

THE CITIZEN.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

COAL famine in the East, and wood

famine in the West—and yet this is

a land of mines and forests.

CONGRESS is opposed to one cent

postage, but Congressmen enjoy the

franking privilege with much pleasure.

BOOKS, alias Maxwell, the convicted

murderer of Frellar, at St. Louis,

continues his efforts to show that his

death sentence is illegal.

STRAVE will be with us in a few

weeks, and already merchants are pre-

paring to receive the goods made for

war at that time.

By a majority of ninety the lower

house of the Massachusetts legislature

has voted to let the people of the Bay

State say whether they want prohibition.

If any working man in this country

wants to work for free trade

wages he can board a steamer at New

York and reach the "old country" in

a few days. Not many try this.

Tux desire to purify the dramatic

stage is spreading in all directions,

and advocates in some of the

best people in the country. A res-

toration of the legitimate drama is

now demanded.

Ten proposed change of the day

for inaugurating the President of the

United States may also result in mak-

ing a similar change in the inaugura-

tion day of the Governor of Pennsylv-

ania, from mid-winter to a period

in the spring of the year or early fall.

SEVEN Common Pleas Judges will

be elected in Pennsylvania this year

outside of Philadelphia. The dis-

tricts are Venango, Clinton, Lycom-

ing, Lehigh, Susquehanna, Franklin

and Tioga. All the present incum-

bents want another term.

GROVER ought to sign Senator

Quay's bill increasing the rate of pen-

sions for deafness. Grover has been

so long appealed to by old soldiers

without his apparent hearing that he

ought to have a warm appreciation of

penal deafness.

Tax reductions for petroleum and

sugar are said to be controlled by the

same capitalists, organized in two

separate companies, which have ab-

sorbed nine-tenths of all the establish-

ments in this line of business, and

can now dictate prices to suit their

own greed for gain.

In cities and towns where natural

gas is used, the destruction of prop-

erty by its too careless handling is

putting insurance companies on their

guard in taking risks. Pittsburg is

experiencing this just now, and will

continue to do so, as great fire like

those which occurred there laid some

of its most valuable property in ashes

—

PROSPECTS of an exodus of colored

men in the South, is a movement to

Mexico, producing some singular

effects. The fashion has been in the

South, to lay all the blame for the

section has ever suffered, and still

refers to the colored race. Now that

these people propose to leave a

locality where they are alleged to be

a nuisance, the cry goes up that they

are ingrates for deserting the land of

their birth.

The Republicans of Pittsburg are

making arrangements for a celebra-

tion in that city, on Feb. 23, commem-

orating the birthday of the Republican

party. The first National meeting,

which may be said as giving a Na-

tional character to the party, was

held in La Fayette Hall, Pittsburg,

Feb. 22, 1856. General John C.

Fremont was then and there nomi-

nated as the first Republican candi-

diate for President and quite appropri-

ately he has been invited to be present

and preside at the celebration. Many

of the living public men who took

part in that first Convention are

expected to be present, and taken

together it will be a most notable

occasion, as revivifying the memories

of the past and marking the progress

and trials of the party as well as the

benefits it has conferred upon the

country.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska

has made an interpretation of the

law fixing the liability of liquor sell-

ers which is likely to add enormously

to the difficulty which saloon keep-

ers have experienced in securing bonds

for their business. It is in effect, that

not only are saloon keepers respon-

sible for damages caused by a man

who drunkenness they have con-

tributed by selling liquor to him, but

that their sureties are equally respon-

sible also, and that their responsibility

continues so long as a man is in-

expedited for work by reason of his

drunkenness. The liability thus im-

posed is so far-reaching that it almost

constitutes a lien upon the property

of a man who is surety for a saloon

keeper, and it will doubtless result in

a marked decrease in the liquor sell-

ing resorts in that State.—*Butler's*

Journal.

—

A singular notion, says the *Der-*

rick, prevails in some quarters that

the burning of gas absolutely con-

sumes or annihilates the substance

and for that reason no due is neces-

sary from a natural gas fire. It would

be well for all such persons to remem-

ber that the gas changes form merely

by the process of combustion, that

from fuel gas there is given of car-

bonic acid, and other gases which are

destructive to health if permitted to

accumulate in a room. Good ventila-

tion is essential to health at all

times and is none the less so because

gas of any kind is used as fuel.

REPUBLICAN BOROUGHS ELECTION.

The Republican voters of the bor-

ough of Butler are requested to meet

at their respective places of voting

on Tuesday, February 13, 1888, be-

tween the hours of 4 and 6 and 7 and

9 o'clock P. M. to choose by ballot the

following officers, to be elected by

each ward, viz:

In the First Ward, three members

of the Town Council, one for 1 year

one for 2 years, and one for 3 years;

Three School Directors, one for 1

year, one for 2 years, and one for 3

years; One ward assessor; one Judge

of Election; and one Inspector of

Election. In the Second Ward, Two mem-

bers of Town Council, one for 2 years

and one for 3 years; one school direc-

tor for 3 years; one ward assessor;

one Judge of election; one Inspector

of election.

In the Third Ward, one school di-

rector, ward assessor, one Judge of

election, one Inspector of election.

They will also, at the same time

and place, vote for one person for

Burgess; one person for Assistant

Burgess; one person for Tax Collec-

tor; one person for High Constable;

two persons for Burrough Constable;

one person for Overseer of Poor; one

person for Burrough Auditor.

The Judges of election of the sev-

eral wards shall meet at the Court

House, on Wednesday morning, at 9

o'clock, to cast up the votes of the

several wards and declare the result;

and the persons having the highest

number of votes for the respective of-

fices shall be placed on the ticket

to be placed on the ticket with the

several wards, to be supported by the

people at the election.

Let great care be taken that the

rules governing such elections be ob-

served.

JAMES B. MATES,

JAMES SHANER, JR.,

W. C. THOMPSON,

Committee of the several wards.

Fiftieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A large

number of resolutions and petitions

were presented and appropriately re-

ported. The Committee on Education

reported adversely upon Senator

Beck's proposition to reduce letter

postage to one cent, and the report

was placed upon the calendar after

some discussion. The Senate then

took up the Blair Education bill and

Mr. Morgan spoke in opposition to it.

"Such unlimited, unrestricted, un-

guarded, unjust powers, backed with

such untold millions of money as this

bill conferred upon the Secretary of

the Interior," he said, "is not a

charter for the school but a charter

for a mere clerk of the President."

Mr. Blair spoke in defense of the

bill and Mr. Evans announced his

intention to speak upon it tomorrow.

Bills were introduced in the Senate

as follows:

By Senator Paddock—Directing

the Secretary of the Treasury to

purchase sites and cause to be erect-

ed public buildings for the exclusive

use of post-offices in all towns where

the postal receipts for the three pre-

ceding years have exceeded \$10,000

per annum. The cost of the site and

building in any town is not to exceed

the aggregate gross postal receipts

for three years. All towns having

first-class post-offices are excluded

from the operations of this bill.

By Senator Culum—The bill in-

troduced in the House by Representa-

tive Henderson, of Illinois, for the

construction of the Hennepin Canal

and appropriating \$500,000, therefor.

By Senator Sherman—making pen-

sions at the following rates to persons

in the military or naval service of the

United States confined in Confed-

erate prisons: Those confined more

than two and less than six months,

belonging to six cents per month to

ten cents per month; those confined

more than six months, three cents

per month; twelve months or more,

a total pension. It also grants an

allowance of \$2 per day to prisoners

of war for each day confined.

By Senator Ingalls—Increasing to

\$30 per month the pension for loss

of an eye, by \$35 for loss of a hand

or foot, to \$40 for loss of an arm

or leg, to \$45 for loss of an arm

within six inches of the elbow or a

leg within eight inches of the hip-

joint. Also, granting a pension at the

rate of \$8 per month to all persons

who served not less than sixty days

in the late war, and increasing all

soldiers' pensions by \$3 per month to

the amount. The pension of minor

children is increased to \$5 per month,

and the Arrerars of Pension act is

repealed.

—

Congress is slow to propose, and

the States even slower to ratify

amendments to the Constitution, but

the one about to be reported to the

House changing the time of the an-

nuual meeting of Congress to the first

Monday in January—making such

change as will be made on Decem-

ber 31 instead of March 4, has so much