THE CITIZEN.

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

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FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1888.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
HON. LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

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.

Sugar--In Congress.

Everybody is partial to sugar. All like it. Because, we suppose, it is sweet. But only about the tenth part that is used by us in the United States is grown or made in the United States. Most all of this tenth part, of cane sugar, is made in the State of Louisiana, or the extreme southern parts of country. They there want protection for it, by a tariff, against the Cuban and foreign importations of sugar. Heretofore they have received tariff protection. by bills framed by the Republicans, in Congress. But now comes a rather amusing scene to the Republicans and a perplexing one to the Democrats. They now have a majority in Congress, and from Cleveland down have declared in favor of taking off or lowering the tariff on all articles of food or clothing that we do not or cannot grow or produce in this country. This is the mistaken principle of their Mills bill. But Louisiana is a Democratic State and her sugar-makers demand the usual protection, by a tariff on foreign sugar. To grant it will be inconsistent with their avowed principles. But it wont do to offend a Democratic State and hence the tariff on sugar is retained in the Mills bill. When this item in the bill was recently under discussion in Congress the Republican members twitted the Democrats, by asking them the difference in principle, between the sugar growing of Louisiana and the wool growing of Ohio. Here was a dilemma for the Democrats. And this sugar article illustrates the fallacy of their whole doctrine of free trade. If it is right, as it is, to protect the sugar interest of Louisiana from being destroyed by foreign importation, then it is right to protect the potato growers of Pennsylvania from being undersold by bringing in of potatoes from foreign parts. And the same principle applies to *all our other industries*, our iron and glass manufacturing, our sheep-raising and woolen manufacturing, and everything else that we can grow or raise. And nothing in modern times is more absurd or suicidal than the position the Democrats have taken on the tariff question, which fact they will realize after the coming November election.

THE President and his party serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America.—*Republican Platform.*

Whence Came "Hoosier?"--Had the Nickname Its Origin in "Husher" or 'Who's Yere?'

From American Notes and Queries.]

The origin of this word is in dispute and no authoritive settlement has been arrived at Here are a batch of explanations that are given for what they may be worth. It is said that the early Western settlers, proud of their strength in log-rolling and house-raising, were called by their neighbors "hushers," from their physical ability to still their opponents. Husher was a common term for bully in the West. The rude boatmen of Indiana, rejoicing in their strength, often displayed it on the levee at New Orleans. One of them, after some remarkable act of prowess, not understanding the pronunciation of "husher," exclaimed, "I'm a boosier."

The New Orleans papers reported the incident and transferred the name to Indiana boatmen, and finally to all inhabitants of that state. Kentuckians say the word is derived from the inhabitants' gruff way of knocking and saying, "Who's yere?"" Others attribute it to their curiosity as to the inmates of houses inducing them to knock and ask this question. And, still again, the term is said to have arisen from the fact that Indiana, in earlier days, supplied the West not only with hosiery of the coarser woolen kinds but with the yarns for domestic manufacture of such articles. Hence the term hosier, applied to citizens of Indiana, and the corruption hoosier.

THE following resolution was adopted by the Republican National Convention and made a part of the platform:

"The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. The Republican party sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

The Democrats declare vociferously against the resolution on the ground that it places the Republican party in opposition to the saloon interests. On the other hand the ultra Prohibitionists affirm that it means nothing and that no Prohibitionist should be influenced by it to vote the Republican ticket. But honest men in all parties know that it means just what it says, and that the Republican party is in favor of Protection to the Homes of America as against the liquor saloon, as well as Protection to American Labor and Industries.—*Ex.*

WE declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor.—*Republican Platform.*

Oil--"Bulls and Bears."

There is continual struggle and tussle between the "bulls" and the "bears" as to control of the oil market. The first is interested in pushing up the market, the latter in squeezing it down. They are both speculative and profit as they succeed. Frequently they put on their boxing gloves and come in fierce collision. The bears lately have seemed to knock the bulls out and lower the market, Every new strike or new "gusher" helps them. This was the case when the Saxonburg, the Bakerstown, and now when the Whitmire field comes around. The "shut down" movement don't seem to affect the market much. But just now it looks as if oil was to advance and the bulls again be on top. The market is improving.

At the new Whitmire field, in old Greece City neighborhood, the wells down are holding out good, and new ones are going down. A town, or "city," is being laid out by the farm-owner, Mr. Jacob Whitmire, to be known as Whitmire City. The territory is promising and the wells are said to average about 50 barrels per day.

At the Gold well, Middlesex twp., drilling has been resumed and while the news is conflicting yet is flows at the rate of 25 barrels, according to latest information. This, as also the Calhoun well, Montgomery farm, is within what is known as the Bakerstown field, where there is active leasing and active work going on. What may be the value and outcome of this field will soon be known.

Reibold still leads in production any of the fields of this county. But the whole Southern end of the county is being leased, particularly from Saxonburg, south and west, and any day may surprise us with a new "gusher" here or there in some of the many new ventures.

Greenlee and Co., are drilling near Greece City.

Brown, Campbell and Co., got no oil in the hundred-foot, at their well near Boydstown and are drilling to the third sand.

WE are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party.—*Republican Platform.*

THE following is the temperance plank adopted by the National Republican Convention, and made a part of the platform: "The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

THE remains of Judge Trunkey were interred at Franklin, Pa., on Tuesday last, having been brought home from Europe. All the business houses of the place were closed on the day of the funeral. Judge Hazen of this place attended the funeral.

The Democratic Woodchuck Hunt.

The explanation the boy gave for digging so zealously at a woodchuck hole, that the minister was coming to dinner and the family was out of meat, has been used to give point to a good many arguments. It was never used with more effect, however than it can be to illustrate the embarrassing situation the Democratic organs have been in since the Republican presidential nomination was made.

The need of campaign "meat" was apparent as soon as the telegraph announced the composition of the ticket and a hot hunt was at once begun in every Democratic newspaper office for any sign of woodchuck.

The record of General Harrison on the Chinese question appeared to offer the best prospect of finding woodchuck, and accordingly the famished Democrats went for that woodchuck hole with a zeal that put to shame the boy whose household was out of meat. Spades, shovels, picks and muck rakes were hastily seized and a concerted attack begun. For a time the fresh earth flew merrily and the workers were encouraged by what they thought was a whisk of the woodchuck's tail or a gleam of a pair of ferret-like eyes. But no woodchuck could be found and they were growing weary when they heard a merry laugh from over the Rocky Mountains, and a voice say: "No woodchuck in that hole, boys. We're entirely satisfied with Harrison's record. No use digging any longer."

So the excavation around the Chinese aperture was hastily abandoned and the whole woodchuck-hunting crowd rushed pell-mell for another hole which a zealous Democrat with a muck rake had uncovered. This time the woodchuck was going to be the record Harrison made during the labor strikes of 1886. It was decided to proceed more deliberately, as the tracks around the hole looked fresh, and now success with proper caution appeared certain.

After learnedly discussing just how woodchuck dug their holes and in what direction this one had probably burrowed, they stationed a frisky editor at the mouth with a bag and begun to dig. But only three shovelsful of ground had been thrown up when they heard a loud "halloo," and, looking up, there stood "Joe" McDonald with both elbows resting on the top rail of a fence and a hand on each side of his mouth. "There isn't any woodchuck in that hole," he shouted, "and if there was it would be just as much a Democratic woodchuck as a Republican woodchuck. For I stood by Ben Harrison in the labor troubles of 1886 and approve everything he did."

With a weary and disgusted air the Democratic hunters turned away from their latest search, and as there were no more woodchuck holes in sight they sat down under a tree to rest They are sitting there still, contemplating ruefully their blistered hands and wiping the perspiration from their brows with English-made bandanas. They are aware that election is coming just as certainly as the minister was coming to the boy's house, but what the Democratic family is going to do for meat they don't know. There is only one piece of advice that can be given them and that is this: When you dig for woodchuck don't dig at last year's woodchuck holes.—Philadelphia *Press.*

HARRISON AVALANCHE.

Cleveland's Free Trade Sweeping Democrats Into the Republican Party.

From the Troy Times, Rep.]

On Fifth Avenue, during the grand Republican ratification parade, a Democratic ex-mayor of Troy stood waiving the Stars and Stripes as the procession passed by. The gentleman with the flag was Hon. Wm. L. Van Alstyne, ex-mayor of Troy. Mr. Van Alstyne said: "I shall not vote for Cleveland and Thurman. I don't like the platform they stand on—the Free-trade platform. The position they took on the issue is contrary to my teachings. I am for protection always. I think the manufacturing industries of this city should be fostered and cared for. Troy is a manufacturing centre and its industries ought to be protected. I am pleased with the Republican national ticket.

William E. Hagan, of this city, who was chairman of the Independent Republican organization in Troy four years ago, said: "I shall not vote for Cleveland. I am not a Free trader. I worked energetically for Cleveland's election four years ago. I am satisfied with the national Republican ticket. A better man than Harrison could not be nominated to fill the chair occupied by Lincoln. There will be no organization of Independent Republicans in this city this Fall, so far as I am concerned. I was chairman of the organization in 1884, and we registered 752 votes, all of which were cast for Cleveland."

Adolph Staude, a well-known manufacturer and merchant, said: "I voted for Cleveland four years ago, but I am now for Harrison and Protection. I am going in with open eyes, and I know many Germans who voted for Cleveland who are coming out for Harrison this Fall. We don't want Free Trade—we want protection and must be protected. A man who votes to cut his own throat is a fool. I have lived to see what Protection means. I know what European wages mean also. If we should ever come to Free Trade and European wages in this country, God help the workingmen! The Republican ticket suits the Germans."

O. F. Burtis, senior member of the stove firm of Burtis & Man, a life-long Democrat, said: "I shall vote for Harrison and Morton this Fall. The issue is Free Trade or Protection. Cleveland represents Free Trade and Harrison represents Protection. Therefore I shall vote for Harrison. I speak from a Democratic standpoint, for I have never voted for a Republican President in my life. I believe Harrison and Morton will carry New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, I know many Democrats who are not for Free Trade, and they will vote for Protection. The business and manufacturing interests of this country must be protected or go down."

NO MORE CLEVELAND FOR THEM.

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., says: "A number of prominent Democrats in this section have already pronounced for the Republican ticket. Among the number are two ex-mayors of Troy and an ex-comptroller, who marched with the Republican procession two or three days after the nominations were made. Up in the Mohawk Valley, at Little Falls, Hon. George W. Smith, who has been a Democrat, returned to the Republican party, The noted seedsman, Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, is also out for the Republican ticket.

"The above are only a few of the prominent instances which go to show the way the tide is turning even in this most conservative quarter of the State."

MORE OF THEM FROM PITTSBURG.

Western Pennsylvania Democrats continue to come over to Harrison and Protection. James Powers, once a Democratic candidate for County Commissioner; General Manager James F. Grimes, of the Knoxville Land and Improvement Company, and Secretary Acker, of Local Assemby 9704, of the Knights of Labor, which includes the tube-workers, are among to-day's converts. Acker told a reporter that he would rather shut up the mills of Texas than the pipe mills of Pittsburgh.

ALLENTOWN DEMOCRATS FOR HARRISON

ALLENTOWN, July 5.—Harry C. Trexler, a well-known lumber dealer, and at one time President of Common Council, and Mr. Bryan, a contractor, have announced their intention of supporting Harrison and Morton. Both have been prominent in Democratic circles, and the former was at one time a leading member of the Americus Club and an active worker at the polls.

THE EDITOR OF THE POMEROY, OHIO, HERALD CAN'T SWALLOW FREE TRADE.

POMEROY, O., July 8.—The *Herald*, heretofore the only Democratic paper in the county, has flopped. The whole Repulican ticket, from Harrison and Morton to County Surveyor Watkins, heads its columns, and Maj. Russell, the proprietor, gives his reasons for the change in the following editorial:

"The *Herald* is not a free-trade paper, and is not to be whipped into support of measures which, if adopted, would ruin every industrial interest in Southeastern Ohio and West Virginia, as well as those of many other large sections of our country, and in the end prove detrimental to every citizen of the United States. The President's message, followed by the introduction of the Mills bill into the lower House of Congress, was certainly enough to alarm every honest Democrat who had faith in the professions of his party, that it intended a just revision of the tariff; but there was still hope that the approaching National convention would declare against such an anject policy. We yet believe that a large majority of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention were opposed to the measures proposed by the President and formulated by the Mills bill, but they permitted themselves to be dictated to and thus were led to adopt a cut-and-dried platform as their own.

"To expect the *Herald* to support the platform and candidates of that convention would be to expect us to favor the wrecking of every salt furnace and iron-works in this region, as well as the destruction of the sheep industry and its attendant loss to farmers, together with the compulsory idleness of every workingman who obtains a living for himself and family by either skilled or unskilled labor in those industries. As we do not favor any such measures, we cannot support either the St. Louis platform or the candidates named by it."

Mr. Russell says the *Herald* is not a free-trade paper, and he believes the Democratic party is a free-trade party, despite the assertions of many deluded Democrats who say—whether they believe or not—that it is not a party of free trade.

STILL ANOTHER.

Judge Handley, of Lackawana county, Pa., a life-long Democrat, is out in an interview against Cleveland. He says:

"I have declared my inability to follow Mr. Cleveland in his free-trade fallacy. He has overstepped the line of Democracy and very many life-long Democrats cannot go with him. I am still a Democrat, but it seems to me the merest folly for any thinking man to take the position the President has upon the tariff question. Protection is absolutely essential to the prosperity of this country. With our sparse population which could be put into the State of Texas without even crowding it as much as Germany is crowded; with our vast, undeveloped resources; with our immense acreage of the public domain unoccupied and unimproved, it is folly to speak of free trade. When we shall have reached a population of 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 it will perhaps become a debatable question, and free trade may do no serious harm.

"No, I stand with Mr. Randall on that question, and in diametrical opposition to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Scott, and all who hold like opinion. Like all men who conceive themselves men of destiny, like Cromwell, like Napoleon, and like Gladstone, Mr. Cleveland thinks he can run counter to the genius of the age in which he lives, but in this case, as in theirs, the fatal step has been taken."

WE favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system, at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.—*Republican Platform.*

The Famous Song of 1840.

The "Campaign Song Book" of 1840, copies of which are still extant, contained a large collection of songs of various kinds, but the most famous of them all—the one which was most widely popular—was that entitled, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too." As usually sung it consisted of ten four-line stanzas, with chorus. The great uprising for Gen. Harrison was symbolized by the rolling of an immense ball, which, starting at the local election in Maine, swept over the greater part of the country, clearing the way for the easy march of the people's favorites to the White House. This was the idea of the song.

The campaign of 1840 began early in the year and was kept up with increasing interest to the close. Under eight years of Jackson and four years of Van Buren the country was far from prosperous. Work was scarce and thousands of men could find nothing to do, though ordinary labor was down to 75 cents a day. The Whigs wanted a change, and "$2 a day and roast beef" was the tempting pledge which they made on condition that they were voted into power.

The song, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," is said to have been written by Mr. A. C. Ross, an amateur musician of Zanesville, O., and it was received with great favor wherever sung. The opening stanza is as follows:

Oh, what has caused this great commotion—
motion—motion,
Our country through?
It is the ball that's rolling on,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.
And with them we'll beat little Van, Van,
Van,
Oh, he's a used-up man,
And with them we'll beat little Van.

The ball was among the most conspicuous of the campaign emblems, and some of them carried in processions were of immense size. It was kept "rolling on" with prodigious energy, and the song "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," formed no inconsiderable part of the impelling force. There was nothing in it, however, beyond a rallying cry, and it survives as a reminiscense of one of the greatest political victories in the history of the country.—Pittsburg *Com-Gazette.*

THE restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued.—*Republican Platform.*

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment Favorably Reported to the U. S. Senate.

The proposition to submit to the people of the several states a National constitutional amendment to prohibit the liquor traffic in the United States was favorably reported by Senator Blair on Monday from the Committee on Education. The proposed amendment reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage shall be and hereby is forever prohibited in the United States, and in every place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall enforce this article by all needful legislation.

ABOUT fifty millions of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants.—*Republican Platform.*

English Approval.

From London Times.]

"It would hardly be possible to put the free-trade case more clearly or more strongly. The arguments which President Cleveland uses are those which Mr. Cobden used to employ forty-five years ago, and which any free-trader would employ now. They are purely free-trade arguments, and as such we are very glad to see Mr. Cleveland using them, though sorry for the popular infatuation which makes it dangerous to give them their right name."

From London News.]

"He discusses the principles at issue in the struggle and shows that he is a free-trade candidate in everything but name. The reservation is an important one for American party purposes. The President feels compelled to characterize the attempt to brand him a free-trader as a deception of his enemies. For all that, the electoral conflict now in progress is a conflict between free-trade and protection, and nothing more."

GEN. HARRISON NOTIFIED.

The Presidential Nomination Formally Tendered by the Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—At noon to-day General Harrison was formally notified of his nomination by the committee delegated by the Chicago Convention to perform that duty Before proceeding to the residence of the Republican standard-bearer the Committee held a meeting at the Denison House, where the formal address, prepared by Chairman Estee, was read and afterward signed by each committeeman.

Shortly before noon a procession of carriages conveyed the members of the committee, headed by Chairman Estee of California, Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, and Hon. S. M. Allen, of Maine, to General Harrison's residence, over a mile distant from the hotel.

CHAIRMAN ESTEE'S PLEASANT TASK.

At the residence of General Harrison a large number of people had gathered under the trees, along the street, and in his yard, while the parlors of his house were already filled with ladies, newspaper representatives and a few intimate friends. In honor of the day the house was profusely, but appropriately, decorated, and the display of the national colors on the houses of General Harrison's neighbors was lavish enough to indicate that there was more than ordinary occasion for it. The members of the committee were escorted into the rear parlor of the residence, while the ladies occupied the front parlor. General Estee stepped forward and began the reading of his address as follows:

"General Harrison, we are commissioned by the National Republican Convention to officially notify you of your nomination as the Republican candidate for President of the United States. In doing this, we may be permitted to remind you that your selection met the hearty approval of the whole Convention; it left no embittered feeling of lukewarm supporters and its action voiced the average and the best judgment of the Convention. It is true distinguished gentlemen, well-known to the people, who were experienced in public affairs, illustrious in character and worthy of the people's confidence and support were before the Convention as candidates, and yet you were chosen.

Nor was your nomination due to accident, or the result of hasty or inconsiderate deliberation. It indicated rather that you possessed in a more eminent degree those peculiar qualities which commended you to the popular favor. In the hour of our country's peril you cheerfully accepted an humble position in the army, went where your country most needed you, and by long and faithful service rose to higher command and assumed graver responsibilities. Elected to the United States Senate your enlightened and conservative statesmanship commended the respect and inspired the confidence of the American people. Added to this, the purity of your past life and your exalted private virtues is an earnest that as a candidate for President the honor of the Republican party and the glory of our country will be safe in your keeping. The platform adopted by the Republican National Convention marks out with clearness and precision the creed of the party. The American system of Protection to American labor and American products in American markets, the sacredness and the purity of the ballot, the protection of American citizens, native and adopted, at home and abroad, on land and sea, the prohibition of Chinese imigration, the building up of our navy, the erection of coast defenses, and the special care of the old soldiers and sailors of the Republic, are questions which occupy conspicuous places in our platform. These and other subjects referred to in the platform will doubtless receive your careful consideration. In conclusion we beg to express our personal satisfaction at your nomination, and we indulge the belief that your election is already assured"

GENERAL HARRISON'S REPLY.

At the conclusion of Judge Estee's address there was no applause, all present seeming to partake of the gravity of the occasion as reflected in the calm features and dignified manner of General Harrison, who did not evince the slightest symptoms of exultation or gratification, which was clearly depicted in the bright countenances of the ladies. After a moment's silence, General Harrison, drawing his manuscript from his bosom, read his reply in a rich, full voice, and with a degree of seriousness and earnestness that visibly impressed every one who heard him. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: The official notice which you have brought of the nomination conferred upon me by the Republican National Convention recently in session at Chicago, excites emotions of a profound, though of a somewhat conflicting character. That, after full deliberation and free consultation, the representatives of the Republican party of the United States should have concluded that the great principles enunciated in the platform adopted by the Convention could be in some measure safely confided to my care, is an honor of which I am deeply sensible and for which I am very grateful. I do not assume or believe that this choice implies that the Convention found in me pre-eminent fitness or exceptional fidelity to the principles of government to which we are mutually pledged. My satisfaction with the result would be altogether spoiled if that result had been reached by any unworthy methods or by a disparagement of the more eminent men who divided with me the suffrages of the Convention. I accept the nomination with so deep a sense of the dignity of the office, and the gravity of its duty and responsibility, as altogether to exclude any feeling of exultation or pride.

"The principles of government and the practice in administration, upon which issues are now fortunately clearly made, are so important in their relations to the national and to individual prosperity that we may expect an unusual popular interest in the campaign. Relying wholly upon the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens and the gracious favor of God we will confidently submit our cause to the arbitrament of a free ballot.

"The day you have chosen for this visit suggests no thoughts that are not in harmony with the occasion The Republican party has walked in the light of the Declaration of Independence. It has lifted the shaft of patriotism upon the foundation laid at Bunker Hill. It has made the union more secure by making all men free. Washington and Lincol, Yorktown and Appomattox, the Declaration of Independence and the Proclamation of Emancipation are naturally and worthily associated in our thoughts today.

"As soon as may be possible I shall by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomination, but it may be proper for me now to say that I have already examined the platform with some care and that its declarations, to some of which you have alluded, are in harmony with my views. It gives me pleasure, gentlemen, to receive you in my home and to thank you for the cordial manner in which you have conveyed your official message."

MR. B. W. COVER, the Lawrence county delegate in the late district Convention at New Castle and whose vote made the nomination for Congress in this district, has made an affidavit denying that any money was paid him or any promises made him for his vote. Now is the time to go for him, by those who have evidence to the contrary of his affidavit, otherwise his affidavit must be regarded as true.

Independent of His Ancestors.

General Ben Harrison says that he not only has never investigated his ancestry, but that indeed he never felt much interest in it. "I received nothing from my ancestors," he said to a caller the other day, "except an education. That was sufficient. My father died poor. I married young and my wife and I took as our dwelling a little house of only three rooms. I remember we had six knives and six two-pronged forks, six plates and a similarly slim equipment all around. My wife did her own work, and we have both said since we were never happier in our lives My first fee as a lawyer, a five-dollar gold piece, I received at the door of that dwelling."

SENATOR QUAY of this State has been chosen Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and will therefore have the conducting of the coming National campaign.

OIL opened at this place this (Thursday) morning at 81¾, and at noon was 81½. The market shows signs of further improving.

Toads at Beaver Falls.

BEAVER FALLS, July 9. — The rainy weather has caused millions of little toads to put in an appearance at the east side of the town near the Beaver river. They are about the size of grain of coffee, and as lively as crickets. This morning they covered the track of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad several inches thick, and a passenger train slid away past the station before it could be brought to a standstill, owing to the rails being made slippery by the crushed bodies of the little reptiles. The track had to be cleaned and sanded before the train could start again.

--The Forestry Commission appointed by the Governor, under resolution of Assembly, has sent the Co. Commissioners a blank containing questions regarding the timber lands, rain fall, etc., in this county. To answer these questions correctly would involve considerable labor and expense, for which the Legislature made no provision, and the Co. Commissioners don't know what to do about it.

A Mean Act.

The old Reformed Church at Aaronsburg, this county, was torn down recently to get the timbers for the new church to be erected at Millheim. The church was built in 1844 and was one of the largest edifices of the kind erected in the county at that time, being 40 by 60 feet. When the superstructure was razed to the foundation walls the members with great anxiety searched for the corner stone to see what it contained in money, books and records. What should be their surprise but to find the stone empty, it having at some time been robbed of all its contents, except part of a Bible, part of a Heidelburg catechism, part of a hymn book and part of an article of agreement. At the time of finding out this theft there was no one present who had helped to build the church, but when the dastardly deed became known it was remembered by some of the older members of the church who helped to build it that when the corner stone was laid, 44 years ago, a full set of church records, Bibles, hymn books, catechisms and some dollars in silver were placed in the stone. The money, church records, and parts of the different books were stolen. It is not known of course when the ghoulish deed was done. It may have taken place soon after the stone was laid, and before the church was finished, or since.

Not a single stick of timber in the church was injured by decay, it all being of the early and healthy white pine so abundant throughout Penns Valley in those days.—Bellefonte *Gazette.*

—The St. Louis editor who stole another man's wife and $40,000 has been arrested at Topeka It is difficult to imagine what manner of a man this is. He not only professed indignation at his capture and certain alleged false stories circulated about him, but he said he was going to send his paper a true account of the whole affair. The cheek of man could go no further.

--A Philadelphian who lost his mind in New York thinks himself a king, and insists that his ancestors ruled the island of New York for ten centuries, New York could stand almost anything but a Philadelphian's claim to be their ruler—so they put him in an insane asylum.

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.

COMMUNICATIONS.

An Earnest Enquiry.

EDS. CITIZEN:—A recent issue of your paper contained a communication entitled "Lutherans and Prohibition" by a German. I do not doubt a word that he says in justification of his church, nor would I in the least antagonize him, yet the fact remains that the liquor traffic and the consequent ruin and woe are kept in Butler by Lutherans and Catholics combining and going on the petitions and bonds of the whiskey sellers. Not even our alien judge could foist this curse upon our community without their aid. This, coupled with the fact that Lutheran preachers have even insulted ladies who approached them on the temperance question, has long since stigmatized local Lutherans as the "Whiskey Church." These are facts that cannot be controverted, but they are foreign to my purpose. As I said before, I do not want to antagonize our German brother or place anything in his way. German Prohibitionists are valuable curiosities in "this neck o' woods."

The latest theses of the Lutheran Church on Prohibition are very properly produced as the position of the Church on the question. In these it is claimed that they cannot participate in the present temperance movement

"Because it does not distinguish between the abuse and use of the creature."

This raises a very difficult question which has presented itself to every honest temperance advocate. As Prohibitionists we have solved the question, and now the Lutheran Church finds fault with our solution. It therefore seems to me to be their duty to explain the matter fully and show us where we err. Where does the proper use of intoxicating beverages end and the abuse begin? is the question I most earnestly ask them. As I understand it the German Lutherans as a distinctive body have made this declaration and I therefore most respectfully submit this question to the German Lutheran minister of Butler. ENQUIRER.

Prospect Points.

EDS CITIZEN:
Be it known:—
—That Harrison will be the next president.
—That Walker Dodds and Louder Wilson are working for the Chartiers Creamery Company.
—That A. G. Grine, Joseph Garland and wife, of Pittsburg, spent the Fourth in the wilds of Prospect.
—That P. A. Sechler and C. M. Shanor took in the excursion to Princeton on the 4th.
—That the commencement exercises excelled those of previous years, and the concert was good, and that home musical talent is worthy of as much praise as any that is imported.
—That J. G. Cable has gone to Beaver county, to sell Talmage's new work, "Social Dynamite" Success, John, for it is one of the grandest books published.
—That it is good for the sore eyes to see J. O. Dodd's mammoth onion field.
—That Prof. J. F. Shanor, who was teaching school in West Newton, is home to restore his impaired health.
—That Prof. Magee, who, on account of ill health, resigned the principalship of the Academy, is improving slowly.
—That J. W. Shaffer met a painful accident at the creamery, by getting his toes smashed. John, be more careful of your phalanges next time.
—That Mrs. W. H. Alexander will soon start to California, where her husband is engaged in the mercantile business.
—That we hope that Rev. Durst who has been suffering for some time from inflammation of the shin bone, may soon get relief and be restored to health.
—That the new parsonage has been begun, and will be speedily pushed to completion.
—That Field Cratty, of Muddy Creek Twp, has bought property in town and will soon build a new house. MIZPEH.
PROSPECT, PA., July 9, '88.

Communion Services at West Liberty.

On Sabbath, June 17th, the sacrament of the Lords Supper was observed by the West Liberty U. P. congregation

Services connected with this solemn, though joyful, occasion were begun on Wednesday evening and closed on Monday morning. Rev. M. R Patterson preached a most encouraging and acceptable sermon on Saturday afternoon, and with this exception all the services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. P. Shaw. The hearts of pastor and congregation were cheered by an accession of ten to the membership, making a total of thirteen new members since last communion, all of the number were received on profession of faith except two. Five were baptized and five are heads of families, of which three new ones were brought in. We have reason to rejoice and take courage for truly the Lord hath done great things for us. A MEMBER.

MARRIED

Marriage Notices Published Free.

HICKEY—WISE—July 3, 1888, by W. S. Dixon, J. P., Mr. Joseph Hickey of Middlesex tp. and Miss Phoebe Wise of Penn tp., this county.

MERSHIMER—THOMPSON—July 4, 1888, by Rev. S. Williams, at the house of Mr. Thomas M. Tebay—a brother-in-law of the bride,—Mr. George M. Mershimer and Miss Ida B. Thompson, both of Butler county, Pa.

WILSON—McFADDEN—At the residence of the bride's parents, Centre tp. July 2, 1888, by Rev. A. J. Hutchison, Mr. John Wilson and Miss Araminta McFadden, both of Butler county, Pa.

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.

SEFTON—In Clinton tp., this county, June 14, 1888, Mr. John Sefton, in the 83rd year of his age.

Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

GREAT JULY SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS, CARPETS,

AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS.

35 cent Sateens, at	20 cents
20 cent Sateens, at	12½ cts
50 cent Barred and Plain White Goods,	25 cents
40 cent Barred and Plain White Goods,	20 cents
25 cent White Lawns, Vic.,	15 cents
15 cent White Lawns, Vic.,	10 cents
35 cent Yard Wide Cashmere,	20 cents

GOOD BRUSSELS REMNANTS.

Some large enough for large rooms—some for small rooms, 45 c

All Wool Extra Super Carpets, - 50 cents.
Best Table Oil Cloths, - - 25 cents.

Everything in the house at way down prices during this July sale. Remember these prices are only good up to August 1st.

We have still a large lot of Millinery goods and Trimmings. Come in and buy them at your own prices, as we are going to quit that part of the business, and they must be sold regardless of cost.

RITTER & RALSTON.

64 I. ROSENBERG, 64

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Clothier and Gents' Furnisher

HAS SOMETHING TO SAY TO THE PUBLIC!

My Summer Styles in Piece Goods are now in and on my counters, and all I ask is that you come in and see them. I will show you a line in English, French, Scotch and American fabric, equal to any in Western Pennsylvania. My prices will be from Ten to Fifteen per cent.

Lower Than Any Other!

I guarantee a good fit or do not ask you to take them. My stock embraces all grades from the plainest to the nobbiest, and I assure you that my styles, fit and prices will suit you. My cutters and workmen have no superiors in this end of the State. I do not desire to mislead by stating low prices, but ask you to come, inspect my stock, and convince yourself.

READY MADE GOODS.

I can show you a line of Cork Screws, Diagonals, Cassimeres, Chevoits, etc., at prices that will surprise you, all made up in first-class order for Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, in all the latest styles and at prices that defy competition. In

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

I can show you all the Novelties of the Season. Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Ties in endless variety. Hats, Caps and Trunks at prices lower than the lowest. Our Progress, Excelsior and Working Shirts cannot be beaten. I do not quote prices, but guarantee you that I will sell the same goods as cheap, or cheaper, than the parties who hang them out at odd figures and prices. Come in and see.

I. ROSENBERG.

64 South Main street, opposite the Postoffice, Butler, Pa.

It Saved my Child's Life.

"When my child was born, the doctor ordered one of the other Foods. She ate that until she nearly died. I had three doctors, who said the trouble was Indigestion, and ordered the food changed to Lactated Food. It saved my child's life, and I owe you many thanks for it. I regard your Food as invaluable, and superior to all other artificial food for babies.
MRS. A. J. BENFIELD,
15 Indiana Place, Boston, Mass.

LACTATED FOOD

150 Meals for $1.00

FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS
THE PHYSICIAN'S FAVORITE.
Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.
BABIES CRY FOR IT.
INVALIDS RELISH IT.
Perfectly Nourishes a Baby with or without the addition of milk.
Three Sizes. 25c. 50c. $1.00.
A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free.

It Has No Equal.

"We are using in our nursery (containing forty infants) your Lactated Food, and find it far superior to all other food which has been used during the past ten years that I have been visiting physician. The Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the institution, say it has no equal."
W. E. DE COURCY, M. D.,
St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

BUTLER MARKETS.

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

Apples, per bushel.
Butter, per pound, 15 to 18 cts.
Beans, per qt. 8 to 10cts.
Cabbage, new, 5 cents per pound.
Candies, mold, 11 to 15. cts.
Carbon oil, 10 to 15 cts.
Cheese, 12¼ cts per lb.
Crackers, 7 to 10 cts. per lb.
Chickens, per pair, 40 to 50. cts.
Coffee, Rio, 22 cts.
Coffee, Java, 30 etc.
Coil 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, 14 cts.
Honey, 20 cts.
Hay, $10.
Shoulders, 10 cts,
Bacon, 12 cts.
Dried beef, 18 to