilized country.

laws of political economy; that it will
not gain the end you seek, but have an
adverse effect; and considering also the
present supply compared with that of
two years ago; that you make no pro-
vision for employes and manufacturers,
and that your object is purely selfish,
and believing that the movement is un-
wise, ill-timed and will be injurious, I would
respectfully decline to become a
member of the committee or to enter
your new enterprise of idleness.

THOS. W. PHILLIPS.
The announcement of Judge Mc-
Junkin, as an independent candidate
for the position he now holds in this
Judicial District, will be seen in this
week's paper.

COMMUNICATED.

The New Court House.

AN "OPINION AS AN OPINION."
MESSRS. EDS.—In last week's Demo-
cratic Herald of this place is an article
headed "New Court House," that is of
more interest to the tax payers of But-
ler county than perhaps any other pub-
lication recently printed. It is given in
the Herald as an "opinion" of Thomas
Robinson, Esq., counsel for the Com-
missioners, and filed with the Commis-
sioners, and on the subject of their pow-
ers and duties relative to the erec-
tion of a new Court House. This may
seem strange to many, at this time,
that an "opinion" is necessary, and
more so, when the Grand Jurors have
just returned on the subject of the new
Court House, at late March and June
terms, and made their recommendations
as the law required by the Commis-
sioners have gone on to this time
acting under the same. But it seems
the action of one of the Grand Jurors,
that of June term, don't they would
jump, and after two successive Grand
Jurors have acted on the subject of the
new Court House, at late March and
June terms, and made their recommenda-
tions as the law required by the Com-
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cessive Grand Jurors have acted on the
subject of the new Court House, at late
March and June terms, and made their
recommendations as the law required by
the Commissioners have gone on to this
time acting under the same. But it seems
the action of one of the Grand Jurors,
that of June term, don't they would
jump, and after two successive Grand
Jurors have acted on the subject of the
new Court House, at late March and
June terms, and made their recommenda-
tions as the law required by the Com-
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acting under the same.

NEW COURT HOUSE.

From Herald of June 25.]
"Thomas Robinson, Esq., counsel to
the Commissioners, has filed with the
Commissioners an opinion in regard to
the powers and duties of said officers
relating to the erection of a new Court
House. The opinion refers to Sec. 10,
of the act of 1834, which says:—'That
the Commissioners of the County of
any county, having first obtained the
approval of two successive grand juries
and of the Court of Quarter Sessions
of such county, to cause to be erected at
the seat of justice thereof, when occasion
may require, such building or buildings
as may be necessary for the reception and
safe keeping of the records and other
papers in charge of such officers; &c. Sec-
tion 11 of same act provides as follows:
'That it shall be the duty of the Com-
missioners of every county to keep and
maintain the public buildings aforesaid
of the county in suitable order and re-
pair; and it shall be lawful for them,
when necessary, having first obtained
the approval of the grand jury and the
Court of Quarter Sessions of the county,
to alter, add to, or enlarge such build-
ings.'—The question arises, under
which of these sections are the Commis-
sioners authorized to act? In case of
a new county, where no buildings
have been erected, two grand juries
must decide as to what buildings are
necessary; and also in case of old
counties, where additional buildings
should be erected; and no doubt, where
the public buildings have become dilap-
idated or too small to accommodate
the officers, and it becomes a question
whether they should be repaired, en-
larged, torn down and entirely new
edifice erected, two grand juries should
approve new erections as this is the
spirit if not the letter of the law.
Mr. Robinson gives as his opinion that
under the first clause of the 11th Sec-
tion, which makes it the duty of the
Commissioners 'to keep and maintain
public buildings in suitable and con-
venient order and repair,' that the
Commissioners have the authority to
rebuild or alter buildings without the
intervention of either the Court or
grand jury. On several previous occa-
sions grand juries have recommended
the enlargement of public buildings;
and this, with the fact that the whole
question has been submitted to the
grand jury at March sessions—passed
upon by that body, and approved by
the Court, the action of the grand jury
at June sessions was entirely unneces-
sary and not demanded by the provi-
sions of the law referred to. We re-
gard the opinion as given by Mr. Rob-
inson to be correct, and that the Com-
missioners have full power to proceed
with the erection of suitable and pub-
lic buildings."

As the editor of the Herald closes in
the above by saying he thinks the edi-
tor of the Eagle is right, we would like
to join in the "opinion" of two such
able lawyers on this question. But
what is the point decided by this "opin-
ion" of the counsel of the Commis-
sioners. First, it is that only one Grand
jury need act in the matter. But the
law requires two successive Grand
juries to act, which has already been
done. But this law is now attempted
to be ignored, by the absurd argu-
ment that the 10th section of
of the law, above quoted, don't apply,
and that only the first clause of the
11th section of the act of 1834 does
apply now to our new Court House re-
building. In other words, Mr. Rob-
inson gives it as his "opinion," and puts
it "on file" too, that under the said
clause our present Court House ques-
tion is merely one of keeping the old
building "in suitable order and repair."
In other words, that the old Court
House was not actually burned down,
and no parts of it were actually torn
down, by order of the Commissioners,
but that all this was merely done under
the clause of "keeping in good order
and repair." Surely this is a new and
marvelous kind of way to keep in order
and repair a building now razed down
to the very foundation stones. If it
had been treated as a question of only
repairing from the time of the fire, last
December, why were the acts of the
two Grand Juries granted, and why
the Courts and Jurors' approval wait-
ed for? If it were not the immediate
cause of it, that it is contrary to the

"repair" that was needed—if only
necessary for the Commissioners to act
under the first clause of the 11th section
of the law, why was Mr. Robinson
quiet to the present time, and why the
work that the Commissioners have al-
ready had done? But the question is
simply too absurd for further notice.
Questions under both sections of the
law have already been before the Su-
preme Court, and that tribunal has de-
cided, that the 10th section of the act
of 1834, "is not confined to the case of
new counties only," and that, "there-
fore the appropriation of the Court au-
thorized by two successive Grand Juries
is necessary to authorize the rebuilding
of a Court House;" see 6 Watts, page
229, and 3 Barr, 202.

If we are not "rebuilding" a Court
House it would be hard to tell what
we are doing. Many would like to
look on it in the light of merely putting
the old building "in convenient order
and repair," but the end will probably
inform them that the said "repairing"
commenced under at the very ground.
And, in conclusion, why this effort to
ignore the Courts and the acts of the two
grand juries? What the necessity?
What the object? The Court and
juries are the organs of the law, and
the people. Who has a right to set aside
their acts? No board of Commis-
sioners could possibly listen to any such
advice. What we want is a new
Court House and that as soon as pos-
sible. We know nothing to prevent
the Commissioners from going ahead
and instituting in the interests of the
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