THE CITIZEN.

W. C. NEGLEY - - - PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—POSTAGE PREPAID:

One year, Inside County..........................$1.50
One Year, Outside County.........................$2.00
Payable in Advance.

Entered at Postoffice at Butler as 2d class matter

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

Of each issue of the CITIZEN some extra copies are printed which are sent to citizens of the county who are not subscribers and their subscription is solicited.

Subscribers will do us a favor by sending us the names of their neighbors, not now taking a county paper.

All communications intended for publication in this paper mustbe accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Marriage and death notices must be accompanied by a responsible name.

Advertising Rates.

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

Address THE CITIZEN, Butler, Pa.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

COUNTY.

For District Attorney,
JAMES N. MOORE.

For County Surveyor,
C. F. L. McQUISTION.

Republican Party Prospects.

In the *Forum* for July Senator Morrill of Vermont has an interesting article on "Republican Party Prospects." In opening, the Vermont Senator truly says that the past fidelity and statesmanship of the Republican party need no vindication. It is the future, therefore, together with some of the many vexed questions which must be considered, with which it deals.

First comes what he calls the "negro problem," which is well illustrated in these brief sentences: "New Hampshire has two Representatives in Congress and South Carolina seven. The Presidential vote of New Hampshire in 1888 was 90,819 and that of South Carolina was 79,750. Why should South Carolina, with 11,069 less votes at the polls, have seven electoral votes and New Hampshire only two?"

This is the most important question which the Republican party has to face in the South to-day, and unless the present administration gives the country decided measures to prevent the continuance of this inequality there is likely to be considerable irritation in all the northern states, where the right to vote is regarded as the fundamental principle of government.

The evil that Senator Morrill refers to is the driving the negroes from the polls in the South, while at the same time securing representation for them, and the abuse can and should be remedied. Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution says:

SEC. II. "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial offices, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

AN appalling loss of life from the action of the freakish elements of nature is just reported from China. An immense waterspout is said to have burst on the morning of June 2, in the Chan Pinges and Ping Yuen districts, flooding them with many feet of water, sweeping away a great number of native villages, and causing the deaths of at least 6,000 human beings.

The Reform Broken Down.

The letter of Judge White, of Allegheny, to his successors in the Quarter Sessions is about as severe a criticism of the Supreme Court license decision as any yet delivered. He advises them in effect to increase the number of retail licenses, because "if the Quarter Sessions have no discretion as to wholesalers and bottlers the discretion as to retailers amounts to nothing. It results only in increasing the number of quart and jug establishments without restricting the traffic or diminishing the evils of intemperance. Those wholesale and bottling houses which sell by the quart, jug and bucket to the neighborhood, I believe cause more intemperance and are greater evils than regular retail houses."

In wamrer language and more sounding phrase, our own Judge Gordon made substantially the same comment on the first reading of Judge Paxson's decision, which he pronounced "calamitous to the cause of sobriety, good order and morality," and predicted that the result would be "ungovernable, unnumbered and unamenable bottle shops and beer gardens throughout the city." Judge Gordon's language and prediction were considered ill-judged and intemperate in some quarters at the time, but his conclusion is exactly the same as that reached by Judge White and solemnly placed on the records of the Allegheny Court of Quarter Sessions two weeks later. Who will say that the conclusion of these license judges as to the probable result of the Supreme Court's wholesale decision is not a sound one?

Gottlieb Jahn promptly pushed the Supreme Court's opinion to its logical conclusion when he purchased 2,000 quart cans and did a rushing business by selling beer to the thirsty by the quart within six days after the decision was rendered. All bottlers and wholesalers have notice that this style of liquor selling can be carried on with safety and profit under their wholesale license. As many of those holding wholesale license are according to the testimony of the License Court, "men of notoriously bad character, ex-convicts, common drunkards and men who for years have led a most abandoned life," it is evident that the wholesome restraint on the liquor selling business which this city and State have enjoyed for a year past is at an end.

The retail venders have been on their good behavior because they had reason to believe that unless they maintained a good record that they would be refused a license next year. But now they will ask, what if they should be refused? They will have only to put in an application for a wholesale license which must be granted as a matter of course, unless it is shown affirmatively that they are not citizens, or not of sober habits or not of good moral character, and even these objections can not be made against them unless preceded and supported by a remonstrance.

It is evident that the reign of the growler has set in. Some restraint is thrown about the sale of single drinks, but no check at all is placed on the sale by the bottle, the quart can, the pitcher and the tin kettle by any one holding a so-called wholesale license. The Legislature never intended any such result, but its wholesale act was not skilfully drawn, and the Supreme Court has construed it so as to destroy high license as a reform measure.—Philadelphia *Press.*

The Louisiana Abomination.

Why that institution known as the Louisiana Lottery should be permitted to continue its work is almost inexplicable. It has made tens of thousands—probably hundreds of thousands—its victims; has blighted the hopes and ruined the character of great numbers of young men in all parts of the country and has wrecked financial institutions. Not long ago one of the banks of this city met with severe loss because one of the bookkeepers had been dealing with this rascally concern. Yet its operations continue, doing their work of destruction in all parts of the land, notwithstanding the efforts made to protect the mails from being made participants in its swindles. The citizens of Louisiana seem utterly deaf to all entreaties to put an end to the nefarious business. Indeed the majority of them appear to look upon it as a regular and respectable enterprise, to be encouraged rather than destroyed, which is by no means creditable to that State.

But at length the people there have awakened to the disgrace inflicted upon their State and the havoc this villainy is making there and elsewhere, and have called upon the general government for help. The leading Protestant ministers of New Orleans, the Roman Catholic Chancellor of the Diocese, the Judge of the Criminal Court, and many of the first citizens have united in asking President Harrison to assist them in their warfare upon this iniquitous concern, by using as far as possible the United States officers, of which he appoiuts the chiefs, for its suppression. That the President will do his utmost in this direction cannot be doubted. In the meantime let young men and others keep away from all connection with it if they would not lose both money and character, as thousands have already done.—*Pres. Banner.*

ANOTHER of the fallen women of London was murdered last week, and the murder is supposed to have been committed by that mysterious person, "Jack the Ripper."

THE watermelon growers of the south have a trust and now the draymen of Atlanta who cart watermelons have formed a combination to advance prices. Colic will come high this year.

A MASSACHUSETTS farmer has been fined for taking in his hay on Sunday when it threatened rain. Isn't there something in the Bible about the propriety of rescuing an ass which may fall into a ditch on the Sabbath day? There is such a thing as having laws too darkly, deeply, beautifully blue.

Taking The Census.

The machinery to be employed in taking the eleventh census of the United States is being fast put in order by Supt. Porter. The appointment of supervisors will not be made until December, and the enumerators not until just before the time the work of enumeration and collection of statistics will begin. The pay of supervisors, as regulated by law, is $125 at the expiration of work and $1 per 1,000 people enumerated, but no supervisor is to receive less than $500. In thinly settled districts $1.40 will be allowed per 1,000 persons enumerated. Each enumerator will receive two cents per person enumerated, ten cents per farm and twenty cents per productive industry, but in the aggregate not less than $3 nor more than $6 per day. No enumerator shall have over 4,000 names as estimated from the census of 1880. The enumeration must be completed during the month of June. In cities it is expected that two weeks will complete the enumeration of population.

Senators Quay and Cameron have been asked to submit a list of ten names of persons who would make efficient census supervisors for Pennsylvania, and of course they will also be consulted relative to the 3,000 enumerators needed. The duties of the supervisors will be to supervise the subdivision and arrangement of their districts. For the first time in the history of the census taken in the United States these supervisors will be appointed by the President will require confirmation by the Senate. The object of this is to place these important officers under more direct responsibility than was attained by the slipshod methods of their selection under previous censuses. The appointment of enumerators will be made upon the recommendation of the supervisor of the district, subject to the approval of the superintendent. It is understood that these supervisors, having been appointed not only on account of ability and past experience, but with reference to political considerations which control such matters, will recommend for enumerators such persons as will be satisfactory to the political influence which led to the selection of the supervisors themselves.—Wilkesbarre *Record.*

HOLLAND has had about enough of free trade, and the people are asking for a revision of her tariff in accordance with the protective idea. Under free trade she has lost one after another of her once flourishing industries, until financial danger and distress threaten her on all sides.

EIGHT restaurant proprietors in Pittsburg have been found guilty of serving oleomargarine for butter to their guests, and were fined $100 and costs. They will appeal to the Supreme Court.

A NEW directory tends to show that St. Paul has got ahead of Minneapolis in population, and the air out there is surcharged with feeling. Never mind. Chicago will annex both of 'em in a few years.

Up Goes Salt.

It was recently announced that a certificate of incorporation had been filed by the North American Salt Company and that the concern will differ from the ordinary trust, inasmuch as its share capital cannot be secretly increased at the whim of the managers, and it will be subject to some legal supervision.

But in general scope and aims we are afraid it is no better than the other "trusts." Its capitalization of fifteen million dollars is enormous, and the eight per cent guaranteed on its preferred stock is excessive. The prospectus contains the usual "trust" prate about profits to accrue from co-operative management, reduced working force and the rest of it, and not from high prices. But one may read between the lines a very different story.

Referring to the one hundred and thirty works and properties owned or controlled by the concern, it is noted in one portion of the prospectus that "the profits have been meagre at most and frequently non-existent." In another paragraph of that document the revenue of the company is estimated at twenty cents per barrel and an annual output of ten million barrels, or enough to pay six per cent on four million dollars of bonds, eight per cent on four million dollars of preferred stock and twenty per cent on the seven million dollars of common stock.

It is an insult to the intelligence of the people to ask them to believe that properties which have been yielding meagre profits, or none at all, can by mere economy of management be made to pay the exorbitant amount of twenty per cent per annum on this frightfully inflated capitalization—and this, as is intimated, after closing down many of the works and carrying them at a dead loss. The public knows just what to think of that "yarn" in view of the fact that the English Salt Union, under the auspices of which this new concern has been organized, made similar statements and within six months advanced the price of salt about two hundred per cent!—New York *Herald.*

Elections This Year.

The first year of a National Administration is always a dull one in politics—first because of the reaction following a exciting Presidential contest, and secondly, because the laws of the several States do not, as a rule, select off-years for the election of important officers.

Nine State elections are to be held this year. In Pennsylvania a State Treasurer will be chosen. Contests in some of the counties on judicial and county officers may enliven the election in spots. The Republican candidaje for State Treasurer will be Speaker Boyer, who has no opposition for the nomination. There is no pronounced indication who will be the Democratic candidate. Several gentlemen are spoken of, but the nominee will not be named until the Convention meets.

The other States in which elections occur are Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Virginia. There will be interesting gubernatorial contests in the three last named States. In Ohio indications point to the nomination by the Democrats of ex-Congressman Campbell for Governor, although other aspirants may develop strength, and become formidable competitors at the Dayton Convention in August. The Republican nomination is Governor Foraker, who is both popular and strong.

In New Jersey the Democrats will probably nominate ex-Governor Leon Abbett, the strongest Democrat in the State. His success would pave the way at the expiration of his term of office to his subsequent election to a seat in the Senate of the United States, which is said to be "the goal of his ambition." He was defeated two years ago although the caucus candidate, by a bolt and fusion with the Republicans which sent Mr. Blodget to the Senate.

Strong efforts will be made, and in fact are making, to bring Virginia into the Republican column. Virginia was uncomfortably close at the Presidential election. A Democratic Convention of 1,600 delegates has been called to meet at Richmond next month to make a nomination, and there is a lively contest now in progress for the honor.

New York elects minor State officers and a full Legislature, this being the year for a renewal of the State Senate. It has always been a doubttul State. Already there are speculations of a coalition between the County Democracy and the Republicans to give Tammany a set-back. The braves under the administration of Mayor Grant have almost supreme control of the immense patronage of the city. The citadel of Republican power in New York is the Legislature.

The other States that hold elections this year present nothing unusual in their political outlook. On the whole, it is probable that in the nine States each party will hold its own with the United States Senator in Ohio in doubt.—Media *American.*

EXPERTS are undecided as to the reliability of electricity as a force that will cause instant death.

THE postal order money system is growing rapidly. At the close of this month 129 new offices will be established, which will bring the total number up to ten thousand.

THE Pension Office is blocked with business.

THE New Jersey Prohibitionists, in their State Convention, denounce local option and license laws. Their plank on this subject would fit nicely into Democratic platforms.

A Question of Ethics.

A little breeze has been raised among the medical fraternity growing out of an alleged violation of the code of ethics as laid down by the County Medical Society. It has always been held by the "regular" members of the profession as an evidence of quackery for any physician to advertise his business for the purpose of attracting custom. Those who have qualified themselves for special work, or have manifested peculiar aptitude in any special line of surgery or medicine, and who have adopted advertising as a legitimate means of making themselves known to the public have not only been very severely censured and, at times, harshly dealt with, but there have been studied and persistent efforts to excite distrust and prejudice in the public mind among some of the most experienced and successful practitioners in the two cities.

A short time ago a local contemporary issued a "souvenir edition," containing, among other things, sketches of prominent citizens. In the list are biographies of quite a number of regular physicians, in many cases illustrated with accompanying pictures. The circulation of this advertising sheet was what occasioned the breeze. The matter was paid for, and the question now is whether that particular section of the code which makes it "derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements" has not been so flagrantly violated as to call for severe discipline at the hands of the Medical Society? The situation is embarrassing, to say the least, and the result will be looked for with no little interest. Those physicians who regard the code as a clamp upon independent action and who treat the anti-advertising rule as a mere bugbear, have the laugh on those "regulars" who figure so conspicuously inthe "souvenir." The circumstance, it is to be hoped, will teach the profession that it is never undignfied for any person to advertise an honest business in a proper way through the colums of a reputable newspaper.—Pittsburg *Gazette.*

THE Flemon case was the sensation in Pittsburg last week. It grew out of an old election riot in South Carolina. The story is that the whites, at a certain election precinct in that State, attacked the blacks and drove them from the polls, and killed some of them; the blacks took refuge in a barn, the whites surrounded it, and the blacks defended themselves and killed one white man. Two blacks that were arrested swore that Flemon did the shooting. The officers pursued Flemon, and found him in Pittsburg and got a warrant from Gov. Beaver for him. The colored men of Pittsburg are determined that Flemon shall not go back and employed counsel to defend him. The case was heard by Judge Ewing who remanded Flemon to the care ot the Sheriff, and the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court. Gov. Beaver has been asked to rescind his warrant.

Fisk Is Not There.

General Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibition ex-candidate for the Presidency, has done a most significant thing in going West instead of going to the New Jersey Prohibition State Convention.

It means that he adheres to his belief that the wisest course for enemies of the to pursue this year is to unite with the anti-saloon Republicans instead of drawing votes away from them and electing Democrats.

The radical Prohibitionists have control of the Asbury Park Convention, but the big convention of the Prohibitionists in Jersey this year will meet at the polls in November, with Republican tickets in their hands. N. Y. *Press.*

QUEEN VICTORIA would not allow the Shah to kill his mutton in one of the rooms of the palace. She was opposed to turning it into a butcher shop to please the barbarian from Persia.

WILLIAMSPORT will be honored by the O. U. A. M., as the place for holding their next annual meeting, the State Council having made the selection before adjournment at Lancaster on Thursday.

To Be Beheaded.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 23.—An. East Tennesseean is under sentence of death in the capital city of far-away Corea, charged with preaching the doctrine of Christianity. She is Mrs. Hattie Gibson Heron, wife of the Rev. David Heron, recently of Jonesboro. Dr. Heron is a Northern Presbyterian missionary, and is well known in Knoxville. He is an Englishman by birth, and about three years ago he led Miss Hattie Gibson, daughter of Dr. N. J. Gibson, of Jonesboro, to the altar. He had just been ordered to Corea, and his young wife, herself a great friend of the mission cause, joined him and the two sailed from San Francisco only a few weeks after their marriage.

Informatioa has just been received here of the sentence imposed upon Mrs. Heron. She preached the gospel as well as her husband, and was recently the means of converting a nobleman who is close to the throne of Corea. He was a true convert, and was so inspired that he himself went to preaching Christianity. The King was greatly displeased, but instead of chopping off the head of the converted nobleman, he had Mrs. Heron arrested and thrown into prison. In the Corean estimation women hold very low place and count for little in the sight of the law. Though destitute of political and social influence, they are nevertheless held rigidly accountable for their actions.

A CHARGE OF TREASON.

The doctrine ot Confucius, since the fourteenth century, has been the established creed of the Coreans. Preaching against the religion may therefore be considered treason, and the present case, in its effect, would be considered of the most vital importance. Culprits accused of treason and rebellion are tried by a special court called the Keum-Pou, the members of which are named by the King. In such a case as this one, therefore, the trial is little more than empty formality. Mrs. Heron's case was investigated and she was finally sentenced to death by decapitation.

Mrs. Heron was known as the most beautiful young woman in upper East Tennessee, and she bright and intelligent as she was beautiful. Her father died about a year ago. He was one of the best known citizens of Washington county.

An Incident of the Great Flood.

Father Troutwein, of Cambria City, just this side of Johnstown, relates the following incident: He was standing on the bridge on that awful Saturday succeeding the flood and witnessed the attempt of workmen to remove a Miss Clark from the wreck. They had removed the debris from her head and body as far as exposed, but still she could not be liberated. The flames were approaching and Father Troutwein administered the sacrament of the church to the poor unfortunate, who believed that she must certainly perish. In desperation one man dived beneath the water and endeavored to free her, when he found her one heel held in a vise-like grip by a human hand. The muscles were set in death and it seemed that the unfortunate girl could not be freed from their awful clasp. An ax was procured and the hand severed from the arm, when Miss Clark was taken out. Both her legs were broken, but she was taken to the hospital and is getting along nicely. The men then went to work and finally succeeded in getting out the body to which the hand belonged. Strange to relate, it was that of Miss Clark's grandfather, and it was his hand that had almost dragged her to an awful death.

Breaking up a Bad Gang.

FRANKLIN, PA., July 23.—The serious wounding of James McCuen, alias "Lancaster Jim," while engaged with three pals in robbing the store of Mr. Radle at Townville Sunday night, and the arrest of John Winters and Edward Hays at Titusville for robbery, breaks up a gang of all-round thieves that has infested the oil country for several months, committing a long series of crimes, including highway robbery and attempted murder. "Lancaster Jim" came here from Pittsburg several months ago with a gang of tramps, one of whom was shot and killed by Officer Hasson, while attempting to arrest the gang for a robbery in Scrub Grass. The dead man was never identified. A few days ago Officer Babcock, of Meadville, shot another of the gang, but he is recovering. Three of the gang are still at large. Probably a more desperate set of tramps never came together, and there is no crime they were not capable of committing.

Lincoln's Religious Standard.

The chapter on "Lincoln and the churches," with which Messrs. Hay and Nicolay are to continue their history of the martyred President, brings to every one's mind more forcibly than ever the depth and intensity, as well as the purity, of Lincoln's character. He was a man whose acts could bear all the scrutiny of the most advanced methods of historical research.

However much Lincoln's friends and associates may have suffered from such treatment at the hands of collaborating historians, Lincoln himself has come forth from it not only unscathed but even with added glory. Those who have followed closely the career of the man and who have seen him in all his moods are not surprised at the historian's formulation of the statement that he was a "man of profound and intense religious feeling," although he never professed even a nominal adherence to any creed or dogma.—N. Y. *Press*.

Escaping for His Life.

After John M. Clayton had been shot in Arkansas because he was collecting evidence to show that he, and not Windy Breckenridge, had been elected to Congress, Judge Cunningham charged the grand jury that it was their duty to find and indict the murderer. This fact was paraded over the North to show that the law-abiding people of Arkansas meant to protect the life of its citizens, even if they were white Republican citizens. But now the report comes by way of St. Louis that Judge Cunningham has been compelled to leave the State to save his life. This may not be true, but the probabilities are that it is, because it is entirely consistent with the past history of Arkansas. Political assassination is the most influential political agent, as well as the most popular, in Arkansas.

Memorial Service.

In pursuance of the call of their National President, the Butler W. C. T. U. will hold a memorial service at 4 o'clock, Sabbath, July 28, at their headquarters in the Presbyterian Church, in honor of their lamented sister, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hays. All Christians, not to say temperance people, should rejoice in this opportunity to do honor to a life so noble and true. Let all the good people of Butler turn out and show by their presence their appreciation of the matchless graces that adorned the character of this peerless woman.

C. M. G.

EXPERTS have pretty successfully shown that electricity cannot be depended upon to kill. One expert declares that he knows of lots of workmen who don't mind the wires; that they handle them and receive the shock every hour of the day without other sensation than a slight tingling at the elbows! It is pretty clear now that all previous ideas about electricity have been erroneous, so far as it can be depended upon to kill. Lightning whisky is ahead of it most clearly, for that was never yet known not to fetch whoever took it.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

On Friday of last week, Judge Ewing, of Allegheny Co., remanded Rev. Flemon alias John Yeldell to the custody of the Sheriff, and unless Gov. Beaver withdraws his warrant or the Supreme Court interferes he will go back to South Carolina, where he is wanted on a charge of murder. The colored people of Pittsburg took a great interest in the case.

Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Franklin, Pa., died on 16th inst. of heart disease.

The McCoy family, of Grove City and vicinity, will reune in Thomas McCoy's grove on Sept. 19th.

Mrs. Louisa Keck has been appointed P. M. for Greenville.

Several localities in West Virginia were flooded last Saturday, and several persons were drowned in Tucker's creek.

The "buffalo fly" is burrowing into the base of cattle's horns near Doylestown, and the horns will drop off.

A York county paper reports that William Arnold has shot and killed a lobscow which measured over 3 feet across the wings.

Around Ellicottville, Perry county, there is a much better crop of snails than of anything else, about the only thing exempt from their ravages being peas and corn.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: The State Board of Health is employing a disinfecting preparation for locating bodies. The bodies generate ammonia, and when this comes in contact with the liquid used a vapor arises, and the workmen know what it means.

A colored woman of Wellboro employed a gipsy fortune teller to bring her lover to time, without effect. The result was a law-suit, and the restoration of a set of silver knives and forks and a lot of table linen, which she had given the fortune-teller in exchange for a red flannel bag containing bread crumbs.

As Cyrus King, a farmer living near Union City, Erie county, was plowing a short time ago a monster bird with a large beak swooped down on the neck of his horse. Fortunately it struck on a heavy horse-collar, without doing any damage, and flew off toward a flock of sheep. Mr. King ran to his house, got an old gun, and shot the bird dead as it was tearing a sheep's vitals ravenously. It is probably a South American bird.

William Knox, of Coudersburg, loaned an agent some money to be repaid next day. Time passed, but no money and no agent. Mr. Knox called on the agent in his room at a hotel and told him he must either pay or take and emphatic licking. He could not do the former, and Mr. Knox proceeded to do the latter. It was all over in two minutes. The debt was cancelled, Knox quietly left, and a doctor was called to fix up the agent.

Two colored men, of Franklin, Pa., named George Harris and Samuel Briant, got into a controversy on the street, when the former hit the latter on the abdomen with a hickory club, disemboweling him, from the effects of which he died.

Matthew Riddle, a farmer of Pleasant Gap, Pa., lost four cows recently by a most singular death. A merchant of that place threw the grass in which bananas had been shipped in the alley at the rear of his store. The four cows ate of the grass and died in apparent agony in a few hours. An examination disclosed the fact that in all cases the grass had become one solid mass or lump in the stomach almost as hard as wood, and in that condition caused speedy death.

At Phillipsburg, a farmer named Peter Burell was cutting grass with a mowing machine; the horses got into a sink hole and became unmanageable. Mr. Burell was thrown from his seat onto the knives. His right hand and both legs were nearly severed and he was terribly cut about the body. His injuries proved fatal.

A tramp called upon L. B. Brown, of Greenville, and wanted to sell him a watch. Brown ordered the fellow off his premises and when he did not move picked up a neck yoke to accelerate the tramp's footsteps, whereupon the latter pulled a revolver and fired, but luckily missed his man, and unluckily made his escape.

AN explosion of bark-dust, last Friday, caused the destruction of the Eagle Valley tannery at Ridgway, Pa.

THE sugar trust is said to have 300,000 barrels of sugar stored in Brooklyn storehouses.

THE ex-husbands of a Chicago woman met the other day and formed two baseball nines, agreeing to hold a picnic and match game when the divorcee reaches her silver (twenty-fifth) husband.

IT is thought that Dakota's wheat crop will be thirty million bushels short this year.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Brooklyn *Citizen* says that sharks were never so plentiful along the Northern Atlantic coast as this year. Now is the time to go to the seaside.

PROF. HOGAN, the daring æronaut, is supposed to have been lost at sea. His air-ship was found in the Atlantic some days ago.

A CONSTITUTION has been prepared for submission to the South Dakota Convention. It is against female suffrage and prohibition, gives the Legislature power to regulate the liquor trade, makes ample provisions for schools, gives wives control of their own property, places checks on corporations, and restricts the right of suffrage to those who can read the Declaration of Independence.

THE English capitalists who are buying up so many American breweries promise the public "good beer." They intimate the article now manufactured is adulterated most shamefully and they partly ascribe the growing temperance sentiment to this fact.

WYOMING also wants to be admitted. Her Constitutional Convention will be held September 2, and the delegates are composed of 36 Republicans, 16 Democrats and 3 Independents.

POSTMASTER-GEN'L WANAMAKER knew what he was doing when he cut down the government telegraph rate from one cent to one mill. The telegraph companies are given great privileges by the government. They are granted the right to construct, maintain and operate lines through and over military or post roads or any portion of the public domain, and to take from such lands all the stone and timber they may need for construction purposes. In return the law prescribes that they must give priority to government dispatches over other business, "at such rates as the Postmaster-General shall annually fix."

EX-CONGRESSMAN HORR, of Michigan, declines in disgust the consulship to Valparaiso, Chili, with its $3,000 salary, and fees to more than that amount. General Kilpatrick, the famous cavalry hero, held the same post for many years, and died at last with the harness on.

FOUR years ago, Tuesday, Ulysses S. Grant died at Mt. McGregor. The event is too recent to render necessary anything more than a mere reference. All of us remember those anxious days, and how the world watched at the bedside of the dying hero.

THE Philadelphia *Press* very pertinently suggests that Queen Victoria is an earnest advocate of the increase of the fresh heir fund.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low tests, short weight, alumn or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall Street N. Y.

TALL towers in these days would seem to be paying investments. Mr. Eiffel is said to be raking in the sum of $10,000 per day from the entrance and elevator fees paid by those who are anxious to surmount his great structure.

AT a Chinese funeral in Philadelphia yesterday a fan and a straw hat were placed in the coffin. He may need them.

THE pugilist and pugilist trainer Charlie Mitchell has left the United States with the remark that he is never coming back to these ungrateful shores again. Well, the probabilities are that the United States will manage to get along very nicely without Mr. Mitchell.

By the way, what a public boon it would be if Sullivan, Kilrain and all the brutal pugilistic crowd would only imitate Mitchell and sail off, never to return.

THE Englishmen who have secured options upon the Minneapolis mills intend to organize a grinding monopoly.

THE newspaper swindler is on his rounds. One Edward J. Stack has struck Pennsylvania and represents himself as attached to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, securing money by fraud. The *Inter-Ocean* asks that he be exposed and people warned against him. The meanest swindler is a newspaper swindler. Let everybody give him a whack.

GREAT genii, like green monkeys, are scarce. This Nation will vote the man a great genius, who will tell them how to stop the formation of trusts. A "trust" is is an extensive co-partnership, so extensive indeed as to undertake to crush out all opposition and create a monopoly of the trade in a certain necessity for themselves. The Standard Oil Co., was the first great "trust," and now comes the sugar trust, the salt trust, and the Lord knows what next next, as the idea is growing. One combination of European capitalists is trying to buy up the breweries and distilleries of the the country, and another the iron and steel plants. If the thing is not stopped it may, in time, result in the creation of a moneyed aristocracy in this country.

DEATHS.

WYLAND—At his home in Oakland twp., Wednesday, July 24, 1889, Jacob Wyland, aged 60 years.

VOSBRINK.—At her home in Butler, Wednesday evening, July 24th, 1889, Mrs. Mary Vosbrink, aged 63 years.

Mrs. Vosbrink's maiden name was Mary Dugan, and she was born in Oakland twp. She became the wife of Bernard Vosbrink, and just before the war broke out, they moved to Burning Springs, West Va., and kept a hotel which they called the Union House. Mr. Vosbrink enlisted in the Union Army; and on account of her open adherence to the Union cause, Mrs. V. was robbed and abused several times by the Confederate soldiers, but she was a woman of pluck and always defied them to do their worst. Four children—George, Bernard, Philip and Mrs. John Hinchberger—survive her. Her funeral will take place this (Friday) morning.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy. It corrects the acidity of the blood which is the cause of the disease, and builds up the whole system.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, until I was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

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Contractors Take Notice.

Sealed bids for the erection of an annex to the Gents' Dormitory of the Slipperyrock State Normal School will be received up to and including the 29th day of July. Plans and specifications for the same can be seen at the office of Dr. C. W. Bard, Slipperyrock, Butler county, Pa. The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

BENJAMIN PEARSON,
Chairman of Sanitary Com.

Aug. 18, 1889.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrators and Executors of estates can secure their receipt books at the CITIZEN office.

Orphans' Court' Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Butler Co., Pa., the undersigned Administrators, C. T. A., of the estate of Wm. G. Duncan, late of Middlesex township, county and State aforesaid, deceased, will offer for sale at public vendue on the premises on

Wednesday, the 28th Day of August, A. D. 1889,

at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, the undivided one-fifth of sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in Middlesex township, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Thomas Chantler, on the east by lands of Aaron Beery and John Turner, on the south by lands of Ephraim Thompson and others, and on the west by lands of Thomas Goodwin, with dwelling-house and barn and outbuildings thereon. Largely cleared and under good state of cultivation This sale will be made of the undivided one-fifth of said tract of land, being about 12 acres, for the purpose of raising money to pay the debts of the deceased, and will be sold subject to the dower interest for life of Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan, mother of the deceased, therein.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on confirmation of the sale by the Court.

CHARLES HOFFMAN,
MARY ELLEN DUNCAN,
Adm's C.T.A., of Wm. G. Duncan, dec'd.
MCJUNKIN & GALBREATH, Att'ys for Adm's.
July 19, 1889.

Administrators' Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Butler County, at No. 62, Dec. Term 1888, to them directed, the undersigned administrators of the estate of George Beam, late of the borough of Harmony, dec'd, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, July 27, 1889,

on premises No. 5, in the borough of Harmony, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property, viz:

No. 1. All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Lancaster Tp', Butler Co., Pa., containing one hundred acres, and bounded and described as follows, viz: On the west by lands of J. R. Boyer, on the north by the Harmony and Prospect graded road, on the east by lands of Eichenhaur, and on the south by lands of John Peffer. About one-half of said tract is cleared, and is partly underlaid with coal, and a portion of the same is covered with good timber.

No. 4. Also that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Jackson Tp., Butler Co., Pa., containing one hundred and thirty-five acres and bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by a public road leading to the old Franklin road, on the east by lands of John Behm, on the south by lands of Gantz and Ash, and on the west by the Connoquenessing creek. About one hundred acres of the said tract is cleared and under a good state of cultivation and the whole underlaid with a good vein of coal.

No. 5. Also all that certain other piece, parcel or lot of ground, situate in the borough of Harmony, Butler Co., Pa., and bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by a street, on the east by an alley, on the south by lot of Wm. F. Wild, and on the west by the Diamond. The improvements thereon consisting of a large two-story brick house and frame stable—reserving the privilege of adjourning and to the premises of each piece or parcel if desired.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money in cash, on the confirmation of sale by the Court—and the remainder in two equal annual installments from that date, with legal interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with an attorney's commission of 5 per cent in case the same shall have to be collected by legal process.

SAMUEL BEAM,
J. ENSLEN BEAM,
Administrators of George Beam, dec'd.
LEV. MCQUISTION,
H. H. GOUCHER,
Attorneys.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, pursuant to his appointment and commission from the Auditor-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as Deputy Escheator of the escheated estate of Richard Gibson and Mary E. Gibson, late of Middlesex Township, Butler Co., Pa., deceased, and by virtue of the power and authority therein given, authorizing him so to do, and according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Butler, on

Friday, August 30, 1889,

at 1 o'clock P. M., all that certain tract of land, situate in Middlesex Tp., Butler Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lands of John McBride, on the east by lands of James Whiteside, south by lands of C. Truber, and on the west by lands of John Ferguson, and containing sixty acres, more or less; with log house thereon, and partly timbered. The property will be sold to the highest bidder, subject nevertheless to any reversion, remainder, lease, rent, mortgage, or other profit issuing out of the same, to which it may have been subject before the finding of the inquisition escheating said estate to the Commonwealth.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half the purchase money on delivery of the deed, and balance in one year therefrom, secured by bond and mortgage. Possession to be given on or before the first day of April, 1890. Any growing crops thereon reserved.

LEV. MCQUISTION,
Deputy Escheator.

Estate of Norman Graham, dec'd.

(LATE OF CONNOQUENESSING TWP.)

Letters of adm'n on the estate of Norman Graham, dec'd, late of Connoquenessing Twp., 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 the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. D. GRAHAM, } Ad'mrs.
G. M. GRAHAM, }
Whitestown P. O., Butler Co., Pa.
W. D. BRANDON, Att'y.

Estate of George Beighlie, dec'd.

LATE OF CONNOQUENESSING TWP.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Geo. Beighlie, dec'd, late of Connoquenessing Tp., 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 the said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. BEIGHLIE, Ex'r,
Whitestown P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

Estate of Wm. Emery dec'd,

LATE OF CLAY TWP.

Letters testamentary on the estate of William Emery, dec'd, late of Clay 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.

R. N. EMERY, Ex'r.
Baldwin P. O. Butler county, Pa.

G. M. ZIMMERMAN.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

WEST PENN R. R.

On and after Monday, May 13, 188 , train will leave Butler as follows:

MARKET at 6:15 a.m., arriving at Allegheny at 9:10 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 10:36 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 7:20 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 5:45 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, Dec. 17, 1888, train 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 2:50 p. m. fast time connect at Butler with trains on the S. & A.

Trains arrive at Butler from Greenville, fas time 10:10 a. m., 2:25 and 6:20 p. m. and connect with trains on the P. & W. arriving at Allegheny at 12:05 p. 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 9:10 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. Both trains connect at Branchton for Butler and Greenville.

The train that leaves Butler at 7 a. m. connects at Shenango with train on N. Y. P. & O., arriving at Cleveland at 12:50 p. m., and Cincinnati at 7:55 p. m., and Chicago at 10:30 p. m. It also connects at Osgood with L. S. & M. S., arriving at Cleveland at 12:50 in Erie 11:47 a. m, Buffalo 2:50 p. m. and New York 5:45 a. m. all Central time.

The 10:30 train connects at Mercer for Oil City, arriving at 12:50 p. m. and at Shenango with N. Y. P. & O., arriving at Oil City at 3:50 p. m. Buffalo 7 p. m. and New York 6:30 a. m., also connects at Osgood with L. S. & M. S. for Franklin and Oil City.

P. & W. R. R.

On and after Monday, June 30 1889, train will leave Butler as follows:

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

Trains leave Butler for Allegheny City at 7:15, & 10:20 a. m. & 6:20 p.m. A train connecting for New Castle and the West leaves Butler at 1:45 p. m. and arrives at Chicago at 6:00 a. m. next morning.

Trains arrive from Allegheny at 10:20 a. m. and 12 m., & 3:25, & 8:20 p. m.

Trains leave Butler for Foxburg and the North at 10:20 a. m. and 8:20 p. m. Trains arrive at Butler from the north at 8:15 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

On Sunday trains leave Butler for Allegheny at 10:20 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.

Trains leave Allegheny for Butler at 7:20, 9:00 and 10:20, 12:40 6:40 p. m., fast time.

Trains leaving Butler at 8:20 a. m and 1:45 p. m. make close connections at Callery for the West.

Trains arrive at Allegheny a 10:20 a.m. a.m. and 12:00, 3:25, 5:45 and 8:20 p.m.

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We are keeping things moving lively and intend to keep it up to the last.

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Lace Oxfords and Opera Slippers. The largest and choicest line we have ever shown. These are very desirable for hot weather. They are cool and give great relief to those that have tender feet. The trade never was so large on these goods at this season, we have them with and without patent tips, have tan and wine shades at 85 cents to $1.25, Opera at 50 cts to $1.

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