THE CITIZEN.

W. C. NEGLEY, - - - - Prop'

Entered at Postoffice at Butler as 2d class matter

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1891

SUBSCRIPTION—Inside the county $1.50 per year, in advance; outside the county, $2 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING—One inch, one time, $1, each subsequent insertion 50 cents each. Auditors' and divorce notices $3 each, executors' and administrators' notices $2 each, estray and dissolution notices $2 each. Reading notices 10 cents a line for first and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. Notices among local news items 15 cents a line for each insertion. Obituaries, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, notices of festivals and fairs, etc., inserted at the rate of 5 cents a line, money to accompany the order. Seven words of prose make a line.

Rates for standing cards and job work on application.

All advertising is due after first insertion, and all transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

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All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.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

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

STATE.

For Auditor General.

DAVID M. GREGG.

For State Treasurer.

JOHN W. MORRISON.

Constitutional Convention.

District Delegates.

P. W. LOWRY, of Butler.
M. F. LEASON, of Kittanning.

Delegates-at-Large.

A. S. L. Shields,	George S. Schmidt,
John Roberts,	Jos. H. Pomeroy,
Isaiah C. Wear,	Cyrus Elder,
Wm. I. Schaffer,	John Cosens,
W. H. Kreamer,	John S. Lambie,
Louis W. Hall,	Wm. B. Rodgers,
Frank Reeder,	James C. Brown,
H. M. Edwards,	T. V. Powderly,
H. C. McCormick,	Morris L. Kauffman.

COUNTY.

(For Jury Commissioner.

WILLIAM R. PATTERSON.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

Form of Ballots.

Many inquiries are being made as to how many ballots are to be voted at the election on Nov. 3d. The Act of Assembly providing for a vote on the question of a Constitutional Convention not being generally known throughout the county, we deem it proper to state for the information of the voters of Butler county that there will be five separate ballots to be voted at the coming election, as follows:

1st. A ballot containing the names of candidates for Auditor General and State Treasurer, headed "State."

2d. A ballot "For" or "Against" a Constitutional Convention.

3d. A ballot containing the names of the candidates for "Delegates-at-Large" to the proposed Convention.

4th. A ballot containing the names of candidates for "District Delegates" to the proposed Convention.

5th. A ballot containing the name of candidate for Jury Commissioner, headed "County."

Each of the above ballots must be folded separately. Each voter can vote for no more than eighteen candidates for Delegates-at-Large and no more than two candidates for District Delegates to the proposed Convention. The Act of Assembly provides that any ballot containing a greater number of names than therein provided for, shall be rejected.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

Go to the Polls.

Next Tuesday is election day, and all good citizens should go to the polls—if for no other reason than that their votes are needed against the proposition to hold another Constitutional Convention.

Remember that the proposition is not to amend the Constitution, as some think, but to turn the whole thing over to a convention elected under extraordinary circumstances—such circumstances as have prevented the best men all over the State, from thinking of being candidates.

Vote the small slip of paper containing the words "Against a Constitutional Convention" and upon which the law forbids any other inscription.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

THE Senatorial investigation at Harrisburg seems to have degenerated into a mere partisan squabble, in which the Democratic Senators appear as prosecutors and the Republican Senators as defenders of Treasurer Boyer. As far as evasion of duty is concerned the case against Treasurer Boyer seems as clear as the light of day, but he was but following in the steps of his predecessors, and for that reason will probably be excused by the Republican members of the Senate.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

BOTH of the Republican papers published at Sharon, Pa., suggest a meeting of the Congressional delegates of New Castle on Friday, Nov. 20.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

GREGG AND MORRISON are worthy citizens, and they were good soldiers, and so far as they are concerned personally, no Republican can refuse to vote for them.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

A Misleading Argument.

"The Journal of the Knights of Labor," published at Philadelphia is the "official journal of the order" and what appears in it editorially of an advisory character to the members of the order as to their political action on any current political subject is or should be as near correct as human capacity and knowledge, combined with strict integrity can make it.

At the head of its editoral column it keeps standing in type the following verse:

God, give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and hands:
Men whom the lust for office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie.

Which every honest citizen of this Commonwealth will enthusiastically endorse.

Our attention, however, has been called by a member of the Order to its leading editorial of last week, which is headed "Vote for a Constitutional Convention," and which, upon examination we find to be so misleading and fallacious as to call for contradiction.

The writer asserts that the Constitutional Convention is "essentially their own measure," which may be true so far as the present leadership of the order is concerned; and then he goes on to make a plea for the "secrecy" of the ballot, speaks of the ballot numbering clause of the Constitution as infamous, asserts that "every office holder in the State, Democratic or Republican, is either openly opposed to the measure (Constitutional Convention) or is secretly scheming to defeat it;" puts fantastic powers in the hands of the county Sheriffs; says "a member of the Legislature has the opportunity to scan their (his constituents) ballots;" says the "vest pocket voter" is sneered at, and many other things that are not worth answering for the reason that they are mere blinds to the real objects of the proposed convention. Our only wonder is that he does not bring in "female suffrage" as some of the Cameronites of this vicinity are now doing, or the "Australian ballot" as Chauncy Black did to a newspaper reporter the other day.

But when the writer quotes from the remarkably strong and vigorous "Railroad article" of the Constitution he gets nearer home; and when he perverts the meaning and object of the section he quotes, he is guilty of an attempted imposition upon the rank and file of the order that should be exposed.

He quotes Section 10 of Article 17 of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation, by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

And holds it up to his readers as a defect, as a section that nullifies the whole Article, and places the corporations that existed previous to the adoption of the Constitution of which it is a part, "above the law," and "exempt from obedience to the requirements of the State Constitution," whereas that section is probably the most annoying of any in the whole Constitution to the aforesaid corporations, and why?

The Supreme Court of this State and also that of the United States, has decided, time and again, that a charter granted by the Legislature to a corporation is a *contract* between the State and the corporation, that cannot be annulled or changed without the consent of both parties to it, unless the charter is of a conditional character or its provisions are violated. There are dozens of decisions on the subject of both private and public corporations, but we will refer to but one in the State reports—Ahl vs. Rhodes 84 Pa. St. 319—"The Constitution of 1874 does not affect corporations holding under prior charters, until they have subjected themselves to it by accepting the benefit of subsequent legislation;"—and the Constitution of the United States in Section 10 expressly forbids any State from passing an *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; and if the Constitutional Convention of 1873 had attempted to annul all the charters in existence in this State at that time, and our State Supreme Court had upheld them in so doing, such action would have undoubtedly brought about a conflict between the State and National authorities; and so the convention did the next best thing; it deprived the old corporations of the "benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article," But at the same time every citizen of this Commonwealth and every corporation in it, is today subject to the limitations and restrictions of its general laws, and entitled to its protection. Were it otherwise, were these corporations standing alone and apart—a law unto themselves—as this writer states, what right would any of them to have to call for State aid if attacked by a mob as the P. R. R. Co. was in Pittsburg in 1877, and what right would they have to collect damages for the doings of such mobs, as the same company did from Allegheny county. The law officers of the State, under such circumstances, would say "You are supreme, protect and defend yourselves," and they would have no recourse.

On the proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention, we expressed ourselves in as forcible language as we could command nearly four months ago, or a few weeks after Governor Pattison signed the bill, and if the writer of the article we have been criticising is as honest as the article is fallacious he would have given it to his readers long ago.

The law creating an election for the purpose of determining, whether or no, there should be another Constitutional Convention, and also at the same time requiring the election of delegates to the convention is one of the most contemptible tricks ever played upon the people of this State by their alleged Representatives in Assembly; there was no necessity for it, and there was no call for it, excepting from the labor organizations, which in this matter seem to have been duped by their leaders into aiding the very corporations they pretend to be antagonizing.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

THE returns of the elections in Penn's., Ohio, New York, Iowa, and other states, will be interesting, next Wednesday.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument.

"TO THE UNKNOWN DEAD."

At Allegheny Church Cemetery, Saturday, Oct. 24th, was the date for the dedication that had been arranged by the appointed delegates of Farmington, Emlenton, Foxburg and Parker Posts, G. A. R. The weather for the occasion was all that could be desired. Long before the appointed hour for the ceremonies to begin, hundreds of vehicles filled with the good citizens of the vicinity, also many on foot were wending their way toward the beautiful cemetery which is excelled by none in this section. Emlenton, Parker, Farmington and Foxburg Posts with large delegations of the W. R. C. from each placé were present. The latter Post being accompanied by a martial band. After the usual fraternal greetings the procession was formed, being officered as follows, Grand Marshal, Wm. B. Ramsey; Comd'r, W. B. Sedwick; S. V. Comd'r, C. W. Shaner; J. V. Comd'r, Wise; Chaplain, Wm. J. Speer; Adjutant, Uriah Sloan; Officer of the day, Jacob Diehl, and marched to the monument. Comrade J. P. Milford as the representative of the people of Allegheny Church Cemetery, presented to the G. A. R. Posts the beautiful monument, and by them to be dedicated for the noble purpose it is intended. On behalf and in the name of the veterans, Comd'r Sedwick accepted the shaft and proceeded with the sublime and impressive ceremonies of the G. A. R. which were listened to with the utmost attention by the several hundred people present. Services at the monument being concluded an adjournment for lunch was taken. As if by magic the grounds surrounding the church were filled with groups of from one to two dozen persons, many being invited to partake of the dainties and substantials that had been carefully prepared for the occasion, and brought hither in well filled baskets, by those, faithful and thoughtful, for the comforts of a day's outing. Justice was done on each and every occasion as the writer has been informed at every group or spread. Lunch being over the martial band played several patriotic airs and were well received, after which everybody was invited into the church, it being filled and all comfortably seated, "America" was beautifully rendered by the choir. Rev. Crawford, of Emlenton, being introduced delivered an impressive and patriotic address, the speaker soon captured the sympathy of the audience and held their thoughts to the end of his remarks. "The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the choir. Rev. Collyer, of Farmington, being present was requested to address the meeting, to which he promptly replied by endorsing all that had been said by Rev. Crawford, also further imploring the hearers to be patriotic, and improve by the lessons of the ceremonies of the day. On motion a vote of thanks was extended to the Revs. Crawford and Collyer for their assistance, followed by a motion from them with thanks, for the invitations to be present on so patriotic an occasion. The choir rendered another suitable selection, during which time a collection was taken up and devoted to the Foxburg Martial Band, who had very kindly offered their services voluntarily. After the meeting representatives of the several Posts met, and on motion extended the thanks and gratitude of the several Posts and their auxiliaries. the W. R. C., to everyone who directly or indirectly contributed toward the success of the dedication.

The above mentioned monument or shaft is about twenty feet high, having on each of the four sides in raised letters the words, "To the Unknown Dead." It was built by Comrade Sedwick, Comd'r Farmington Post, the materials were furnished by E. P. Thomas Esq., Sec'y of Allegheny Church Cemetery. JACOB DIEHL.

The Supreme Court of New York has approved of the "smashing" of Tilden's will.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

HARRISBURG.

On Thursday of last week the inquiry as to the official actions of State Treasurer Boyer were continued by the Senate. Deputy Supd't of Public Instruction, J. Q. Stewart, was put on the witness stand and he seems to have contradicted his statements of the previous day as to the Philadelphia school warrants; one day he said he handed them to Boyer and the next that he had mailed them to Bardsley, and his confusion made his evidence worthless. That afternoon Mr. Boyer's counsel, Shapley, offered all the evidence taken before the Legislative and Philadelphia investigating Committees, and it was accepted, and the clerk began reading it and kept on reading it to empty benches and sleeping Senators till 10 p. m.

On Friday the clerks finished reading the testimony, and a petition from York was presented to the Senate asking that certain magistrates of that town be indicted with the Philadelphia magistrates. It was referred to the Governor who sent to York for information.

Att'y Gen'l Hensel announced that neither he or his Asst. Stranahan could be present on Monday, as they had to appear before the Supreme Court at Pittsburg to argue the Waller case.

The Senate reconvened Monday afternoon, during a thunder storm, and as soon as the reading of the testimony was concluded Senator Grady of Philadelphia read a resolution requiring that the Boyer case be argued by counsel before taking up McCamant's case. Senator Ross objected, argued the absence of the Att'y Gen'l, and wanted to know what effort had been made to secure Bardsley as a witness. Senator Hall called for the report of the Sergant-at-Arms who had been sent after Livsey, and who reported that he could not find him. The resolution providing for arguing Boyer's case was postponed on account of the absence of a quorum, but was taken up at the night session and passed, and then a partisan debate on the subject of the jurisdiction of the Senate was brought on by a resolution introduced by Senator Ross, as follows:

Whereas, the Senate having convened in extraordinary session, inspursuance of the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, to investigate whether there are reasonable causes existing for the removal from office by the Governor of Thomas McCamant, Auditor General, and Henry K. Boyer, Treasurer, and other officials named in the proclamation; and

Whereas, Rules of procedure have been adopted unanimously by the State where in the Senate has decided in rule 1 that "investigation shall be conducted by the Senate in open session;" and

Whereas, In the adoption of the said rule the Senate has passed upon and decided any question of its jurisdiction in the premises, if any existed by assuming jurisdiction of the entire subject, and in pursuance of its decision has proceeded to hear evidence, take testimony and investigate as to Henry K. Boyer and officials named. Therefore

Resolved, That in order to arrive at as early a determination of the facts as possible, and to avoid argument of technical questions now settled, that the question of jurisdiction cannot again be raised in the Senate, and it is not now open for discussion or consideration in this body.

Senators Ross, Grady, Green, Gobin and Osborne were conspicious on the war of words; the Democratic Senators were outvoted, and the Senate adjourned without having accomplished anything.

When the Senate met Tuesday morning, Attorney General Hensel asked it to allow him to ask Mr. Boyer a few questions before argument began; several Republican senators immediately spoke against granting the request, Boyer's council asked the Senate to rule that the case was closed; and a regular partisan squabble ensued, which ended in a resolution to admit the questions if they came strictly within Mr. Boyer's term of office.

The first question related to inaccuracies in the Treasurer's report on the personal property tax which Mr. Boyer admitted and blamed on the clerks, and then came the question.

"Did you know at the time of your election as State Treasurer of Bardsley carrying a balance of State money at the Keystone Bank or did you know of any arrangement with any person to let this money stay there or know of any arrangement to pay any money to Bardsley, M. S. Quay or any one else?"

And then there was another commotion for Republicans knew that the question referred to a certain deposit of money in the defunct Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia, by City Treasurer Bardsley, the certificate of which was made payable to M. S. Quay and sent to that gentleman at Beaver. Chairman Wallace ruled the question out of order, but Mr. Boyer answered. "To all parts and portions of the questions, I emphatically answer, No."

The certificate of deposit reads as follows—Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1891. John Bardsley has deposited in this bank Eighty eight hundred and seventy seven dollars, and able to the order of himself on the return of this certificate properly endorsed—G. M. Marsh, Cashier. And on the back it is endorsed. Pay to the order of M. S. Quay.

JOHN BARDSLEY.
M. S QUAY.

Pay to T. C Hutchison, Cashier, or order for collection account of Beaver Deposit Bank, Beaver, Pa. J. R. Harrah, Cashier.

The certificate was found among the papers of the defunct bank, and Mr. Quay explains that it was made payable to him to refund money that he had loaned to the Republican City Committee of Philadelphia during the campaign of that year.

Tuesday afternoon was taken up in eulogizing the late Senator Mehard, and then the Senate adjourned till next morning.

Two hours of Wednesday morning's session were consumed in discussing the programme for arguing Boyer's case.

The Attorney General objected to the position given him, but finally agreed to talk after both Shaply and Gilbert of the defense; and Shaply began the argument on the question of Jurisdiction at 11:30 a.m., and continued till 6 p.m. barring the recess for lunch.

His was a splendid effort, and it was said the Attorney General would answer it in part by citing the case of Alderman Gilbright of Scranton, for whose removal from office the Senate addressed the Governor last winter.

It is expected that the arguments will continue over to-day, and that then the Senate will adjourn until after the election.

Senator Quay and Dave Martin held a conference in Pittsburg Wednesday night over the Keystone draft or certificate, and Quay produced his check for $9000, to Martin, dated Oct. 31, '89, which, he asserts, was repaid to him by the Bardsley certificate of a month later.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICES AGNEW and Gordon are, by request, out in strong letters against the proposed Constitutional Convention, which they deem unwise, unnecessary and dangerous; and on the other hand Grand Master Workman Terrence V. Powderly volunteers an argument to the public, almost similar to the editorial in last week's "Journal of the Kights of Labor," which we comment upon in another place.

The W. C. T. A.

The Womans Christian Temperance Alliance of Butler Co., will hold its Second Annual Conference in Butler, Friday, Nov. 6, in the Presbyterian Church. Each local Alliance is entitled to two delegates besides the President.

PROGRAM.

Friday, 9:30 a. m., Meeting of Ex-Committee.

10 a. m., Devotional Exercises by Miss Ella Young.

Convention called to order by the President.

Reading of Minutes, roll call, appointment of Committee.

Presidents address.

Reports of Cor. Secy. and Treasurer.

1:30 p. m., Devotional Exercises by Mrs. Stoops.

Reading of minutes, reports of local Alliances and Co. Superintendents.

Election of officers.

Reports of Committees.

EVENING SESSION.

7:30 Solo by Mrs. R. P. Scott.
Recitation, Mrs. John H. Heiner.
Solo, Mrs. C. G. Christie.
Addres by Mrs. H. C. Campbell, President of the Womans Christian Temperance Alliance of Pennsylvania.
Solo, Mrs. Morrison.
Recitation, Miss Mary Ayres.
Collection.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

On Main St. Allegheny, last Friday, a steer that escaped from the Herr's Island stock yards, killed little Willie Shelby, who was on his way to school.

At Beaver Falls, Monday, the wives of Chas. Miller, the Insurance agent, and Robt. Dean had a squable. Miller and Dean took part, and Miller shot Dean, while Dean fractured Miller's skull with a brick. Dean died Tuesday night, and Miller was yet in a precarious condition. Mrs. Dean made the astonishing assertion that she threw the brick that hit Miller on the head.

A remarkable case is reported from Westmorland Co. For sometime past obstructions have been placed on a certain railroad in the lower part of that county, and a young man was watched and caught in the act of placing a telegraph pole over the track, and his excuse for so doing was that he wanted to see a wreck, "wanted to see 'em pile up", wanted to have some fun when got full.

A dandy snake story comes from Lawrence county, as follows. Hon. Henry Edwards, ex-member of the legislature who resides at Moravia, has received a severe shock from fright. C. H. Weekly and L. P. Little were building a fence near Mr. Edward's home, when they were surprised to see the ex-member of the legislature run down the road minus hat, coat, and vest and loudly calling for help. He was pursued by a mammoth hoop-snake, which was running or rather rolling after him. The reptile had its tail in its mouth and was rolling along hoop fashion. Little and Weekly succeeded in killing it. The snake measured exactly 5 feet 9 inches in length, but its body was not much thicker than a man's finger. Near the end of the tail was a horn-like affair, which is said to be the reptile's means of defense. This horn was 1½ inches in length and its sting is certain death. The snake has been preserved in alcohol.

In the Criminal Court of Allegheny Co., last Saturday morning, Judge Ewing senten ced Patrick Fitzpatrick to be hung by the neck until he was dead for killing Samuel Earley. When the Judge asked Fitzpatrick, if he had anything to say, he replied. "I have only to say, Your Honor, that I did not have a fair trial. I had no friends here, if I had I think I could have made out a different case. I have been in Pittsburg six or eight years, and during that time I have been a hard, working man. It was drink that done it. I do not remember anything about what happened. It was the drink that did it, not me. I am sorry for what I done, and I regret the death of Samuel Earley. It was drink that done it. I have nothing more to say. Then Lucy Fitzsimmons was called for sentence and asked if she had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon her, and surprised the audience by saying. "I can only say that I am innocent, and that I was unjustly convicted. I knew nothing of my husband's business, and knew nothing of the purpose of those men when they came to the house." She was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

SEC'Y BLAINE arrived in Washington last Saturday, and was to all appearances, in excellent health.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

SEVERAL of the crew of the U. S. Ship Baltimore, now lying in the harbor of Valparaiso, were attacked, while ashore a few days ago, by a mob of Chilian roughs and one sailor was killed and several injured. Capt. Schley reported the affair to Sec'y Tracy, and President Harrison has called upon Chili to account for the affair.

☞Go to the polls next Tuesday.

A LATE earthquake in Japan is reported to have destroyed two large towns, with great loss of life

DEATHS

MITCHELL—At the residence of his son James B. Mitchell, in this place, on Monday Oct. 26, 1891, Hon. James Mitchell of Summit twp., in the 80th year of his age.

Judge Mitchell came to town last Saturday week and while here became ill and was taken to the residence of his son James, where he died, as above stated. This was the last of his many visits to this place and the last time he was to be greeted by our citizens.

He was universally respected and for good reasons. No kinder hearted man ever lived. Generous, sympathetic, good in action and good in word, honest, and true, all greeted him as a man worthy of their highest regard. If he had an enemy it never became known. His life was one of labor and usefulness to others and he leaves us at a ripe old age, an example for all to live by and follow.

Judge Mitchell was honored and trusted by the people. In 1851 he was elected a Commissioner of the county, an office he filled with great fidelity. In 1861 he was elected an Associate Judge of the county, filling that position for five years with usefulness to his fellow citizens. He held other posts of trust and always with the respect of all.

His funeral last Wednesday was largely attended. The services were conducted by the Rev. Robert Boyd, Rev. Oller, Rev. Bell and Rev. White. His pastor, Rev. Oller, paid a just tribute to his character and spoke of his long services in and to his church, the Presbyterian, of which he was a life long member. The venerable Rev. White also referred in feeling terms to the good life and deeds of his departed friend.

His sons. Alexander, James B. and Harvey Mitchell, and his son-in-law, Mr. J. D. Jackson, were his pallbearers, and his remains were followed to their last resting place in the North Cemetery, by a large number of relatives and friends. And so ends the life of an old citizen and a good man.

BROWN—At his home in Penn twp., Monday Oct. 26, 1891, Nathan Brown, aged about 77 years.

Mr. Brown was elected Prothonotary of the county in 1857, filling a term in that office. The name of the village of Brownsdale, in Penn twp. comes through his family. He had many friends and was always an upright and good citizen of the county.

FREDERICK—At his home in Summit twp., Oct. 25, 1891, Edward Frederick aged 23 years.

RIPPER—At her home in New Brighton, Oct. 15, 1891, Bertha, daughter L. L. Ripper, aged 20 years.

DAUBENSPECK—At her home in Parker twp., Oct. 12, 1891, Mrs. Elizabeth Daubenspeck, aged 82 years.

McKISSICK—At his home in Centre twp., Oct. 21, 1891, David McKissick, aged 60 years.

FLEEGER—At his home in Centre twp., Oct. 18, 1891, Robert Fleeger, aged about 65 years.

STEIN—At their home in Oakland twp., Oct. 11, 20 and 21, 1891, three daughters of John Stein, aged 5, 7 and 14 years.

PHILLIPS—Oct. 17, 1891, at his home in Buffalo twp., John Phillips aged 77 years.

HIGGINS—In Franklin Oct. 22, 1891, Edward Higgins, formerly of Venango twp., this county, aged 75 years. He died suddenly while in a shoe store.

RICE—At his home in Medina County, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1891, Mr. Peter Rice, formerly of this county, in the 78th year of his age.

Mr. Rice was the father of Mr. Jacob W. Rice of Butler twp.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 2nd day of July, A. D., 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the places where the election is to be held.
3. What persons shall not act as officers of the election, etc.

NOW THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM M. BROWN, High Sheriff of the County of Butler, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Butler that on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, being the

3d Day of November, 1891,

A General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will elect by ballot the several officers herinafter named, as follows:

OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

ONE PERSON for the office of AUDITOR GENERAL of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of STATE TREASURER of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THREE PERSONS to represent the Forty-first Senatorial District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the proposed Constitutional Convention; no elector to vote for more than two.

TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS for Delegates-at-Large to the proposed Constitutional Convention; no elector to vote for more than eighteen.

TWO PERSONS for the office of JURY COMMISSIONER of the County of Butler, State of Pennsylvania; no elector to vote for more than one.

Each elector will also vote For or Against the holding of the proposed Constitutional Convention, according to the requirements of the notice of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, following this proclamation and made a part of it.

PLACES OF HOLDING THE ELECTIONS.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Adams township, North precinct, at the carpenter shop of J. J. Smith at Myoma in north Adams township.

The electors of Adams, south precinct, at the shoeshop of Thos. M. Marshall at Mars station.

The electors of Allegheny township at the dwelling of Ephriam C. Parks in said township.

The electors of the Bald Ridge district at the house of D. W. Roberts in said district.

The electors of Buffalo township at the house of Robert Gregg, now George Truby, now Robert Bartlev.

The electors of Butler township at the house of Edward Buckhaun, No. 114 E. Diamond St. in Butler borough.

The electors of Brady township at the School house at West Liberty.

The electors of Clearfield township at the house of John Green.

The electors of Clinton township at the house of John C. Riddle, now John Anderson.

The electors of Concord township, at the office of A. F. Cochran, in Middletown.

The electors of Clay township at the Centre School house in said township.

The electors of Centre township at the Centre School House in said township.

The electors of Cherry township, North precinct, at the house of Wm. Lindsey.

The electors of Cherry township, South precinct, at the Gomersol School House in said township.

The electors of Connoquenessing township, Northern precinct at School house No. 7, in Whitestown; Southern precinct at the house of Peter Staff, in Petersville.

The electors of Cranberry township at the house of Frederick Meeder.

The electors of Conoquenessing township at the house of Adam Schreiber, in Millerstown.

The electors of Fairview township at the house of Mrs. Duprey, in Karns City, bto precincts.

The electors of Forward township at the house of Robert H. Brown.

The electors of Franklin township at the tailor shop of C. P. Johnston, in Prospect boro.

The electors of Jackson township, Western precinct, at the house of Jacob Heil in Harmony Eastern precinct, at the house of John N. Miller in Evansburg.

The electors of Jefferson township, at the house of Morris Reighter

The electors of Lancaster township at the Public School house No. 5.

The electors of Middlesex township at the house of George Cooper.

The electors of Marion township at the house of R. W. Atwell in said township.

The electors of Muddycreek township at Union Hall in Portersville.

Theselectors of Mercer township at the G. A. R. Hall in the borough of Harrisville.

The electors of Oakland township at the house of William J. Hutchison in said township.

The electors of Parker township at the house of John Kelly in Martinsburg.

The electors of Penn township at the house of D. H. Sutton.

The electors of Summit township at the house of Adam Frederick.

The electors of Slipperyrock township at the carpenter shop of J. L. Warmcastle in said township.

The electors of Venango township at the house of James Murrin.

The electors of Winfield township at School house No. 5 in said township.

The electors of Washington township, North precinct, at the dwelling-house of Philip Hillard Esq. of said township.

The electors of Washington township, South precinct, at the Town Hall in North Washington.

The electors of Worth township at the Town Hall in Mechanicsburg in said township.

The electors of the borough of Butler, 1st. ward at the Reed House on Centre Aev, in said ward.

2nd ward in Room No. 7 of the house of Alexander Lowry, north side of E. Jefferson St. in said ward.

3d ward at the office of Col. Jno. M. Thompson at No. 12 south side of Diamond, in said ward.

4th ward at Nixon's Home, No. 215 N. McKean St, in said ward.

5th ward at the Wick House, No. — on N. Main St., in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Centreville at shop of Chas. Prosser in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Harrisville at the G. A. R. Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Prospect at the tailor shop of C. P. Johnston in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Saxonburg at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Sunbury at the public school house in Sunbury.

The electors of the borough of Millerstown at the house of Adam Schreiber in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Petrolia at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Fairview at the School house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Karns City at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Evansburg at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of Harmony at the public school house in said borough.

The electors ofthe borough of Zelienople at the new brick wagon shop of James Wallace in said borough.

And I, the said Sheriff, do further give notice to all election officers, citizens, and others, of the following provisions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, relating to elections—viz:

OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he shall have removed thence and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer his vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SECTION 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SECTION 7. All laws regulating the holding of the elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SECTION 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost or by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student in any institute of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in a public prison.

OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making pua and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or Judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace.

15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held an office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled by an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices as shall be designated by general law.

VACANCIES IN ELECTION BOARDS—ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SECTION 6. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of disqualification of the officer or otherwise in an election board heretofore appointed, or where any new district shall be formed, the judge or judges of the court of common pleas of the proper county shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill said vacancies and to conduct the election in said new districts; and in the appointment of inspectors in any election district both shall not be of the same political party; and the judge of elections shall, in all cases, be of the political party having the majority of votes in said district, as nearly as the said judge or judges can ascertain the fact; and in case of the disagreement of the judges as to the selection of inspectors, the political majority of the judges shall select one of such inspectors, and the minority judge or judges shall select theother.

VACANCIES ON MORNING OF ELECTION—ACT OF JULY 2, 1839.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceeding election, shall act as on inspector in his place, and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a in judge his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for, which such officer shall have been elected present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

THE OATH—ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 9. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall be severally sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act, shall before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, and in case there by no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge, certificate of such swearing or affirmation shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administer the oath.

MODE OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 5. At all the elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M.

THE BALLOTS.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it was received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector who presented the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at the elections it shall be the duty of the judges of the election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the ballots of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

DUTIES OF PEACE OFFICERS—ACT OF 1839.

It shall be the duty of the respective constables of each ward, district or township within this Commonwealth, to be present in person or by deputy, at the place of holding such elections in said ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace, as aforesaid.

THE TICKETS.

ACT MARCH 30, 1868.

One ticket shall embrace the names of the Judges of Courts, voted for and be labeled outside "Judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, including office of Senator, member, and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labeled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

OF THE ELECTION RETURNS.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a certificate of the number in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his name, first in words then in figures, and shall be signed by all the said officers and by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, of either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reason for not signing or certifying them. The vote, soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made out, signed by the election offers as soon as the votes are counted; and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in the presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet given to the Judge, which shall contain one list of voters tally papers and then of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, city or village upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock