THE CITIZEN.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1892

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons are announced as candidates for the offices specified below, subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Butler county at the primary election to be held on Saturday, April 9th, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M.

For United States Senator,

JOHN DALZELL, Of Allegheny county.

M. S. QUAY, Of Beaver, Pa.

For Congress, 25th, Pa. District,

THOMAS W. PHILLIPS, Of Lawrence county.

For State Senate, 41st Dist.

JAMES M. CARSON, Of Butler.

For Assembly, (Two to nominate.)

HARLAN BOOK, Of Franklin twp.

JAMES B. MATES, Of Butler.

DAVID B. DOUTHETT, Of Forward twp.

JOSEPH THOMAS, JR. Karns City.

JOSIAH M. THOMPSON, Of Brady twp.

For District Attorney,

IRA MCJUNKIN, Of Butler.

JOHN P. WILSON, Of Butler.

A. M. CHRISTLEY, Of Butler.

For Delegate to the National Convention for 25th, Pa. District. (Two to be elected by convention.)

DR. S. D. BELL, Of Butler.

E. E. ABRAMS, Of Butler.

For Delegates to the State Convention. (Three to be elected.)

J. H. NEGLEY, Of Butler.

W. P. JAMISON, Of Fairview.

M. N. GREER, Of Buffalo twp.

JONATHAN MAYBERRY, Of Centreville.

T. W. KENNEDY, Of Adams twp.

For County Surveyor,

C. F. L. MCQUISTION, Of Butler.

Mr. R. C. Ralston wishes to represent the sub-district composed of Connoquenessing (North), Lancaster and Muddycreek twps. in the Congressional Convention.

For Delegate for Fifteenth district in New Castle National Convention—G. P. Weigle.

The sub-districts of the county are as follows:

1. Allegheny and Parker twps.
2. Mercer, Marion and Venango twps. and Harrisville boro.
3. Slippetyrock and Worth twps. and Centreville boro.
4. Cherry and Clay twps. and Sunbury boro.
5. Washington and Concord twps.
6. Fairview twp. and Fairview, Petrolia and Karns City boros.
7. Oakland, Donegal and Clearfield twps and Millerstown boro.
8. Summit, Jefferson and Clinton twps. and Saxonburg boro.
9. Winfield and Buffalo twps.
10. Penn and Forward twps.
11. Butler twp. and Butler boro.
12. Adams and Middlesex twps.
13. Cranberry and Jackson twps; and Connoquenessing S., Evans City and Zelienople boros.
14. Connoquenessing N., Lancaster and Muddycreek twps.
15. Centre, Franklin and Brady twps. and Prospect boro.

The following lists of proposed delegates have been made out by parties in Butler, in the interest of harmony, but, of course, the people of the districts can vote for whom they please.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION AT NEW CASTLE.

1—W W Lindsey, of Allegheny twp.
2—James Chambers, of Venango twp.
3—George Maxwell, of Slippery Rock township.
4—H C McCoy, of Cherry twp.
5—J H Bell, of Washington twp.
6—A L Campbell, of Petrolia.
7—F H Monnie, of Oakland twp.
8—J D Harbison, of Clinton twp.
9—M S Heckert, of Buffalo twp.
10—W E Bartley, of Penn twp.
11—Col John M Sullivan, of Butler.
12—Dr W C McCandless, of Glade Mill.
13—Henry M Wise, of Harmony.
14—R C Ralston, of Muddycreek twp.
15—Nick Weitzel, of Brady twp.

NATIONAL DELEGATE CONVENTION.

1—A B Gibson.
2—Samuel Seaton.
3—W Henry Wilson.
4—W G Russell.
5—Alfred G Meals.
6—A L Timblin.
7———
8—James Stephenson.
9—James Cruikshank.
10—W S Waldron
11—H H Goucher.
12—James McMarlin.
13—S M Weihl,
14—Alexander Stewart.
15—Harrison McCandless.

In order to facilitate the filling up of the tickets on election day, the names of Thomas W. Phillips, James M. Carson and C. F. L. McQuistion, have been printed on the Dalzell and Quay tickets, they having no competition for the nominations for Congress, State Senate and County Surveyor.

EVERYBODY should read the extracts from Dalzell's speech on the Tariff made in Congress last Friday. It appeals to intelligence and common sense. The Democrats are attacking the Tariff law piecemeal and Dalzell is its ablest champion on the floor of the House. A Pennsylvanian in Washington that day, said:

"Every Pennsylvanian, without regard to political creed or party affiliation, who admires broad guage statesmanship, would have felt a sense of honest pride bubbling spontaneously from his heart, could he have been a quiet listener to the great speech on the question of a protective tariff, as delivered on the floor of the National House of Representatives to-day by the Hon. John Dalzell."

QUAY'S friends give him the entire credit for carrying New York in 1888, forgetting that he had a force of trained politicians to aid him, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars were placed at his command. They also forget that all the elements in that state that year favored Harrison's election, whereas Blaine in 1884 was antagonized by Conkling and Curtis, and was at the last moment hurt by Burchard's blunder.

THE Primary election boards boards should be selected with care. Everybody is interested in a fair vote and correct count. The Return Judges or Co. Committeemen will have new duties, this year, under the new election law.

THE exciting campaign in Rhode Island was closed Wednesday by the election. The vote was heavy and close. The Legislature is surely Republican, which insures the re-election of Senator Aldrich, one of the best men in the Senate. For Governor no one, at this writing, is known to have a plurality and that election may also be thrown into the Legislature.

That "Medal of Honor."

The Pittsburgh *Times* with great zeal and heat protests against this paper's belittling Mr. Quay's services during the war. The *Press* has made no effort and has not the least disposition to detract from the glory, military and otherwise, which justly belongs to Senator Quay. On the contrary, the ecomiums which the Quay Press are pronouncing upon the junior Senator for his services and sacrifices in the war of the rebellion met our hearty concurrence, so far as they are not exaggerated, silly or absolutely false.

Mr. Quay's military career is disclosed in the official records on file in Washington. His partisans and his opponents alike must adhere to that record. It shows that Mr. Quay left a berth in the Commissary Department for active military duty, and after several months of camping and restless marching, and one day's actual fighting, he returned to service "near the person of the Governor" and never beheld the smoke of battle again. If it is cruel to call attention to these facts, then it was very unwise in Mr. Quay and his friends to make his military achievements one of the issues in his canvass for re-election.

Mr. Quay has chosen to pose as the soldier candidate. One of the documents issued by his literary bureau is devoted entirely to the glorification of his military career. It claims in his behalf that the "soldiers of the Keystone State should have at least one of their number in the United States Senate." His "medal of honor," procured from Cleveland's Secretary of War when Quay was in the Senate and able to reciprocate favors, is paraded in this pamphlet as proof that his services in the Union cause in the war of the rebellion were specially "distinguished and meritorious." The impression is sought to be conveyed that the medal is the spontaneous gift of the Government, made soon after the services were rendered, instead of having only been obtained only as the fruit of special solicitation twenty-five years after the war terminated.

We have never questioned Mr. Quay's courage. In civil life certainly he has proven that he posesses it in an eminent degree. But Pennsylvania is full of soldiers of the war, both officers and privates, who have a thousand times stronger claim upon the Government than Mr. Quay for medals for "distinguished and meritorious services," and yet have not the smallest prospect of receiving them. If Pennsylvania must have a soldier Senator, let him be a real soldier and not one who, for reasons which may be entirely honorable to himself, was obliged to retire to civil life after doing staff duty in a single battle.

The record shows that Mr. Quay's claims to recognition for distinguished military services are a humbug; that his part in the war was as unimportant as it was brief; that in getting a medal for those services he has been absurdly overpaid, and that he can on the strength of the medal so obtained make no legitimate claim on the support of Union soldiers whose services, sufferings, and battles were protracted through all the years of the war, yet are without the political influence to obtain from a camplaisant Secretary of War the "medal of honor" awarded to this aide de camp of a single battle.—Philadelphia *Press.*

THE Cameron — Quay combine stands in the way of every honestly ambitious young Republican in this State. Enter your protest against it to-morrow.

Do you want a political boss or a statesman to represent you in the United States Senate. If you prefer a statesman your first duty is to down the political boss who stands in the way, for you can accomplish nothing now and never will until he is downed.

A POLITICAL boss is out of place in a legislative hall; practical politics and statesmanship are opposite mental qualifications.

IF the proposition were that "The Moon is made of green cheese", it would not be more absurd than that to continue in office and power a man who has shown himself unfit for and indifferent to his duties. We are at present misrepresented in the U. S. Senate by two giants in practical politics and ninnies in statemanship. Enter your protest against this state of affairs to-morrow. Every vote counts.

QUAY'S friends say that he is poor man; that he owns no property; but it known that he has stock in two Phil'a. street-car companies and is President of one of them. We have been told, also, that he has a big interest in the Pittsburg street cars, and that not long ago he and the crowd he works with had Chris Magee in a tight place, financially. Quay is in politics for money, and has made big money out of it—look at the Philadelphia Recorder ship—$40,000 a year for nothing.

QUAY'S literary bureau makes a great ado over his military record, and the fact that he is in possession of one of the medals of honor, authorized by Congress during or shortly after the war, for special acts of bravery or meritorious conduct in battle. The facts of the case are that he was in but one battle and in that acted as a General's aid; that he left the army immediately after that battle; and that twenty-five years after that battle he applied to the Sec'y of War for and obtained one of the medals on the strength of his influence as a United States Senator. He was not entitled to one of those medals or he would not have waited a quarter of a century before asking for one. He is the only member of that regiment who secured one. Col. O'Brien who led that regiment into every battle battle in which it was engaged did not secure one. Quay got a medal for one day's staff duty and there are members of that regiment who stayed the war out, living in this county to day, in poor health and needy circumstances, who have never been able to secure a pension.

WE have two humbugs mis-representing this State in the United States Senate. They both know know they are humbugs, so far as the real duties and responsibilities of a Senator are concerned, and therefore they seldom put in an appearance in the Senate chamber. Let us do our part to-morrow in an effort to get rid of one of them.

This is Very Hard.

It is not gratifying to learn that Matthew S. Quay is making headway in his contest for re-election to the Senate from Pennsylvania, but it is not surprising. Mr. Quay's Republican competitor for the place is John Dalzell, at present member of the House from the Pittsburgh district. Mr. Dalzell is a man of personal force and mental ability. The latter trait is against him. Pennsylvania has hardly had a statesman in the Senate for 40 years unless he has been chosen by accident. She has developed few men of capacity for anything better than intrigue in either branch of Congress, and such as have appeared have been carefully kept out of the Senate. United States Senatorships there have been reserved for the Camerons and Quays, and, if they can't elect themselves, they usually succeed in putting ciphers in their places.—Boston *Herald.*

Vote for John Dalzell for United States Senator.

SCENE--CAPITAL--WASHINGTON.

Fisherman Quay:—Say? Can you direct me to the Senate Chamber.
Hunter Cameron:—No, sir; I'm something of a stranger here myself.

Dalzell and the Tariff.

While Quay is running over the State setting up his political fences, Dalzell sticks to his seat in the House and repels the mongrel attacks of the Democrats on the McKinley tariff law. His speech during the Tariff debate of last Friday was the feature of the day, and was commented upon by every important daily published in the country next day. We make the following extracts from the speech published:

The tariff question is one of Governmental policy, a business question which is capable of and merits calm and logical discussion. It is not a new question. The protective system is not, as one gentleman uncovered his ignorance in declaring, "one created by the necessities of war and continued by favoritism," but a system reaching far back into the world's history and capable of being tested and weighed in the light of its experience.

There is no man within the sound of my voice who does not know that a revenue tariff would strike down American manufactures, in which millions of money are invested and hundreds of thousands of men employed; would shut furnace doors and make their smokless stacks the sad monuments of industrial ruin; would still the music of the loom and the spindle, bankrupt American capital and put out the fire upon the hearthstone of American labor. For many a workman without work it would give the alternative of starvation or beggary. It would crowd our farm with superfluous laborers, take from the farmer his home market and multiply his products without multiplying the mouths to feed. Over and above and beyond all, it would strip us of our independence and make us the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for all the world besides.

I appeal to history. I might summon as witnesses many men and appeal to the records of many years. A single man and a single year will suffice to tell the story. In 1857 we had a revenue tariff for 11 years. James Buchanan, from his chair in the White House, thus pictured its effects:

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S PEN PICTURE.

"The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly and has bountifully rewarded the toils of the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high prices, and until within a brief period our manufacturing, mineral and mechanical occupations have largly partaken of the general prosperity. We posessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country in its monetary interests is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the products and in all the elements of natural wealth we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

In four years after this declaration the crisis came, when, in the hour of its supreme need, with the hand of treason upon its throat, the nation found its Treasury empty, its obligations scorned in the money markets of the world and its credit gone.

Between the Morrill tariff bill of 1861, passed to recuperate a treasury bankrupted by the free trade system of the Democratic party, and the McKinley bill of 1890, passed to relieve the surplus in a treasury filled by the protective system of the Republican party, what a change my countrymen.

Our present tariff law is drafted consistently and logically upon the lines that distinguish a protective from a revenue tariff. It aims to give to us, free of tax, all those articles necessary to our comfort that we either do not not or cannot successfully produce at home. It gives to us a free list unprecedented in the history of tariff legislation.

BIG FREE LIST OF THE PRESENT LAW.

The revenue tariff of 1846, the idol of Democratic worship, gave us but 12 per cent of our importations free. The tariff of 1857 gave us but 18 per cent of our importations free. The present law gives us in the neighborhood of one-half of all that we import unburdened by any tax, for, as I have already said, a revenue tariff, unlike a protective tariff, is a tax paid by the consumer.

A comparative statement of the free and dutiable imports published by the Treasury Department for the 12 months ending with February, 1891, and February, 1892, respectively, which I will not read, but will print as an appendix, shows that whereas for the first-named year our free imports aggregated 36 81 per cent, for the year just ended they aggregated 53.10 per cent.

A single item, that of sugar, transferred by the McKinley bill from the dutiable to the free list, relieved the taxpayers of this country of burdens to the amount of $60,000,000 It effected a reform that reached into every home, lofty or humble. A hundred years or more of expense and experiment had demonstrated that for the present, at least, we could not raise more than one-eighth of our consumption of sugar. The duty paid thereon was therefore a revenue duty and a tax affecting the price of both the foreign and the domestic product.

THE GROWING TIN PLATE INDUSTRY.

The years we have been dependent upon England, without reason and against reason, for that which, by proper protection, we have the ability to make with profit to ourselves. The total quantity of tin plates imported into this country in the 20 years from 1871 to 1891 was 3,622,750 gross tons, and the total foreign value $307,341,404. In addition we paid freights and importers' profits. As to prices, England has dealt with us as she would, for as to this article we have been absolutely dependant upon her. Can any man assign any reason why this princely sum of money should have been diverted from the channels of our domestic trade to enrich foreign manufacturers and feed foreign workmen instead of disseminating its blessings among our own? There are to-day in this country established and projected, over 20 tin plate establishments. They have a capital of $3,000,000. They have an estimated capacity of 36,500 boxes per week.

Prior to 1870 we had no steel rail industry, but were wholly dependent on England for our supply. She charged us for steel rails $150 per ton in gold. Congress put on a tariff duty of $28 per ton. Mark the result. We now produce more steel rails per annum than does England, and the cost is nearly the same in New York as in London.

CLOSE OF A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Dalzell followed with a similar array of figures in regard to cotton ties, binding twine, etc., and closed as follows:

Mr. Chairman I have said nothing, except incidentally, of the results of the legislation now so unscientifically attacked by these extraordinary measures representing a mongrel policy, nor do I propose to do so. It is sufficient to say that every promise made for it by its friends and champions has been fully realized in practice, and every calamitous prophecy of its opponents proven false and unfounded. Under its beneficent influence our foreign trade, instead of diminishing, has grown as it never grew before, and to proportions magnificent to contemplate.

In the aggregate of the world's traffic an increasing balance of profit has come to us, home industries have been revived and new ones have sprung up, labor has continued to receive its fair share of reward, and the country has in comparison with others, kept its place in all that contributes to the national and individual welfare. All things have combined to indorse as wise and beneficent, the economic policy which is linked with every prosperous period in our history and with its honored names, which has made us great, and which will, I doubt not, continued by an intelligent people, in the providence of God, make us yet greater by its march to new conquests in the development of the marvelous wealth of a continent.

That Infamous Agreement.

At the Congressional convention of 1888 the delegates of Butler county supported the nominee of Beaver county; and Mr. Townsend was nominated and elected.

The nominee of Butler county, at that time expected a return of the favor he had extended to Beaver county, and was not only disappointed in that, but during the Phillips—McDowell contest of 1890 the following agreement, which is a sample of Quay's politics, was made public.

"It is mutually agreed that A. McDowell and his friends in Mercer county are to support the candidacy of C. C. Townsend for Congress in the congressional conference of 1890 *by giving him the votes of the Mercer county conferees in said conference;* and on the part of C. C. Townsend and his friends in Beaver county, he and they will give the support of the Beaver county conferees to A. McDowell in the conference for the congressional nomination in 1892. And if necessary to *carry out the spirit of this agreement, McDowell is to be a candidate for Congress in Mercer county in* 1890, and Townsend in Beaver county in 1892. And it is also agreed that said parties and their friends are to aid to the extent of their ability in the other counties of the district.

"It is also agreed that in case a new congressional apportionment is made prior to the November election in 1892, that Beaver and Mercer counties are to remain in the same district.

A. MCDOWELL,
CHAS. C. TOWNSEND."

Upon the back of this agreement is written:

"We endorse this agreement,
M. S. QUAY,
S. H. MILLER,
THOS. PERRY,
B. J. HAYWOOD."

Prospect Sparks.

Be it known:

That Miss Frankie English of Franklin twp., spent a day last week with her cousin, Eva Barr.

That Miss Eva Criswell of Princeton is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. M. Roth.

That Miss Ella Kaltenbaugh of Whitestown is working at Lome Shanor's.

That Jeff Critchlow and L. D. Shanor are very happy these days. A girl baby has arrived at the home of each. Tobies or candy, boys.

That the few warm days of the past week have brought the frogs and straw hats to town.

That Mrs. Martin Heyl and daughter Ella visited friends at Portersville last week.

That Lander Wilson met with a sad accident at Ralston's saw-mill one day last week. He was struck on the head with a piece of a slab, carried over the saw frame on the belt, and was picked up for dead. He has rallied some, but grave doubts of recovery are entertained.

That Harry Heckel, the popular clothier of Allegheny, was in town last week taking orders for spring suits. His many friends were glad to see him.

That Bessie Richardson, who has been sick for a long time, is now improving slowly, and her friends hope for her fast recovery.

That the gas well at Lancaster seemeth to be "in the edge of town," its force was so readily heard and felt. It was so noisy for a few nights that people could scarcely sleep. Photographer Gus Shannon took a picture of the well while over to see it.

That H. R. Decker of Bradford is in town looking over the oil field. Mr. Decker owns interests at Bradford.

That Henshaw & Dana have brought in a new well on the Barkley, Collins & Heasley, one on the Ripper. Both wells have the average production.

That Charlie Bowers who was sick from sore throat, is getting better, and will soon be able to go fishing.

JO CONITY.

Corporations and Candidates.

Mr. Quay's advocates in this region are making a special effort to convince the people that Mr. Dalzell is a corporation candidate because when practicing his profession in Pittsburgh he was engaged to attend to the law business of some railway corporations. The fact that he was so engaged is undisputed, and it is a tribute to his learning and ability as a lawyer. You will always observe that the corporations employ the ablest lawyers whenever they have occasion to employ any at all.

It is also a fact that in the House of Representatives Mr. Dalzell has been one of the ablest and most efficient opponents of some of the big corporations that have tried to get their hands into the public treasury. But his attack upon Mr. Dalzell has called public attention to the fact that Mr. Quay has been and now is something more than an attorney of the corporation, being a corporation man himself. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, in commenting on the attacks on Dalzell, calls attention to the facts as follows:

"It is a tribute to Mr. Dalzell's ability that he was employed by a corporation, and such employment in no wise unfitted him to be the able Congressman and true Representative of the people he has shown himself to be during his entire public career. It occured to me, however, to see how his opponent, Mr. Quay, stood on this question of corporations. In fifteen minutes I discovered that he was president of the Seventeenth and Ninteeth Streets Passenger Railway Company and a director of the Union Passenger Railway Company, both controlled by the Traction Company, in which, I am told, he is a large stockholder. This is the corporation which is now boldly defying the people of Philadelphia. I am also told that Mr. Quay, during his entire public career, has been the friend, ally and agent of the great railroad corporations of the state. Surely, he and his friends were fools, indeed, to raise this question."

These facts are commended to the consideration of the gentlemen who have lately been thrown into such spasms by the fear that a "corporation man" might be elected Senator from Pennsylvania.—Wellsboro *Agitator.*

Harrison in This State.

The wisdom of the last Republican State Convention in refusing to allow President Harrison to be affronted in the platform must now be evident even to those who have hitherto been blind to it. If that platform had been made expressive of Senator Quay's personal grievance with the Administration, as was designed, it would have left the Republican party of the State in a peculiarly undesirable condition at this time. That was avoided by common sense and good judgement.

That action, however, did not prevent the Philadelphia managers of the party from holding a snap election for national delegates early in January and committing the blunder which the State Convention declined to make. We have ten delegates from the five Congressional districts of this city elected in a spirit of opposition to the President. Protests against the naming of these ten delegates five months before the convention would meet were of no avail and with two or three others, either elected last year or too early this year, they represent the sole attempt to obstruct the popular desire for President Harrison's renomination. They will now go to the convention and vote for Mr. Harrison, in all probability, but neither they nor their constituents will get credit for doing what they have tried to prevent.

Meantime the Republicans in the interior counties are pursuing a different course.

They are for President Harrison and they are electing delegates and passing resolutions in accordance with that sentiment. In many of them instructions are given the delegates, as in Adams, Blair, Huntingdon, York and practically in Bucks, while in others like Dauphin, Wyoming and Franklin the Administration has been so decisively indorsed as to amount to substantial direction to the delegates in favor of the President's renomination. This was followed by a nearly unanimous declaration in Mr. Harrison's behalf in the four counties which held Republican primaries on Saturday last.

The strength and significance of this is that it comes from the Republican people, and by taking such action they will get the credit for the votes of their representatives in the National Convention. The petty grievances of political managers are swept aside and the people are taking the broad interests of the party into account, instead of the personal schemes of individuals. It is altogether likely that nearly, if not quite, all the conventions yet to be held in the interior counties will pursue this course, and it will be made the more decisive if instructions accompany the resolutions of indorsement. This is obviously the only course that can be pursued if the people are to make themselves heard in the convention.

Pennsylvania has shown itself to be about solid for Harrison, and if the delegation is representative of the popular choice the Republican party of the State will for the first time in many years have a correct and dignified position in the proceedings of the National Convention. It will not be misrepresented and subjected to the humiliation of seeing its representatives misused by intriguing and self-seeking party managers. In that way alone will the more than half a million Republican voters of Pennsylvania exercise their proper influence and secure just recognition.—Philadelphia *Press.*

North Washington.

Wm. Withirup has returned to Harmony.

Miss Mary Shryhock having finished a successful term of school in Jefferson Center has returned home.

Mr. Edward Harper who has been home spending his vacation has returned to Meadville.

Mr. T. P. Mifflin has gone East to purchase a stock of spring and summer goods.

The Juniors of this place has organized a base ball club and would like to hear from Sunbury, Hilliard or Farmington.

Mr. Henry S. Shira has returned to Harmony.

Mr. Will Shira of Sunbury paid us a flying visit last week.

Mr. J. F. Harper is talking of removing his place of business from the Hoover block to the Harper block, East Main St.

Shira & Wasson have begun the construction of a new house on the Monroe Donaldson farm.

Mr. Plummer Jack has removed from the Frazier to the Shryhock block.

The rapidity with which our Academy has progressed is astonishing the present term is exceeding all expectation, honor to whom honor is due; therefore all honor to Prof. McClure.

F. F. S.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED, IS LION COFFEE. Then WHY NOT TRY IT?

IF PERSISTENT ... has always proven ... Before placing any ... advertising contract ... THOMAS, ... CHICAGO.

That Threshing Machine.

BUTLER, PA., April 5, 1892.

To the Republican Voters of Butler Co.:—

GENTLEMEN—Some person or persons unknown to me has circulated a report throughout this county that I lost my arm in a *threshing machine* and *not* on the battlefield. I feel it my duty and take this method of contradicting this report. I was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, Va., on August 29, 1862, in what was known as the railroad cut, and my arm was amputated on the battlefield on Aug. 30, 1862. I herewith most respectfully submit the affidavits of Col. N. J. Maxwell of the 100th Regiment, Penn'a Veteran Volunteers, George Maxwell, Sergeant, and the statement of J. C. Weakley, Corporal Company E, same regiment.

The following is the affidavit of Col. Maxwell.

STATE OF PENN'A, } ss.
MERCER COUNTY, }

Personally appeared before me Norman J. Maxwell, who being by me duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that I am personally acquainted with Harlan Book; that he was a Corporal in Company E. 100th Reg., Pa. Vol. (Roundheads); that said Harlan Book was seriously wounded by a gun shot wound in the left arm, causing amputation, at the second battle of Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862 and that said Harlan Book was a faithful, brave and honorable soldier.

N. J. MAXWELL
Late Col. 100th Reg. P. V. V.

Swon and subscribed before me this 6th day of April, 1892.

J. C. WEAKLEY, J. P.

Comrade Weakley volunteers the following testimony: "That he was a member of Company E, 100th P. V. V. and knows the above affidavit to be correct, for I was there and saw the said Harlan Book when the arm was amputated.

J. C. WEAKLEY.

Dr. Christie's affidavit.

STATE OF PENNSLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

On this 6th day of April, 1892, personally appeared before me, the undersigned official, James H. Christie, M. D. of Allegheny City, and State aforesaid, who being by me duly sworn, deposes and says: I was a member of Co. H, 100th Pa. (Roundheads) reg., from the organization of the same in August 1861, till on or about the 29th day of Aug., 1864; I was present with my regiment at the second battle of Bull Run Aug. 29 and 30, 1862; in that battle Harlan Book of Co. E. of my said regiment was badly wounded in the arm and I assisted in its amputation; I knew said soldier personally and I am perfectly clear as to the fact of said amputation at the time and from a wound he had received in said battle. I recollect also the fact of said soldier starting for Washington on foot after the retreat began and I secured a place in a passing ambulance for him. He was a brave soldier and was known as such throughout the regiment. Any report that he lost his arm after his return to civil life is a malicious slander.

J. H. CHRISTIE, M. D.
23 Arch street,
Allegheny, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of April 1892.

R. L. ORR, Notary Public.

Affidavit of George Maxwell, President of the Board of Trustees of Slipperyrock Normal School.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
BUTLER COUNTY, }

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, George Maxwell, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that I was a member of Company E., 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers (Roundheads) and that Harlan Book was a Corporal in the same company and regiment; that the said Harlan Book was seriously wounded by a gun-shot wound in the left arm, causing amputation, at the second battle of Bull Run, Va., on August 29, 1862; that he the said Harlan Book, was a brave and faithful soldier.

GEORGE MAXWELL,
Late of Co. E., 100th Reg't Pa. Vols.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, A. D., 1892.

E. M. MAYBERRY, J. P.

All of which is most respectfully submitted and awaiting your verdict.

I am yours very truly,
HARLAN BOOK,
Candidate for Assembly.

Sandbagged and Robbed.

The Pittsbug *Chronic Telegraph*, of last Saturday evening, told the following story:

H. G. Wilson, a Butler county farmer, was sand-bagged and robbed in the Diamond market last night. A description of his assailants has been furnished the police, and the man will be captured today.

Wilson came to the city yesterday for the purpose of buying a lot of groceries and household goods with which to stock his little home in Butler, having only been married a few of weeks. After transacting all his business he concluded to take in the sights before he returned to his country home. In his travels he visited a number of saloons in the central part of the city, and it was while in one of these that he met a man who claimed to have formerly lived in Butler county. A friendship soon sprang up between the two.

The stranger suggested to the farmer that they attend the theater. The country boy put up $2 for the best seats in the house and they attended the show together.

When the show was out Wilson told his friend that he would have to hurry to catch the train, as he had only a few minutes in which to reach the depot. The stranger consented to accompany him as far as the station, but assured him that there was no need to hurry, as there was ample time. When they reached the depot Wilson was informed that the last train for Butler had gone half an hour before.

The stranger then suggested that Wilson go to his room and stay all night, which invitation he accepted. They again came over to Pittsburgh, and while passing through the Diamond market the stranger turned suddenly and seized Wilson by the throat. At the same time a man jumped out of the shadow of the market and dealt him a terrific blow on the top of the head, which felled him to the ground. The men then went through his pockets and robbed him of $50 and a railroad ticket. He was found by Officer Conway an hour later lying in the street. The man told the officer that he had been robbed, but as he appeared to be intoxicated the policeman locked him up on a charge of drunkenness.

At the hearing this morning his head was shown to be badly bruised and his neck was swollen to almost twice its normal size. This, he claims, was caused by the man choking him. Judge McKenna instructed the arresting officer to take Wilson to Police Headquarters and furnish a description of his assailants.

Detective Shore investigated the case and says there is nothing in the man's story—that there were no bruises on him and he tells several conflicting stories. He says the man claimed to be robbed to save himself from being fined for drunkenness.

DEATHS.

KNOX—At his home in Parker twp, March 26, 1892, George Knox, aged 68 years.

SHAKELY—At his home in Armstrong Co., March 26, 1892, Michael Shakely, aged 84 years.

ISEMAN—At the home of Martin Wilbert in Clearfield twp., April 1st, 1892, ——— Iseman, aged 88 years.

EICHHOLTZ—In Lancaster township, Butler county, Pa., on March 26th, 1892, Mrs. Louisa Eichholtz, wife of Wm. Eichholtz, aged 38 years, 8 months and 8 days.

HOVIS—At her home in Butler, April 4, 1892, Jessie, daughter of W. J. Hovis, aged 17 years.

SHEARON—At her home near Branchton, April 1st, 1892, Mrs. Patrick Shearon.

ORBISON—At her home in Donegal twp., near Millerstown, this county, March 29, 1892, Mrs. Elizabeth McCollough Orbison, wife of Mr. Josiah B. Orbison, in the 73d year of her age.

BLACK—At her home in Cherry twp., April 6, 1892, Mrs. Joseph Black.

SUTTON—At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. R. B. Conn, in Clay twp., this county, March 31, 1892, Mrs. Mary Jane Sutton, widow of the late Jesse Sutton, in the 67th year of her age.

OBITUARY.

Ephraim Buffington, Esq. of Kittanning, died at his home in that place Saturday, April 2, 1892, in the 71st year of his age.

Mr. Buffington was known to many of the older people of Butler county, and no man stood higher in their estimation. He was a man of good repute, excellent moral character, and honest and faithful in all things. He was a nephew of the late Judge Joseph Buffington of Armstrong county and the father of the present Judge Joseph Buffington, recently appointed U. S. Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania. His memory will be respected by all who knew him.

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Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

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

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Auditors Notice.

In re partition of the real estate of Henry L. Albert, dec'd.

O. C. No. 40, June Term, 1892.

To all whom it may concern.

You are hereby notified that I, A. L. Bowser, having been appointed Auditor by the Court to report liens against the interest of M. W. Albert one of the parties interested in the above partition, etc., and determine what lien creditors are entitled to the fund coming to said M. W. Albert from said estate, etc., will attend to the duties of my appointment, at my office on Main Street, Butler, Pa., on Saturday the 23rd day of April, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all interested are requested to be present.

A. L. BOWSER,
Auditor.

Executors Notice.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER WRIGHT, LATE OF MUDDYCREEK TWP.

Letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Wright, dec'd, late of Muddycreek twp., Butler Co., Pa., all persons knowing themselves in debt to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

J. W. SCOTT, Ex'r.,
Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.

W. H. LUSK, Att'y.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of Court of March 16 1892, at O. C. No. 36 June Term, 1892, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on

MONDAY, APRIL 25th, 1892,

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate, situate in Parker twp., Butler Co., Pa., bounded as follows:

On the north by lands of Pearce and Adams, on the east by Gibson farm, on the south by lands of Tanlehill, Bell and Edwards, and on the west by lands of Thomas and Joseph by Ailsworth, containing two hundred and fifty acres more or less.

One hundred and twenty-five acres cleared and the balance being quite rough and broken. A frame house and frame barn thereon, erected fences and farm out of repair.

TERMS: One third on confirmation of sale by the Court and the remainder in two equal annual installments from the date of sale with lawful interest to be secured by bond and mortgage in double the amount of sale on the premises. Bond and mortgage to embrace atty's commission in case the same shall have to be collected by legal process.

W. R. TURNER,
NANCY A. TURNER,
Administrators of the estate of John M. Turner, dec'd. Glenora P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

J. D. MCJUNKIN, Att'y.

Auditor's Notice.

In re assignment of } In the Court of Common
T. M Beatty to John } Pleas of Butler County,
J. McGarvey for } M. D., No. 14. Sept. Term,
benefit of creditors. } 1891, Book 4 page 226.

March 17th, 1892. Motion of McJunkin & Galbreath attorneys for assignee for appointment of an auditor to restate account if necessary and make distribution among those entitled thereto presented to court and considered and granted and Wm. C. Findley, Esq., appointed auditor for the purpose stated in motion.

BY THE COURT.

Butler County SS.

Certified from the records this 17th day of March, A. D., 1892.

JOHN W. BROWN, Prothy.

All parties interested in the above case take notice that I will attend to the duties of above appointment at my office, No. 112 North West Diamond, Butler, Pa., on Tuesday, April 19th, 1892, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place you may attend if you see proper.

WM. C. FINDLEY,
Auditor.

March 23d, 1892.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Catharine Emrick, dec'd., late of Summit twp., Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to same will please make immediate payment, any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN EMRICK, Ex'r.
Butler P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

Administrators' Notice.

Butler, Penn'a, Feb. 19, 1892. Letters of administration, cum testamento annexo, of Henry Kohlmeyer, Esq., late of Allegheny twp., Butler Co., Pa., deceased, having been this day issued by the Register of Wills, etc, in and for said county to the undersigned, all persons therefore, knowing themselves indebted to said deceased and his estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them to the undersigned properly authenticated and probated for payment.

JANE KOHLMEYER,
J. H. KOHLMEYER, Adm'rs,
Sandy Point P. O.,
Butler Co., Pa.

E. McJunkin, att'y for estate.

SPRING.

This is not spring poetry but common sense.

You'll want to freshen up a bit and will need some wall paper.

We want to tell you that we have as large as varied and select a stock as you'll find outside of the city and prices are no obstacle.

We have reduced the prices on some grades, and you will find all lines very low.

Our stock of room mouldings invites your special notice. We have it in shades to match the paper, and you'll find your room not complete without it.

We have a larger stock of window shades than usual this season. Our line of oil cloth Dado shades, in gold or flock patterns at 50c is particularly strong,

Linen shade fringe to match, shade pulls, sash curtain fixtures, picture wire and picture hooks are part of our line.

Don't make your spring purchases without giving us a chance to show you our stock.

Yours Respectfully,
J. H DOUGLASS,
Two doors below Postoffice

C. & D.

Ready for All.

WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THIS COUNTY.

Everything that is new in Stiff Hats. Our $1.50 and $2.00 are wonders for the money.

Everything new in Soft Hats, ranging in price from 25 cts. to $5.00.

All the new blocks in Silk Hats.

Greatest line of Furnishing Goods we ever had.

An inspection will be an advantage to any one.

COLBERT & DALE,

Hatters and Furnishers,

242 S. Main street,

Butler, Pa,

We Have Just Opened

A new Boot and Shoe Store on S. E. Corner of Diamond, where we will handle everything in the way of fine foot wear.

OUR