THE CITIZEN.

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

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FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.
FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT.
JAMES T. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia.

COUNTY.
CONGRESS.
CHARLES C. TOWNSEND, of Beaver County.

STATE SENATE.
DR J. B. SHOWALTER, of Millerstown.

ASSEMBLY.
R. IRWIN BOGGS, of Zelienople.
JOSEPH THOMAS, JR., of Karns City.

JURY COMMISSIONER.
W. FOWLER CAMPBELL, of Fairview twp.

ELECTION--1888

THE GREAT CONTEST AT HAND.

The Citizen for 50 Cents, During the Campaign, and until its Close.

The great Presidential Campaign is on hand; and the people should be well posted on the questions that will surely come before them for decision at the polls this fall.

The CITIZEN intends to be alive and abreast in giving what now promises to be the most important and exciting election yet taken place in our Nation.

It will be sent for the small sum of 50 *cents*, from now to, say the first of December, six months or more, as a campaign paper. Send in names, either single or in clubs, with postoffice address, at once, and we will promise you all the political news.

Present subscribers in arrears who pay up will receive the paper for the same length of time for the same sum. Address,

J. H. NEGLEY,
Editor CITIZEN, Butler, Pa.

THERE are 820 delegates in the Chicago Convention, making 411 a majority necessary to make a nomination.

THE mother of General Sheridan died at her home in Ohio last week. The General himself is improving in health.

IT is calculated that it will take four days to do the work of the Chicago Republican National Convention. This will end with to day, Friday.

—We are invited to be present at the reunion of the 105th Pennsylvania Regiment at Gettysburg, and the dedication of that Regiment's monument on the grounds on Monday, July 2d, 1888.

—Who Was It? The Pittsburg *Com-Gazette's* correspondent from Chicago, of Monday last, says of a delegate as follows: "One delegate from a county adjoining Allegheny promised ten friends to secure them tickets, and on the strength of this they came to Chicago. He can get but three tickets, despite the most soul-stirring appeals, and now he has seven enemies upon his hands, where before to-night he had seven friends."

IN the early days of the Republic nominations for the Presidency were made by members of Congress, who named the candidates for their different parties to support. The last of these was in 1824, after which, commencing with General Jackson, National Conventions in some shape began to be held.

HERE is what Mr. Randall says of labor and free trade. Every Democrat should study it: "While a dollar may buy more in another country than here, a day's labor, which is the crucial test, will exchange for more of the necessaries and comforts of life here than anywhere else. Under free trade this advantage which accrues to labor would disappear, for no industrial systems, with labor in one receiving double the wages of labor in the other, could long exist with free trade between them."

Tired of it on First Trial.

The new system of nominating for Congress in this district proved such a failure that the late New Castle Convention before it adjourned passed a resolution recommending the popular vote system instead. As was predicted, the system of having delegates in equal numbers from each of the four counties proved but little better than the old Conferree system. And so long as the idea of the *equality of counties* is kept up in any district this must be the result. It is true the late nomination for Congress in this district was made by a break of one of the Lawrence County delegates from the body of the other delegates of that County. But he was boldly charged with selling his vote for a price. Whether this be true or not we do not know. One thing is clear however, and that is, he was the only man of the whole sixty that seemed to have a conception of the true intent and meaning of the new system; to-wit, by voting by districts and not by counties. But this did not and will not save him from the charge made of being unfaithful to his county. The charge is the outgrowth of keeping up the "county equality" principle.

When the effort commenced last fall to get away from the Conferree system and having a new one in this district, it was with the view of obtaining the popular vote system, pure and simple. And now as it has been recommended by the first district convention that assembled under the present plan, we presume measures will be taken, by all the County Committees of the four counties, to make provision for district nominations by the popular vote, and this in time before another nomination comes on to be made.

The Chicago Convention.

OPENED ON TUESDAY, AND STILL IN SESSION.

Gen. John C. Fremont Present, Also Frederick Douglass, And Other Distinguished Men.

The Republican National Convention at Chicago opened on Tuesday and was called to order by the selection of Judge Thurston of Nebraska as temporary chairman, who made a brilliant speech on the occasion, as did also Mr. B. F. Jones of Pittsburg on calling the Convention to order.

Gen. John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President, in 1855, was present and by invitation addressed the Convention in a speech full of wisdom and patriotism Frederick Douglass, the celebrated colored orator, was also present and being introduced also addressed the Convention in behalf of his race. A resolution sending greetings to Gen. Sheridan on the improvement of his health was passed by the Convention by a rising vote.

Contests arising from disputed seats from the State of Virginia the first day closed without the Convention being fully organized, and adjourned to Wednesday.

Senator Quay was chosen to represent Pennsylvania on the next National Committee.

WEDNESDAY—SECOND DAY.

Convention re-assembled at 12 M and Hon. M. M. Estee, of California, was chosen permanent Chairman and made a brief address.

The New York delegates have united in presenting Chauncey M. Depew to the Convention, which makes his nomination possible.

Hon. William McKinley of Ohio is the most prominent and possible "dark horse" spoken of at Chicago.

Blaine's name will not be presented to the Convention, and his nomination can take place only in the event of a complete deadlock, and then by general consent. This is possible but not probable. There is a strong undercurrent, however, for him, which may break out in the Convention at any time.

NIGHT SESSION—WEDNESDAY.

A night session was held and the Committee of Credentials reported in the Virginia case, admitting to seats a majority of the Wise delegates over the Mahone ones. On a vote taken the report was approved by the Convention, by 512 for, to 250 against.

The above vote would seem to indicate the strenght of John Sherman in the Convention, and that he cannot be nominated. Mahone and his delegation are for Sherman and the Wise men for some other man.

The rules adopted by the Convention will prevent any stampede during roll call for any candidate.

NO BALLOT TAKEN.

As we go to press at this, Thursday noon, we have to do so without being able to give our readers the result of a first ballot as we had hoped. The presenting of candidates to the Convention, speeches in their favor, and a ballot will be taken this Thursday afternoon—and nominees may be obtained Friday or Saturday. The platform has first to be adopted.

Germany's Second Emperor Dead.

Germany loses another King and Emperor. Only on March 8th last King William died. And now his son, Frederick III who succeeded him to the throne, is also dead. Thus within little more than three months does Germany bury two Kings of Prussia and Emperors of all Germany father and son.

Frederick came into power afflicted with a disease which it was thought would soon eat away his life. It was cancer in the throat, and somewhat similar to that of which General Grant died.

He in turn is succeeded by his son, William, who assumes the title of William II. He is a young man, represented as being crippled in one arm and unlike both his father Frederick and grandfather William in character and disposition. He is said to be rather warlike in his feelings towards France and ambitious for name and fame generally. Hence it it predicted that peace in Europe may not last long.

Another notable thing in Germany now is that she has two Queen Dowagers—that is two widows of Kings; who after the deaths of their husbands receive a large dowery per year, and hence called Queen Dowagers.

The widows of both William I and Frederick III are living. The latter is the oldest daughter of Queen Victoria of England, and if Prince Albert and her other brothers should happen to die before she does then she would also become Queen of England, or Great Britain rather, as well as being a Queen Dowager of Germany.

A Clean Campaign.

In the approaching political campaign it will behoove those who take an active part, either on the stump or through the press, to reflect whether it is good policy, not to mention good manners, to make it a campaign of personal abuse and vituperation. Such a course irritates many and makes them zealous workers for the person abused. It gives offense also to many who are hesitating where to cast their votes. They think it is a bad cause which needs such means to push it and are swerved to the other side. It is totally uncalled for in a contest which puts directly in issue opposing theories on purely economical questions. It is not worthy of a people claiming to be truly civilized. It creates personal animosities between people who are not office holders or seekers, and who have no interest in parties save as they concern the general welfare. The public men habitually given to bitter invective are not the men most valued for judgement, and lesser men need not think they are helping a cause by billingsgate. Let us, if possible, have a clean and decent fight. It will be warm enough and tenacious enough without any resort to blackguardism.

A Long Sleep.

BROOKVILLE, PA., June 15.—Wm. Startzell, a well-to-do citizen and business man, on the evening of the 13th inst complained of rheumatism and sent for a doctor. Dr. R. S. Hunt was called in and administered morphine. Soon after the patient fell asleep, never to awake again.

This Year's Campaign.

Here is a table of the Republican and Democratic States, and those that may fairly be classed as doubtful, with their respective Electoral votes:

Whole number of Electoral votes............ 401
Necessary to elect........................ 201

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
California	8	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	7
Illinois	22	Delaware	4
Iowa	13	Florida	3
Kansas	9	Georgia	13
Maine	6	Kentucky	12
Massachusetts	14	Louisiana	8
Michigan	13	Maryland	8
Minnesota	7	Mississippi	9
Nebraska	5	Missouri	16
Nevada	3	North Carolina	11
New Hampshire	4	South Carolina	9
Ohio	23	Tennessee	12
Oregon	3	Texas	13
Pennsylvania	30	Virginia	12
Rhode Island	4	West Virginia	6
Vermont	4		
Wisconsin	11	Total	153
Total	182		

DOUBTFUL.

Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Indiana	15	New York	36
Total doubtful			66

Of the States classed as doubtful, Connecticut, Indiana, and New Jersey went Republican at their latest elections, and New York Democratic. But they are all really doubtful.

The Democrats cannot elect the next President without carrying New York. If they should carry all the other doubtful States and lose New York they would still lack 18 votes of enough. Or, if they should carry New York and lose the other doubtful States they would fall 12 votes short. In order to win they must carry both New York and Indiana, or New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, besides the solid South.

The Republicans can win by either one of the following combinations:

Sure Republican States	182
Indiana	15
New Jersey	9
Total	206
Or this:	
Sure Republican States	182
Indiana	15
Connecticut	6
Total	203
Or this:	
Sure Republican States	182
New York	36
Total	218

On the whole, the Republicans can face the next Presidential contest with full courage.

The Cost of School Books.

The discussion of the bill recently passed by the Ohio legislature to have a uniformity of school books throughout the state, and to have the books published under contract, brought out some interesting facts in reference to the cost of school books, Spelling books that retail from 18 cents to 25 cents each can be furnished in lots of 200,000 at 3¼ cents apiece. Readers which cost on an average 54 cents per copy at retail, can be had in same number as spellers for 14 cents per copy. Arithmetics now selling at 60 cents, will cost in large lots 17 cents. Geographies that retail at $1.40, under the proposed plan will cost but 20¼ cents. Grammars that now cost 76 cents will be furnished at 18 cents, and histories which retail in Ohio now at $1.17 can be furnished under contract for 25½ cents. These figures are not mere guess work, but bids made by responsible printers to get the work. The secret of maintaining these high prices is that parents, under the law, must buy that and no other. A book of poems nicely printed, and containing 500 pages, can be bought for 35 cents and a school book of the same size costs from $1 25 to $1,50.—*Ex:*

Pensions of Soldiers' Widows.

Congress has just enacted that pensions heretofore or hereafter granted to widows of soldiers of the War of the Rebellion shall commence at the date of the death of their husbands. This legislation favorably affects all claims of widows of the late war which have been filed in the Pension Office on or after July 1, 1880, and which have been allowed to commence from the date of filing the claims, but will not favorably affect the cases of such widows as were filed before July 1, 1880, and which have been allowed, pension having already been granted in those cases from the date of their husbands' death. The Commissioner of Pensions gives notice that in the settlement of claims under this law already allowed, no formal application will be required, and that the services of attorneys will not be necessary. Widows entitled under said law need only write a letter giving name, postoffice address and certificate numbers, and the claims will be allowed with as little delay as practicable.

A Child's Long Journey.

Maggie Wells, aged 11 years, reached Pittsburg last Sunday afternoon after a journey from England, which she had made unaccompanied. The little girl is a Yorkshire lass. Her uncle, John Kay, resides on the South Side. Three years ago he took a fancy to the child and recently sent for her. She was started for America with a tag fastened to her waist on which was the inscription: "John Kay, 211 Wharton street, South Side, Pittsburg, Pa., U. S. A." Her passage was taken on the City of Chester, the stewardess caring for her. From New York she came in charge of the trainmen. One of the depot hands read the directions and placed her on a South Side street car. The conductor put her off at South Twenty-first street, where a boy read the directions on the tag and took her to Mr. Kay's house, a square away. The child said she had been sick but one day and had had no trouble.

—C. C. Townsend, Esq., of New Brighton, Beaver county, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Twenty-fifth District, composed of the counties of Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer, was born in Allegheny city November 24, 1841, but has been a resident of Beaver county since boyhood. He was educated at the public schools and the Western University. In August, 1861, at the age of 19 years, he enlisted in Co. A. Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, in which Regiment he served until the spring of 1862, when he was transferred to the First Pennsylvania Cavalry and commissioned an Adjutant, serving as Assistant Adjutant General until the fall of 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. Mr. Townsend is one of the leading business men of the Beaver valley, being engaged in the manufacture of wire, rivets and wire nails, in which branch of industry his grandfather was a pioneer, he having started in 1828, at New Brighton, the first wire mill west of the mountains, and the second in the United States. The establishment is still in the hands of his descendants. Mr. Townsend has held no public office except that of school director. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church.—*Ex.*

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that "a party cannot recover damages for an injury which, by the exercise of reasonable care, he might have avoided.

Judge Agnew on the Tariff.

A large audience Thursday week gathered in the handsome flower-bedecked assembly room of the Young Mens Republican Tariff club, on Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, to listen to an address delivered by Hon. Daniel Agnew, ex chief justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, on the subject of "Protection of American Labor and Industry." Not the least noticeable feature of the gathering was the number of ladies present, who patiently waited until nearly nine o'clock, when the meeting was called to order by President McFarland, who with a few well-chosen words of introduction presented the speaker of the evening. Mr. Agnew, in beginning his address, said:

"The address was written to exhibit the absolute dependence of the farmer upon protection. Order is said to be Heaven's first law. Men are found under separate governments. Nations being separate they have by natural necessity rights and privileges. These are determined by the countries they inhabit. Nature confines to some only a few of her products, while to others she has opened the storehouse of her wealth. Such being the order of Providence, nations own by right, and none except by force. If any nation tries to rob us of our land or industries, we fight the first with arms and the other with counter-legislation. In applying these principles to our own country, we must consider our own abilities. Our country is continental, and its boundaries embrace the products of every zone. It possesses all of the arts, and by its wealth carries fortunes to the pinnacle of prosperity. Our country needs to be protected to make the people happy. Therefore self protection is our bounden duty. But how is protection to be obtained? The products of the earth being manifold· the first to be considered is the farmer. He must be the first protected. How is he to be protected? To produce abundantly he must live comfortably; he must have the implements which cheapen labor and increase production; he must have mechanics and manufacturers to make these implements for him, so that he may enjoy the comforts of life. Protection consists in protecting all the arts and industries which furnish him with the necessaries of life. The farmer is dependent on his countrymen, and they on him. When they suffer he suffers also. But there is another way of stating proofs; that is the market. Where is it? All around him. Who consumes his products? Without all the callings of life what becomes of all his work? Without his countrymen around him he receives no market. Let them become poor and so does he, for he sells less. Now what composes a ton of iron? The materials in it do not consist of one-tenth of it. The rest is labor. There are first the men who dig the coal and the ore, then, are the men and teams that haul them to the furnace, and then the laborers at the furnace who make the iron. Who furnishes the supplies to aid the laborer? The farmer. His butter, eggs, meat, etc, are all bought by the laborer for his subsistence. All these are found in that ton of iron. Now change the scene to England. The labor and material produced there are imported here in the shape of iron. · What of the farmer? His place is supplied by England. To him the ton is lost; it is lost to home labor and its products. The free trader looks at the ton lying upon the wharf, and thinks how nice and free from duty. He does not see that the ton is lost to the farmer, mechanic and laborer. Then lay the English ton beside the American ton. Then you see that it reduces the American ton, and deprives it of giving a comfortable living to the farmer and mechanic. When the home market is protected the importer must pay duty in order to take part in the sales. Free trade has no right to take from us the bounteous gifts showered upon us by the providence of God. The iron is an example only. The same is true of everything else. Take a ton of wool and follow it through all the processes until it again reaches the farmer who produced it. His market is still among his countrymen, and if they are without protection their loss is shared by him. The farmer may well say: 'I live by my countrymen, and if they are injured I am hurt.' Clearly the American manufacturer has no right to aid his business at the expense of his workmen. They, the capitalists, furnish the market for mechanical labor, and if they are protected they can employ. But what would a mechanic think of protection which would wreck the man who employs him? The only true policy is to protect both. The Cobden club and the importer use the same reasons for advocating free trade, and both send out false statements to deceive the American. What American would renounce the blessings he has had bestowed? What man would sacrifice his country to enrich a foreign country? Let them drive out this British monster, free trade."

Blaine Gathering Flowers.

LONDON, June 15.—The Blaine party arrived at Askern yesterday after perhaps the pleasantest day of the tour, as far as weather conditions are concerned.

When spoken to about politics Mr. Blaine would have nothing to say. He remarked, however, he had seen the *Times* dispatch indicating that a very strong movement is on foot to nominate him by acclamation on the meeting of the convention, but has nothing to say regarding the matter.

It would have been an edifying sight for the gentlemen who at present are doubtless making the corridors of the Chicago hotels echo with their political palaver to have seen their chief yesterday afternoon gathering flowers and making them up into wreathes and nosegays in the castle grounds at Tickhill.

The 17-year Locusts.

Dispatches from points in Northern Iowa and Western Illinois reports the appearance of swarms of the 17 year locusts. Prof. Riley, the United States entomologist, who is at present in Chicago, when asked about the locusts said that a well known brood occurs this year, and this periodical visitor may be looked for in wooded portions of Illinois and Iowa, and also, as indicated by the experience of 1871, in portions of Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan and in the Southeast by the eastern portion of Lancaster county, Pa, known as the Pequea Valley. The last named locality was not verified in 1871, although there is no doubt of the appearance of the insect in immense numbers there in 1854.

—Pension Agent Barclay of Pittsburg during the week ending June 9, 1888, paid 14,114 pensions, amounting to $452,731 27. This is 3,000 more pensions than were ever paid before in a single week.

The Dubois Fire.

Fire broke out in Baker House near the B. R. & P., depot, in Dubois, last Monday afternoon, and rapidly spread over almost the entire town.

Dubois was a town of 7,000 people and was largely built of wood, although many brick buildings were interspersed among the more inflammable structures. It had no apparatus to oppose a fire, except a few water-mains on Long and Courtney streets, and these had no adequate hose and no machines of any kind. A strong wind prevailed at the time the fire was discovered, and before people could realize the situation sparks had been blown from point to point, and, lighting on the wooden buildings, which were as dry as powder the intensely-hot sun, kindled the flames in all directions.

Long street from the Rochester Coal Company's store to the top of the of the hill exends about a mile, and it is cleared its entire length except eight or ten houses at the extreme east end. Weber avenue is all burned, as is also Courtney street from Long street to the Terpe House corner. The Terpe House was saved. Railroad street is a complete ruin. Stockdale street likewise. The territory covered by the fire resembles a figure 8, being over a mile from end to end, half a mile at the widest parts and two blocks at the middle. It covers the entire business portion of the town except John E. DuBois' store and the Rochester Company's store. Two churches, a dozen hotels, eight drug stores, dry goods stores, groceries, hardware stores, innumerable business places of all kinds and several hundred houses are all gone in smoke.

That night 3000 people had no roof above them but the smokey, grimy sky. Many of these people saved nothing but the clothes on their backs. Little crowds are huddled together on all the streets leading out of town, knowing not where to turn for a bed or a breakfast.

About 7 o'clock a fire-engine arrived from Renovo, but it was too late to lend any practical aid. The damage was then already done and the fire was dying for want of new ground to work on. Unreliable reports were in circulation to the effect that one or two persons had perished in the flames, but the rumor could not be traced to a truthful source. The only living thing known to have perished was a horse.

The loss is put by insurance people at a round million, and by others at sums running from half that amount up; but it is largely conjecture, for the people are so excited that they hardly know what they are doing or have lost. The insurance is very light. The companies were afraid to touch the town on account of its wooden buildings.

The origin of the fire could not be determined. Various causes are given, but the plausible is that a kitchen flue was defective.

The business places destroyed number from 150 to 175, besides the residences, and the losses are regarded larger than at first reported. The scenes among the homeless are pitiful.

"The Butchers' Well."

The following account is given of what is known as "The Butchers' Well," near Bakerstown, Allegheny county, not more than two miles from the Butler County line, and which is creating considerable stir in oil circles just now.

Patrick Hannighan, a prosperous farmer of Highland township, Allegheny county, is the pioneer of the Bakerstown oil pool. He was a marketman and frequently traded with the Pittsburg butchers. Some time ago he became seized of the notion that there was a pool of oil under his farm. The nearest oil well, the way the crow flies, was eight miles and his neighbors had little faith in his ideas. But he had his theories and continued to present them to his butcher friends who had money, and to his neighbors who had land. Finally nineteen butchers joined him and they formed a company, each contributing $500, making a capital of $10,000. Leases were secured of the most promising form until 1,640 acres were on record for the company. The latter agreed to drill four test wells. The members had faith that they would gnd oil, but were utterly surprised when the first well yielded over 100 barrels per day.

Oil was found at 1,725 feet. The well is believed to be supplied from the third sand, but many operators say it is from the fourth, while others claim the oil is "30-foot." However, the oil is beautiful in color, and the estimated yield of the well is from fifty to sixty barrels per day.

The National Transit Company has laid a line from the well to a six-inch line about three miles distant.

There are several wells located by operators not connected with the Butchers Company. Capt. Grace, once prominent in the oil trade, paid $500 bonus for a twenty-five-acre lease, which he was informed lay within a quarter of a mile of the Butchers' well When he visited the scene he found his lease to be qhite a mile from the new producer.

The Butchers are wonderfully elated. They ask $850,000 for their well and 1,640 acres of leases. There have been many oil producers visiting the well. If the oil is not from the "thirty-foot" rock the territory will not command much bonus, but if it is third of fourth sand oil, then the Butchers' boom will be inflated.

A Cloud Burst.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 16—A terrible storm of wind and rain struck the city early this morning, doing enormous damage. Butcher and Hammond runs overflowed, and many splendid gardens are completely washed away. In many places the water in the houses rose to three feet in the lower rooms. The inhabitants were forced to seek safety on upper floors. Both the high and low pressure natural gas mains are broken where they cross the runs and consumers have no fuel. Refineries were forced to shut down for the same cause.

The cause was a cloud burst on the hill at the run's source. Buildings standing over or near the runs were moved down stream and smashed. All the bridges swept away and streets are completely gutted. The residence of Editor H. C. Bloss, on Oak street, was struck by lightning and contents of cellar completely demolished, together with cellar wall. So great and sudden was the rain storm that flagstone pavements were floated bodily into the middle of the street.

—Rev. Geo. E. Titzel, of Parker, preached in in the English Lutheran Church of this place on Sunday morning and evening last, in the absence of the pastor who was supplying a church at Albany, New York.

The Dead Emperor.

BERLIN, June 16—When Emperor Frederick was dying, besides the family only Adjt. Gen Kische was admitted to the chamber. After four o'clock Thursday afternoon the Emperor filled numerous sheets of paper with remarks regarding family and State affairs.

The new sovereign calls himself Emperor William II and his consort Empress Victoria Augusta. Immediately after death William placed his father's Iron Cross and Order of Merit decoration on the chest of the dead, together with a small gold chain, to which was attached a number of lockets and charms, and laid his father's sword by the side of the body. Prince Henry brought a wreath of flowers, and after the family had kissed the face and feet of the corpse, the Prince gave his arm to his mother and led her from the chamber. As soon as he died the Crown Prince gave whispered orders to two adjutants, who left the room, and the standard on the castle was placed at half mast. Another adjutant waved a handkerchief to the sentinels, and in less than three minutes Hussars had galloped away in all directions, taking possession of every gate and the outer door of the castle. In all parts of the park soldiers were soon conspicious. Strict instructions were given that nobody should be permitted to enter or leave except with fresh cards issued by the officials. Emperor William II, has issued the following general order to the army: "While the army has only just discarded the outward signs of mournings for the Emperor—King William I, my deeply revered grandfather, whose memory will ever live in all hearts, it has suffered a fresh and heavy blow by the death of my dear and warmly loved father.

"This is indeed a serious and sorrowful time, in which God's decree places me at the head of the army. It is from a deeply moved heart I address my first words to my army, but the confidence with which I step into the place to which God's will calls me is immovably strong, for I know what sense of honor and duty my glorious ancestors have implanted in the army, and I know in how great a measure this feeling has at all times been manifested in the army. A firm and inviolable attachment to the war lord is an inheritance handed down from father to son, from generation to generation, and in the same way I refer you to my grandfather, who stands fresh in all your memories as the personification of the glorious and venerable war lord such as could not be more finely conceived or in a form more speaking to the heart. I refer you to my beloved father who as Crown Prince already won a place of honor in the annals of the army, and to a long line of glorious ancestors whose names shine brightly in history, and whose heart beats warmly for the army. Thus we belong to each other —I and the army. Thus we were born for one another, and thus we stand together in an indissoluable bond in peace or storm as God may will it. You will now take to me the oath ot fidelity and obedience, and I swear ever to remember that the eyes of my ancestors look down upon me from the other world, and that I shall one day have to render an act to benefit the glory and honor of the srmy.

[Signed] WILLIAM.

Bills Sent.

We are sending bills to those who are in arrears in their accounts with the CITIZEN, and do so because we wish to improve the paper and need the money. Those therefore paying up now will not only be paying a debt, but paying to improve the paper they have been reading for years without paying for.

We hope these bills sent will receive the attention they should. We are sending only to those who are several years back in their subscription accounts, and which accounts they have suffered to run beyond a reasonable time. Payment of them now becomes necessary, to enable us to improve the paper and pay our debts.

—The latest from the Bakerstown well says she is doing 66 barrels a day.

—It is our intention to clothe the CITIZEN with a dress of new type, as soon as possible.

—The 17 year locusts and the grasshoppers threaten to visit certain places in the West at the same time, This will more than they feed. But misfortunes never come singly.

—The Indiana, Pa, *Messenger* says: The idea that "no license" makes a dull town, is all fudge. Indiana has not had a licensed house for several years and there never was a time when more business was transacted. When we had seven licensed houses at least $400 per week were spent for beer and whisky. That money is now spent for the necessaries of life and many families now have plenty to eat and good clothes to wear who, under license, were half and half clothed. And the curious part of it is that our hotel men appear to thrive as well without license as they did with it. They have more satisfaction in conducting their business and are not harassed by the fear of prosecution and are not in constant dread of a drunken row that will break up a hundred dollars worth of furniture and generally demoralize their houses. One of our prominent landlords told us the other day that he would rather close his house than conduct it in connection with a bar. And after an experience of several years, men who thought they could not possibly get along without their daily beer and whisky, now find their appetite for the fiery liquid gone and they, too, are satisfied to live in a 'no license' town. All things considered a town might be struck with something worse than prohibition.

MARRIED

Marriage Notices Published Free.

PAINTER—CONN—At the Lutheran Parsonage, North Washington, on June 7, 1888, by Rev. R. B. Starks, Mr. W. H. Painter and Miss Mary E. Conn.

BROWN—MURTLAND—At the Lutheran Parsonage, North Washington, June 14, 1888, by Rev. R. B. Starks, Mr. Elmer Brown and Miss Cora E. Murtland.

BAIRD—COURTNEY—June 14, 1888, by Rev. Samuel Kerr, assisted by Dr. Ketler and Rev. W. M. Hays, Mr. W. A. Baird, of Venango county, and Miss Jennie Courtney, of Mercer county.

BARNHART—BEAM—At the Methodist Parsonage in Butler, June 14, by Rev. S. H. Nesbit, Mr. Wm. H. Barnhart and Miss Lizzie Beam, all of Millerstown.

DEATHS.

Announcements of deaths published free, but all communicated obituaries will be charged for at the rate of one-half cent for each word, money to accompany the order.

RHODES—At his home in Farmington, this county, June 11, 1888, Dr. Thomas Rhodes.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical that the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the muititue of low tests, short weight, alumn or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall Street N. Y.

BUTLER MARKETS.

The following are the selling prices of merchants of this place :

Apples, per bushel,
Butter, per pound, 12 to 15 cts.
Beans, per qt. 8 to 10cts.
Cabbage, new, 5 cents per pound.
Candies, mold, 14 to 15. cts.
Carbon oil, 10 to 15 cts.
Cheese, 12 to 15 cts per lb.
Crackers, 7 to10 cts. per lb.
Chickens, per pair, 40 to 50. cts.
Coffee, Rio, 22 cts.
Coffee, Java, 30 ctc.
Coff Roasted, 20 to 23 cts.
Coffee, ground, 20 to 26 cts.
Eggs, 15 cts.
Fish, mackerel, 5 to 15 cts.
Flour, per barrel, $4.50 to $6.
Flour, per sack, $1.25 to $1.65..
Feed, chop, per 100 pounds, $1 25.
Feed, bran, per 100 lbs. $1.15.
Grain, wheat per bushel, 82.
Grain, oats per bushel 40 to 45cts
Grain, corn per bushel 65 cts.
Clover seed Large, $5.25 per bushel.
Clover seed Small, $5.00 per bushel.
Timothy seed, $3.25 per bushel.
Lard, 10 cts.
Hams, 13 cts.
Honey, 20 cts.
Hay, $12 .
Shoulders, 10 cts,
Bacon, 12 cts.
Dried beef, 18 to 25.
Corn meal, per pound, 2 to 2½ cts.
Potatoes. 75 to 90 cts bush.
Rice, 8 to 10 cts.
Sugar, hard, 8 cts.
Sugar coffee, 8 cts.
Sugar, raw, 6½ cts.
Soap, 5 to 10 cts.
Salt, per barrel, $1.25,
Tea, Hyson, Gunpowder, etc., 50 cts. to 90
Tea, Japan, etc., 50 to 60 cts.
Tea, Breakfast, 40 to 80 cts.
Tallow, 3 to 5 cts.
Onion, New, 5 cts. a bunch.
Radishes, New, 5 cts. a bunch.
Lettuce, 5 cents a head.

—Subscribe for the CITIZEN, the oldest Republican paper of the county.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

WEST PENN R. R.

On and after Monday, May 14, 1888, trains will leave Butler as follows:

MARKET at 6:30 a.m., arriving at Allegheny at 9:32 a. m.; connects east for Blairsville with Day Express, arriving at Philadelphia at 7 p.m.

EXPRESS at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Allegheny at 10:33 a. m.; does not connect for the east, but connects with A. V. R. R. north and south.

MAIL at 2:35 p. m., and goes through to Allegheny, arriving there at 4:40 p. m.; connects east for Philadelphia.

ACCOMMODATION at 5:00 p, m., and connects at the Junction with Freeport Accommodation, arriving at Allegheny at 7:26 p. m., and connects east as far as Apollo.

Trains connecting for Butler leave Allegheny at 8:20 a.m., 3:15 p. m. and 6:00 p. m.

Trains arrive at Butler at 10:30 a, m. and 5:00 and 8:00 p. m.

PITTSBURG, SHENANGO & LAKE ERIE R. R.

On and after Monday, May 21, 1888, trains will leave Butler as follows.

Corrected to fast time, 1 hour faster than schedule time.

Trains leave Butler for Greenville from the Pittsburgh and Western depot at 7:00 and 10:30 a. m. and 5:05 p. m. Trains leaving the P. & W. depot in Allegheny city 8:20 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. fast time connect at Butler with trains on the S. & A.

Trains arrive at Butler from Greenville, fast time 10:10 a. m., 2:35 and 6:20 p. m., and connect with trains on the P. & W. arriving at Allegheny at 12:20 a. m. and 5:00 and 8:23 p. m., fast time.

Trains leave Hilliards at 5:45, and 11:00 a. m., slow time, and arrive at 9:20 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. Both trains connect at Branchton for Butler and Greenville.

P. & W. R. R.

On and after Monday, Oct. 24, 1887, trains will leave Butler as follows:

Corrected to fast time, one hour faster than schedule time.

Trains leave Butler for Allegheny City at 6:15, 8:18, & 10:30 a. m. & 12:45 p. m.& 2:50 & 6:20 p.m. A train connecting for New Castle and the West leaves Butler at 12:45 p. m. and arrives at Chicago at 6:00 a. m. next morning.

Trains arrive from Allegheny at 9:10 and 10:21 a. m. and 12:30, 4:40, 7:55 and 9:30 p. m.

Trains leave Butler for Foxburg and the North at 10:21 a. m. and 5:00 and 7:55 p. m. Trains arrive at Butler from the north at 8:18 and 10:30 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

On Sunday trains leave Butler for Allegheny at 8:43 a. m. and 6:20 p. m., and for the West at 1:45 p. m., and arrive from Allegheny at 10:21 and 3:35 p. m, and from the West at 7.55. A train arrives from the North at 8:43a.m. and departs at 7:55. p.m

Trains leave Allegheny for Butler at 7:00, 8:20 and 10:20 a. m. and 3:05, 5:40 and 6:40 p. m., fast time.

Trains leaving Butler at 8:18 a. m and 12:40 p. m. make close connections at Callery for the West, and the 2:50 train connects, but not closely.

Trains arrive at Allegheny a 8:10, 10:30 a.m. and 12:25, 2:55, 5:00 and 8:23 p.m.

ELY'S
Cream Balm
Gives Relief at once and Cures
COLD IN HEAD
CATARRH
Hay Fever.
Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and offensive Odors.

A particle of the Balm is applied into each nostril, is agreeable to use and is quickly absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions.
It allays pain and inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.
A THOROUGH TREATMENT WILL CURE.
Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars sent free.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Catarrh is Not a Blood Disease.
No matter what parts it may finally effect, catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery of the origin of this dreadful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind that is "sure to be better in a few days." Thousands of victims know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures colds in the head and catarrh in all its stages.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability require. Capital not needed; you are started free. something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

EITENMULLER HOTEL,
No. 88 and 90, S. Main St.,
BUTLER, - - PA.
Near New Court House—formerly Donaldson House—good accommodations for travelers. Good stabling connected.
[4-9-'86-1y] H EITENMULLER, Prop'r.

THE FOURTH OF JULY!
Between the present and the above we will sell about
800 Yards of
A.1. All Wool Yard Wide Carpet
(Which we have been selling at $1)
AT 50 CTS. PER YARD,
JUST HALF PRICE.
Also Remnants in all kinds of Carpets at Cleaning out Prices.

TO BUYERS:
We have too many goods. The season has been backward, consequently people put off buying. Now we are going to run these goods out, and will not allow prices to stand in the way. We have the
Largest Stock and Best Assortment
We ever carried at this season of the year in all lines
Dress Goods,
Domestics,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings.
Rugs,
Lace Curtains,
Millinery,
Trimmings,
Etc , Etc.
Remember, we want to close them all out quick What will be our loss will be your benefit. If you want prime bargains—real genuine bargains—not imaginary bargains, call at
RITTER & RALSTON'S.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estate of John A. Walters,

LATE OF EVANSBURG BOROUGH, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jno. A. Walters, dec'd, late of the borough of Evansburg, Butler Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for payment.

F. V. BROOKS, Adm'r,
Evans City, P. O.,
R. P. SCOTT, Att'y. Butler Co., Pa.

Auditor's Notice.

In re final account of John B. Dodds and R. L. Patterson, Ex'rs of Jesse B. Dodds, late of Penn twp., dec'd. } O. C., No. 14 June T. 1888.

Now, June 19, 1888, the Court appoints T. C. Campbell, Esq., an auditor to distribute the funds to and among those entitled as prayed.

BY THE COURT.

Parties interested will take notice that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Butler, Pa., on Monday, July 9th, 1888, at 2 o'clock P. M.

T. C. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

Estate of Julia Roessing.

In Re Petition of Albert Roessing, administrator of Julia Roessing, late of Butler borough, Butler county, Pennsylvania, deceased. } O. C. No. 1, June Term, 1888. Petition of Albert Roessing, administrator, for leave to sell real estate of decedent for payment of debts.

"June 5, 1888, within petition presented and a citation is awarded upon the parties interested to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, returnable to next adjourned Court or special term. [To be held June 29, 1888.] BY THE COURT.

T. C. CAMPBELL, Att'y.

Estate of Jacob Troutman.

LATE OF CONCORD TWP., DEC'D.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Jacob Troutman, deceased, late of Concord Tp., Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for payment.

MRS. SUSAN TROUTMAN, Executrix.
Hooker P. O., Butler Co., Pa.
Fleeger & Moore, Attorneys.

Estate of Christian Metz.

(LATE OF ADAMS TWP., DEC'D.)

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Christian Metz, dec'd, late of Adams twp., Butler county, Pa. all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANNAS METZ, Adm'r,
Callery, P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

Estate of Frederick Siebert,

LATE OF BUTLER BOROUGH, DEC'D.

Whereas letters of Administration on the estate of Frederick Siebert, late of the Borough of Butler, Butler Co., Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for payment.

WILLIAM SIEBERT Administrator,
Butler, Pa.
McJunkin & Galbreath, Attorneys.

Estate of George Beam,

LATE OF HARMONY BORO, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Beam, dec'd' late of Harmony boro, Butler county, Pa. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ENSLEN BEAM } Adm'rs.
SAMUEL BEAM }
Harmony, Butler county, Pa.
LEV MCQUISTION, Att'y.

Estate of William Gallagher,

(LATE OF FRANKLIN TWP., DEC'D).

Letters of administration on the estate of Wm Gallagher, dec'd, late of Franklin twp., Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM RALSTON, Adm'r,
Prospect, Butler Co., Pa.

Estate of Henry Goehring, dec'd.

LATE OF BUFFALO TWP.

Letters of administration, C. T. A. having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Henry Goehring, dec'd, late of Buffalo Twp., Butler Co., Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for payment.

JOHN T. MARTIN, Adm'r,
Sarversville, P. O., Butler Co., Pa.
MCJUNKIN & GALBREATH, Att'y.

For Sale.

The undersigned Administrator of Ebenezer Christy, dec'd, late of Parker twp., offers at private sale a farm of 117 acres, situate in Washington twp., near Hilliard's Station. It is all cleared and in good state of cultivation, well watered, and has a two-story frame house, and log barn, large orchard, and good out buildings

ALSO, a 75 acre piece in Washington twp., near the Allegheny slope coal mine, with railroad running through it, two-story frame house, partly cleared and balance good timber.

ALSO, a farm of 80 acres in Parker twp., between Annisville and Eldorado, one-half cleared and other half well timbered with chestnut timber, good land, but no buildings.

All the above pieces are underlaid with coal, and will be sold either for cash or on time.

For further particulars enquire of

G. W. CHRISTY,
32--3m North Hope P. O., Butler Co., Pa

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A rare chance to buy a good farm, situated in Winfield twp., Butler County, Pa., on the Butler Branch of West Penn Railroad, and within half a mile of the station and village of Delano, containing

One Hundred Acres.

Seventy-five acres of which are cleared and the balance in good timber, has a two story frame house of five rooms, cellar, wash-house, spring-house, bank barn, and orchard of a good variety of fruit. The land is in a high state of cultivation, it is rolling but is not broken by hills, and is well adapted for stock raising as there is living water in every field, and the fences are in good repair.

Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of

AUGUSTUS JACKMAN,
4-20-3m Herman, P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

BEN HUR
And all the other late and beautiful styles o Fancy Writing Paper at
J. H. Douglass'
Largest assortment in town. From 10c to 75c per box. Also full line of new
Invitation and Regret Cards,
Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards, Mourning Stationery, Tablets, etc.
63 S. MAIN STREET.

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One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch, Figure work double these rates; additional charges where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as local advertisements and payable when handed in. Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors and Administrators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, $2

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