

THE CITIZEN.

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

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FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1888.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.—FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT.

JAMES T. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia.

COUNTY.—CONGRESS.

NEWTON LEWIS, Esq., of Butler.

STATE SENATE.

DR. J. B. SHAWLER, of Millerton.

ASSEMBLY.

ERIN BOOGES, of Zelienople.

JOSEPH THOMAS, Jr., of Karna City.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

W. FOWLER CAMPBELL, of Fairview twp.

The letter of Mr. Blaine from Paris, found in another place, settles all question as to his position. He cannot accept a nomination for the Presidency under any circumstances and gives his reasons therefor. Nothing but the Convention being unable to agree upon any other man would seem now to justify the use of his name in any way.

Why is it that when storms and winds come public buildings suffer more than private ones? Scarcely a wind storm occurs but the roofs of court houses, school houses and churches are reported as faring the worst. The only explanation that can be given is, that they are not built with the care that they ought to be, and this probably because of the fact that the public's back is supposed to be broad enough to stand frequent repairs.

W. L. Scott, millionaire Congressman from the Erie district and President Cleveland's right bower, who has declared himself a deadly enemy to the industries and the working classes of our country, and who came out of the recent tariff discussion with somewhat the reputation of a scold, is still good enough to boss a Pennsylvania Democratic convention. He had complete control at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and an endorsement of the President's Free Trade message was put through almost without opposition.

Notice to Delegates.

The district convention, to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention, will be held in New Castle, Pa., on next Tuesday, June 5, at one o'clock, p. m. The delegates from the different sub-districts of Butler County to the same will please take notice to above.

The train on the Pittsburgh and Western road that leaves Butler at 8 o'clock in the morning is the only one that makes close connection at Cullery for New Castle, and will therefore be the train for delegates to take in order to be in New Castle in time for the meeting of district convention. A return train leaves New Castle at 5 in the evening and it is supposed the work of the convention will be over in time to enable delegates to return on same day by the same. The above is stated for the benefit of the delegates, particularly those leaving here or along the route of the P. and W. Railroad.

To Elect This Fall.

The death of Auditor General Norris makes a vacancy in that office that under the law must be filled by an election this fall. The death taking place three months before a general election the law requires the succession to the office to be filled by an appointment by the Governor, however, was necessary to fill the vacancy during the remainder of the year and until the first Monday of May 1889, almost a year.

Governor Bevier, it will be seen, has appointed the Chief Clerk in the office, Col. Thomas MacCannan, to fill the vacancy. Just how the nomination is to be made for a regular successor in the office we cannot as yet state, but are of the opinion that the late State Republican convention will either have to re-assemble or a new one be provided for. There would probably be no serious objection to the re-assembling of the late convention, which would seem a more proper manner of naming the next candidate than if the State Central Committee should undertake to name the candidate.

The Memorial Sermon.

For some years past the Grand Army Post of this place has had religious services on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day, the chief feature of which was the preaching of a sermon to them by one of our ministers. This year they chose Dr. D. R. Roth of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of this place to perform that duty. The Rev. Roth well performed it, was attested by the hearty congratulations, handshaking and thanks extended him by the veterans at the close of his sermon. He took his text from Jeremiah's chapter 11, verse 50.

"Ye that have escaped the sword, go away, not still, remember the Lord."

The application of the text to the occasion was not only fitting but made a sermon which was highly appreciated, eloquent and commanding very general praise. The church, English Lutheran, was crowded to excess, in fact many not being able to get within its walls. It was finely decorated for the occasion. Five national colors were shown up around the pulpit, two of the flags crossing in front of the chancel railings. Some fine palm trees, lilies, and bouquets of garden and wild flowers, were on or around the altar and pulpit. And, more conspicuous than all, in larger and brighter letters, was the word, "Welcome", which extended across and in front of the pulpit and which made all feel at home.

Taken altogether this Memorial Day service and sermon on Sunday, May 27, 1888, surpassed any yet held in this place, and to say that all felt benefitted by them is but to express the general opinion.

Randall's Great Speech on the Mills' Tariff Bill.

Below we give the principal points of the speech in Congress made by Hon. Samuel J. Randall against the Cleveland-Mills tariff bill there pending. Mr. Randall is a Democrat, a life-long one, and has held important stations in his party. His opinions are therefore the opinions of a Democrat, Democrat answering the arguments of Democrats. It is not a Republican replying to Democrats, but one of their oldest and ablest men replying to his old party friends. Who has changed? Surely not Mr. Randall. For he shows that he stands where he always stood on the question of protection to American labor and our industries. But his party has, or rather is trying to change and to read him out of its folds. He takes the right view of matters, the same as Republicans hold, and coming from him should open the eyes of all Democrats who are being misled on this important question of the tariff.

He opened his speech by discussing the President's position on the tariff, and mentioning the remedy he (Randall) proposed: The Democratic convention of 1884 declared that internal revenue was a war tax, and this declaration, taken in connection with other declarations of the platform, clearly established the fact that the opinion of the convention was that some of the internal revenue taxes should first go, and that they should all go even if a sufficient sum was realized from custom house taxes to meet the expenses of the Government, economically administered. The country was practically in such condition now, and the true response to the declaration was that the repeal of the internal revenue taxes to the extent proposed by his bill. He favored, as he had always done, a total repeal of the internal revenue taxes. [Applause.] In the bill which he introduced he proposed to sweep all these taxes from the statute books except a tax of 50 cents on whiskey, and he would transfer the collection of that tax to the custom officials, if that was found practicable. With Albert Gallatin, he regarded excise taxes as offensive to the genius of the people, tolerated only as a measure of emergency, and as soon as the occasion for them had passed away, they should cease to exist.

Mr. Randall here entered into an explanation of the principles upon which his bill had been constructed, and stated distinctly that if it could be made to appear in any case that the measure he had proposed conferred more protection than was needed to cover the cost of production, he was ready to lower it. If in any instance the rate was too low to cover the cost of production, the monopolies existed without the tariff. The Standard Oil Trust, the Whisky Trust and the Cottonseed Oil Trust and others that could mention—the greatest trusts in the whole country—were not protected by the tariff. He was for the protection of labor—not in one State, but in all. He was for the protection and maintenance of that industrial system that allowed to labor a larger proportionate share of its products than was realized in any other country or under any other system.

He then proceeded to a criticism of the committee bill as follows: A declared purpose of this bill is to secure "free raw material to stimulate manufacturers." In execution of this idea the bill places in the free list a large number of articles which are really unnecessary, the bill itself having been passed by the Senate, and what might be called raw materials. The bill not only makes so-called "trade material" free, but places on the free list the manufactured products of these materials. Thus the manufacture of such articles is made impossible in this country, except by reducing American labor to a worse condition than that of labor in Europe. In other words, the bill leaves or makes dutiable the raw material and puts on the free list the articles manufactured from it, thus not only placing a insurmountable barrier in the way of making such articles here, but actually protecting the foreign manufacturer and labor against our own, and imposing for their benefit a burden upon the consumer in this country.

In some cases the difference between the duty imposed by the bill on the so-called raw materials and the articles made from them is so small as to destroy our industries entirely upon the condition of leveling the wages of home labor to that of Europe. It was so in the case of steel and steel lead, which is made, and iron and steel, and steel rails. Such legislation would leave the ore in the mines, or the pig iron in the smelting works, or the pig iron to rust at the furnaces, while foreigners would supply our market with these manufactured products.

Instead of the bill reducing customs revenue \$54,000,000, as was claimed, it would be fair to estimate that its effect would be to largely increase the revenue instead of reducing it, while the amount of material wealth it would destroy is incalculable.

Those supporting the bill hold themselves up as the champions of the farmer, while they take from him the protective duties on wool, hemp, fax, meat, vegetables, etc. And what do they give him in return? They profess to give the manufacturer better terms than he now has. If this bill here is the farmer to be benefited, or whence does he get compensation for the loss of his industry? Much has been said about removing taxes on necessities and imposing taxes on luxuries. What does this bill propose? It gives free olive oil to the epicure and taxes castor oil 97 per cent; it gives free tin plates to the Standard Oil Company and the great meat-canning monopolies, and imposes a duty of 100 per cent. on rice; it gives the Sugar Trust free bone black and prohibits prohibitory duties on grocery grades of sugar; it imposes a duty of 40 per cent. on the "poor man's" blanket and only 30 per cent. for the Axminster carpet of the rich. It admits free the fine animals imported by the gentlemen of the turf and makes free the paintings and statuary of the railway millionaires and coal barons.

Were it possible for every voter of the Republic to see for himself the condition and recompence of labor in Europe, the party of free trade in the United States would not receive the support of one wage-worker between the two oceans!—Blaine's Letter.

Mr. Allen lectured here over a year ago and it was safe to say that a more popular lecturer never addressed a Butler audience. The administration will be free but a collection will be taken up which it is hoped will be very generous—commensurate with the abilities of the speaker.

Mr. Randall said he visited to no man on his side of the House in his desire for continued Democratic control in the administration of the Federal Government. He did not believe the adoption of the committee's bill would make such a result certain, and he added: "I cannot be coerced into any particular action upon particular action upon economic questions by the direction of party caucus. The

period of political caucus has departed, never to return, and yet we should concur and have unity, if possible." In these matters he spoke only for himself. "My convictions on the tariff are strong and founded, as I think, upon principle and upon information and comprehension of the subject. When anyone here enters upon the task of invoking caucus power or other modes of coercion, I can only say to him, if he acts with a good purpose; that it will prove a fruitless undertaking; or if with ill motive, then I assign him to all the contempt which such self-constituted superciliousness deserves."

Before Mr. Randall had finished his speech his time had expired, when the pitiful scene was presented of Mr. Mills objecting to allowing him additional time. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Breckinridge, who were to speak after him, volunteered to allow him fifteen minutes of their time, when he concluded this terrible lashing of British supporters in preference to America.

Butler County S. S. Convention. The eleventh annual convention of the Butler County S. S. Association met at Millerton on June 4, 5, and the first session opening Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All Sabbath school workers are invited to take part. The schools should send delegates with reports and money at the rate of one-half cent per member to pay the State apportionment, etc. Excursion rates on the railroad. Entertainment free, for which address H. J. Hoyt, Barnhart's Mills. By the removal of the Secretary from the county, vice-presidents of townships and boroughs and superintendents of schools will please send reports to Butler, Mercer, Empleton, and Parker City, which added very much to the happiness and pleasure in all the exercises of the day. "The women will soon get a vote," for they can always prepare a good dinner for the birthday parties, and perhaps they would do likewise.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

Response, Rev. J. R. Coulter. Address—Methods of Bible Study, Rev. D. Becker. Question of questions to be answered at next session.

SECOND SESSION—TUESDAY, 9 A. M. Fifteen minutes devotional exercises led by the President.

Address of welcome, Rev. Eli Miller.

Topic—True aim of Sabbath-school teaching, Rev. Frank Prosser.

Topic—The relation of the Church to children, Rev. J. H. Wright.

Topic—How to secure an increased attendance at the Sabbath school, Rev. J. H. Breden.

Question box opened.

THIRD SESSION—TUESDAY, 2 P. M. Fifteen minutes devotional exercises.

Addresses to children—10 minutes each—Rev. Alex. Kilpatrick, John H. Sutton, Jas. M. Gilbreath.

Topic—What are the best methods to promote early conversion of Sabbath school scholars? Rev. B. F. Wade.

Topic—Duty of parents to the Sabbath school, Rev. W. D. Brandon.

Topic—Question box opened.

FOURTH SESSION—TUESDAY, 7 P. M. Address—Rev. C. V. Mitchell, D. of Pittsburg.

Topic—Question box opened.

FIFTH SESSION—WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M. Fifteen minutes devotional exercises.

Topic—True aim of Sabbath-school teaching, Rev. Frank Prosser.

Topic—How to secure an increased attendance at the Sabbath school, Rev. J. H. Breden.

Question box opened.

TOPIC—Temperance work in the Sabbath school—10 minute speeches, Rev. J. H. Marshall, Rev. E. C. Hughes, Jas. W. Orr.

Topic—How to interest scholars in Mission work? Rev. A. B. C. McFarland.

SIXTH SESSION—WEDNESDAY, 2 P. M. Fifteen minutes devotional exercises.

Topic—How shall thorough preparatory training on the part of the Sabbath-school teacher be secured?

Rev. S. T. Merritt.

Topic—Place and value of black-board exercise in the Sabbath school, W. G. Russell.

REV. S. H. NESBITT, D. D. Pres. H. S. DAUBENSPeCK, Secy. pro tem.

Resolutions of the Vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church on the Death of Jacob Ziegler.

Resolved, That by the death of Hon. Jacob Ziegler, Vestryman and Senior Warden of this parish, this church has lost a highly valued officer and one of its most zealous and useful members. We, who though young and labor was devoted to its best interests, and whose life was in accord with the faith which he professed.

Colonel A. Wilson Norris, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, who has been ill with nervous prostration for several weeks past, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Monday, June 4, 1888, at the age of 75. He was born in 1813, graduated at Princeton in 1831, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature in 1836, and served with distinction until he was discharged in July, 1865. He graduated at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, practised law in Philadelphia until 1872, when he was appointed to the bench. In 1873 he became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1876 was elected to the Supreme Court. He was re-elected in 1880, and in 1883 was appointed Auditor General. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association.

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