

THE CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEELEY, PROPRIETORS.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1887.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,
OLIVER C. REDIC.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
JOHN D. HARRISON.

REGISTER & RECORDER,
H. ALFRED AYRES.

FOR TREASURER,
AMOS SEATON.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
A. J. HUTCHISON,
B. M. DUNCAN.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
REUBEN McELVAIN.

FOR AUDITORS,
ROBERT A. KINZER,
ISAAC S. P. DEWOLFE.

FOR CORONER,
ALEXANDER STOREY.

James C. Brown, Esq., editor of the

Advocate Argus, Greenville, Pa.,

editor of the

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph, were

among the numerous outsiders who

paid Butler a visit during this week.

Hon. Charles McCandless and

Porter W. Lowry, Esq. returned

home Monday last from their camp-

ing and fishing trip to Lake Mus-

koka, Canada. They had some nar-

rowed, and some trout, and

but look brown as nuts and all the

better for the tour. Muskoka is 400

miles north of Butler.

The Washington, Pa., Daily Re-

porter entered upon its twelfth year

on the 5th inst. This is a longer ex-

istence than dailies started in some

country towns started and speaks as

well for the success of its enterprising

proprietors as for the growing pros-

perity of "Little Washington."

During the late heated term, for

the past month or so, very few of our

subscribers ventured to Butler or

to pay their subscription accounts, as

we know they would like to have

done. But the weather beginning

to cool off now we have had a

call from some of them, and are

looking for many more between this

and the coming September term of

Court, commencing Monday, Sept. 5.

Mr. J. C. Brittain, of Greenville,

Pa., an accomplished artist in crayon

painting, has been visiting Butler

with a view of doing some work here.

Specimens of the pictures he can

make—pure crayon—can be seen in the

show windows of the Pease store.

Any of our citizens desiring a picture

of themselves or friends would do well

to call on Mr. Brittain. His pictures

are much admired and he makes

them at very low rates.

Now that the fact of Henry M.

Stanley's safety is beyond all ques-

tion, the whole civilized world is re-

joicing over it. Mr. Stanley never had

so good a proof of the world's

appreciation of his worth as he now

has, or will have when he hears the

news, in its rejoicing that he is not

dead—that he still lives to labor in

the cause of mankind and the advance

of commerce. He is one of the heroes

who has won imperishable fame with-

out inflicting wrong of any kind on

his fellow creatures. Like Columbus,

Americus and Sebastian Cabott,

Stanley has opened a conduit to

commerce. He cannot perhaps be

rated as a discoverer, though he has

revealed many new things in the

land of Africa never known before, but

he did more than either of the great

navigators referred to, in developing

a land which other men before him

only saw as a hunting ground for

slaves or wild beasts. It is this

which endears Mr. Stanley to man-

kind, and which makes them rejoice

now that he still lives.

The Plate Glass Works.

A visit to the new Plate Glass

Works erected here is necessary in

order to obtain a full conception of

their extent and magnitude. There

are many glass works in this country

and various kinds but there are but

few plate glass works. And this

one here, which makes plate glass

only, is said to be one of four or five

in the United States, and is one of

the very largest of them. The

processes now, now about com-

pleted, cover from four to five acres

of ground.

It is worth a visit to these works

to witness and learn of the materials

used and the process of making plate

glass. Sand, lime, soda and various

chemical and other materials are used.

The sand, an important item, is

brought away from the State of Mis-

souri, where a superior kind can be

obtained. The different processes in

mixing and preparing these materi-

als before going into the great hot

ovens for melting, and the cooling,

finishing and other processes after the

ovens, are all points of interest and

instruction.

These works are a great credit to

the builders and will be a great ben-

efit to Butler. Several Pittsburgh

capitalists are interested in them. The

number of laborers employed in and

about them; the buildings required

for them to live in; the natural gas

that the works will consume; there

with other things make these works

give our place a large increase of

trade and business, as well as of pop-

ulation. Some large plates have

already been made, and in a few weeks

the best of finished plate glass, of the

largest size, will be ready for the

numerous orders already received by

the company. The make is said to be

equal to the best French plate glass

that not long since was such a

costly article to obtain in this coun-

District Nominations.

We are pleased to find the fol-

lowing in Republican papers of this

Congressional district, by which it

will be seen our efforts to bring about

a change in the manner of nomina-

ting candidates, are receiving atten-

tion and being endorsed in the other

counties of the district.

The Beaver, Pa. Times, of the 4th

inst. has the following to say:

Mr. Negley, of the Butler Citizen,

in several elaborate articles, urges

the abolition of the conference system,

and the substitution of some other

more satisfactory mode in the selec-

tion of candidates for Congress, in

this now newly formed Congressional

district. He says that Mercer has

already moved for a change; Butler

is ready to move also; and that the

co-operation of Beaver and Lawrence

only is wanted to secure District

Conference, in which the whole mat-

ter can be thoroughly considered.

There are serious drawbacks, it must

be confessed, to the Conference system

that has so long been in vogue; and

if a plan can be devised by which

nomination can be made more sat-

isfactory, more expeditious, more sat-

isfactory to the voters, and less costly

to the candidates, the time spent by

committees from the respective coun-

ties would be well spent in the effort

to find out and elaborate such plan.

Elsewhere this week we reproduce

from the Butler Citizen, timely arti-

cles in regard to the proposed

change in making Congressional

nominations. It will be seen that

Bro. Negley favors the Popular Vote

system over the Delegate system, and

and feel convinced that the popular

system is the one to be preferred, for

the reason that it is the fairest and

most in keeping with the spirit of our

government, which is essentially

popular in its nature. The

delegate system would be simply the

conference system on an enlarged scale

—at least it could be so made—and

we want to get as far away from the

latter system as possible. By the

popular vote the fittest will survive,

and that is as it should be in a pop-

ular government. We commend the

article in question to the careful con-

sideration of all concerned.—Green-

valley Valley News, Aug. 5.

From the above we are encour-

aged to believe that all the counties

will appoint Committees, to meet

and confer on the subject. Lawrence

county is the only one from which we

have noticed no expression in the

press, but we have no doubt her Re-

publican County Committee will act

in due time. The Chairman of this

county will announce his committee

in a short time. The earlier there

is a meeting of the committees the

better. And now having said all we

have to say on the subject we leave

the matter to their hands.

Adoption of the Constitution.

The adoption of the National Con-

stitution, which is soon to be cele-

brated at Philadelphia, was one of

the most important events in our

history. The origin of that great

act instrument dates back to the

very earliest stage of our colonial

existence. There were originally

three different forms of Government

in the colonies, the Royal, the Propri-

etary and the Royal. These were

changed with the changing con-

ditions of the colonies, but during

their continuance, and operating as

they did upon a people so widely

separated in habits and manners as

the Colonies of New England, the

Cavaliers of Virginia and Quakers

of Pennsylvania, they produced di-

versities in legislation which it was

difficult to reconcile and harmonize

at later periods.

Common dangers and mutual in-

terests rendered necessary some sort

of union. The first league was the

United Colonies of New England,

formed in 1643. This lasted forty

years, and it was not until the

first Congress of the thirteen States

assembled in Philadelphia. It was

this body that formulated and issued

the Declaration of Independence. In

November, 1777, Congress agreed

upon the celebrated Articles of Con-

ederation, which lasted until the

termination of the Revolution and

the adoption of the Constitution in

1788.

The defects in the old Articles

were numerous, and the demands for

reform were pressing and impera-

tive.

Gen. Washington led off in a move-

ment having for its purpose an in-

soluble union of the States under

one Federal head. This culminated

in the convention of delegates from

twelve States in 1787, which met

in Philadelphia and adopted the

present Constitution. It was on Mon-

day, September 17, 1787, that the

convention was enabled to pass a

resolution to lay the completed in-

strument before the Congress assem-

bled in Congress assembled, and to

recommend that it should afterwards

be submitted to a Convention of

Delegates chosen in each State by

the people thereof, for their assent

and ratification. The terms of this

resolution were complied with, and

a letter addressed by the convention

to the old Congress, bearing even date

with the resolution. Eleven days

thereafter the Congress unanimously

ratified the instrument, and the