THE CITIZEN

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1892

Entered at Postoffice at Butler as 2d class matter

W. C. NEGLEY, - - - Publisher

Republican Ticket.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
JOHN DEAN, of Blair Co.

For Congressmen at Large,
WILLIAM L. LILLY, of Carbon Co.
ALEXANDER MCDOWELL, of Mercer Co.

For Congress.
THOMAS W. PHILLIPS,

For State Senate,
WILLIAM B. MEREDITH,

For Assembly,
DAVID B. DOUTHETT,
JAMES B. MATES,

For District Attorney,
IRA MCJUNKIN,

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

Republican Primaries.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican County Committee at the meeting held on Saturday, April 30, the Republican voters of Butler county will meet at their usual places or voting in each district on Saturday, June 4, 1892, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M. of said day, to make choice by ballot for a candidate for Law Judge to be voted for in November next. The members of the County Committee from their respective districts will receive the returns thereof, and as per adjournment will meet in Butler on Monday, June 6, for the purpose of counting the vote and declaring the result of said primary, and transacting such other business as may come before the Committee.

By order of the Committee.

J. M. LIEGHNER, Chairman.

JAS. N. MOORE, } Sec'ys.
S. T. OKESON, }

Announcements.

For Law Judge,
JOHN M. GREER,
Of Butler,
Subject to Republican Primary, June 4th, 1892.

THE Republican National Convention meets in Minneapolis next Tuesday, and speculation regarding the probable nominee is rife.

There will be 898 delegates in the Convention, exclusive of Alaska, and if that far off territory sends delegates, there will be an even 900, and it will take 451 to nominate.

Quay says that Blaine will be voted for without a nominating speech, that it is now too late for him to write another letter of declination and that 718 delegates will vote for him on the first ballot, but it is a question as to whether Blaine would now honorably accept the nomination under any circumstances, and also as to whether Quay and his crowd really wish to nominate or are but using him to defeat Harrison, whose friends claim that 412 delegates are pledged to him.

OUR primary for nominating a candidate for Law Judge occurs next Saturday between the hours of 2 and 7 p. m. John M. Greer is the only candidate and of course he will receive the nomination whether five or five thousand votes are cast; but he would like to see a respectable vote polled, and as the farm work has been delayed by the rains this season that will not be done unless the town vote turns out.

THE political sensation of this week was the immense Democratic Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday, which selected a delegation for the state to the Chicago Convention which will contest with the delegates elected at the previous state Convention for seats in the National Convention. The meeting endorsed Cleveland, denounced Hill's political methods, and adopted a platform, one plank of which favors international bi-metalism.

The Allegheny County Primaries.

The Republicans of Allegheny County held their primaries last Saturday, and their nominating Conventions on Tuesday. Congressmen Dalzell and Stone were renominated, as were also Judge Stowe, Coroner McDowell and Poor Director Ochse. John Upperman was nominated for State Senate in the 43d district, and S. E. Steele in the 45th; and of the sixteen Assemblymen nominated eleven are Dalzell men and five Quay men.

Depew on the Nomination.

Mr. Depew was asked whether he had understood any change had been made in the political situation, and said:

"I know of none. I think Mr. Harrison will be nominated. The men who are urging Mr. Blaine to run are counting on influencing the delegates instructed for Mr. Harrison. Now, in my opinion, there is no candidate but Harrison possible so long as the Clarkson letter—which is, in effect, a letter to all republicans—stands. It does not matter what construction may be put on it by commentators, it took Mr. Blaine out of the race. A Bible reader of a general thing sticks closely to the text no matter what the commentators may say; the Bible is inspired and the commentators are not."

"You evidently are not in sympathy with the movement to nominate Blaine?"

"I am not, because there is no sign that Mr. Blaine would take the place. I am a great friend of Mr. Blaine. The men who are leading this movement are his enemies. I have worked for Mr. Blaine for many years, and was in the minority. No word came from Mr. Blaine. I talked with him while he was here, and he discussed the financial situation and the affairs of the country with candor, clearness and all his old force of mind. But he didn't drop a word on which to base the slight suspicion that he had changed his mind. When I talk with the men who say he must be nominated I ask them if they have reason to think he has changed his mind and they say no. 'Has he written another letter?' 'No.' 'Has he said he would withdraw the Clarkson letter?' 'No.' 'Has he intimated that he has changed his mind?' 'No.' All they can say is that they got the general impression that he will run.

"When I ask what they mean they declare that they are not sure Blaine will have it, but that he must be used to beat Harrison."

"Have they admitted that to you."

"Certainly they have. 'If you can nominate Blaine,' they say, 'it will kill off Harrison even if Blaine will not accept it, because no President would be likely to accept an office which had been made to one of his Cabinet and rejected.' They do not seem to realize that the rejection of the nomination would be a calamity to the party which would have a most depressing and disastrous effect on the canvass and the result. A number of them are also depending on the fact that no man has ever rejected a nomination and that Mr. Blaine would be loath to throw the party into confusion by rejecting the nomination after it had been forced.

"I am very frank to say that there is much in the situation which may not become clear until the delegates get to Minneapolis. Indeed, I will not absolutely know what I am going to do myself until I get there."

QUITE a number of new pictures of Blaine were published in the dailies of last week, and they were enough to make any man run.

A Gallant Colonel.

An interesting little scrap of hitherto unwritten war history is brought out in connection with the application of the Hon. R. M. Powell for a place in the interstate commerce commission.

A recommendation has been received by the president from the survivors of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania volunteers indorsing his application. Col. Powell commanded Third Regiment Confederate Texas infantry, and was captured at Gettysburg by D. D. Rogers of Butler, Pa. Mr. Rogers took an ivory-handled revolver from the colonel. A correspondence occurred this year, and Col. Powell has been invited to attend the next reunion of the Eighty-third, when his revolver will be returned to him. The kindly and fraternal feeling which Col. Powell has expressed for his late captors so pleased them that they recommended his appointment to the president.

PETROLEUM.

In a recent address in the "practical talk" series at the Y. M. C. A. rooms in New Castle, Hon. T. W. Phillips spoke extemporaneously on the subject of Petroleum, giving many interesting historical facts and scientific theories touching this important product on which he is so well qualified by business experience and studious research to speak.

Mr. Phillips gave a brief historical sketch of Petroleum, ancient and modern. Second its transportation. Third its wide commercial distribution. Fourth the variety of its products. Fifth the large numbers of industries embraced in its development, transportation and manufacture. Sixth the geological formations in which it is found. Seventh its origin. Eighth the amount produced, and the money received from its export.

The meaning of the word Petroleum is "Rock oil." The first mention of it is in one of the oldest books in the world, the book of Job. In which it is stated that the rock poured him out rivers of oil. This has been true in modern times. Literal rivers of oil have come from the rocks. Herodotus describes oil springs 500 years before the Christian era. Plinney and other early writers refer to it. It has been known in the world at least 4000 years. Its existance has been known in Persia, India, China, Japan and other countries. The ruins of Nineveh and Babylon show its use in cement or mortar.

In this country mention is made of its existence in New York State near the border line of Pennsylvania in 1629. Prior to the year 1800, oil springs were mentioned as existing along the valley of Oil Creek. It was used by the Indians in that section for medicine and other purposes. Many remains of pits and wells are found in that vicinity. Some of these having been cribbed, the timber showing marks of edged tools and sunk to the depth of 20 or more feet. In these pits or wells now nearly filled, have been found trees growing hundreds of years old. The Indians had no knowledge of who dug these wells. It is presumed they were dug by a prehistoric race. Perhaps by the people who mined copper in the Lake Superior region or the Mound Builders.

One of the first wells in this section of the country which produced oil was drilled by Mr. Kiers for salt water at Tarentum. This well was drilled prior to 1850 and produced a small amount of oil which was sold in half pint bottles for medicinal purposes at 50 cents per bottle. The first oil company in this country was formed in New Haven, Conn., to operate for oil below Titusville, on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. Mr. E. L. Drake came out as Superintendent of this Company in 1858, having previously learned of oil being obtained in Kiers well, he conceived the idea of drilling for oil. He had difficulty in reaching bedrock. Finally he drove iron pipe 36 feet to the rock and drilled through this pipe. On the 28th day of August, 1859, he struck oil at the depth of 69½ feet. This well at the start pumped about 25 barrls per day, but soon settled to 10 or 15 barrels. The oil from it sold at 55 cents per gallon. The success of this well caused a great stir in that section and the surrounding country. Many people rushed to Oil Creek and hundreds of wells were drilled along its valley. In the year 1860 and '61 large flowing wells were obtained, and many large fortunes were made.

Operations were extended to various parts of Venango county and to Tidioute, Venango county. A considerable was done in Lawrence county, but with little success. Oil was found in considerable quantities in West Virginia on the Kanawa. Most of the early drilling was done by spring pole and horse power, later by engines. Oil was first transported from Oil Creek by wagon, and later to Titusville, where it was shipped east by railroad in barrels. It was shipped down Oil Creek on pond floods to the Allegheny river; thence transported in barrels on barges to Pittsburg. In 1865 it began to be shipped by pipe lines. This mode of shipping met with opposition from the teamsters at first, but it prevailed. Now it is chiefly transported by pipe lines through the oil regions and by large trunk lines to the seaboard.

It has become one of the most extensive articles of commerce, both on account of its illuminating and lubricating qualities. It is shipped to all the continents of the world, and to many of the islands of the sea. Its uses are as extensive as civilization. It has become the most chief illuminant of the world. It lights the cities, towns and villages of the Orient and most of the habitations of the world, where gas and electritity are not used. There is perhaps, no other substance from which such a variety of products are made. Their name is legion. Petroleum has in it the seven colors of the rainbow, as may by seen by casting a small quantity of it on water, exposed to the rays of the sun. These colors have been extracted chiefly by French chemists. Many of our new colors are derived from petroleum. Its purple approaches in beauty the ancient royal purple.

There are also a great variety of lubricating oils made from petroleum. It is dispensing with animal fat and fast becoming the lubricant of the world. It is used by railroads and all heavy machinery, also in making the finer scented oils. Its gasolene and benzeine are used in making gas and enter largely into paints and many chemical compounds. From its parafine of wax, is made all the wax candles and chewing gum. From its coke, all the carbon points used in arc lights are made, and a large per cent. of printers' ink.

In various forms it enters into an indefinite variety of compounds. Some of the newest medical remedies are made from it; among which I would name Phenacetine, the best known remedy for headache. In fact, the by-products, as they are termed, have now become of much more value than its illuminating oil.

Again, more industries are embraced in its production, manufactire and marketing, than perhaps any other commodity. Among these I would mention the iron which is largely used in the construction of engines and boilers, tanks in which are stored millions of barrels of oil, tank-cars, tank-ships, casing, tubing and pipe lines. Also in tin in making cans in which it is largely transported, lumber in hauling rigs, boiler houses, etc. Coal in drilling, pumping and transporting by rail and ship. Rope in vast quantities; brass fittiings without number; rubber in making belst and packers.

A great variety of workmen are employed, the machinist, blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, fireman, driller, pumper, teamster, refiner, chemist, shipper, buyer and seller.

In regard to the gelogical formations in which it is found, I would remark that it belongs to the Devonian and Carboniferous ages. The Devonian rocks or formations are red for their fossil remains of fish and shells. It is found chiefly in conglomerate rock and generally, but not universally, along mountain ranges and among their foothills. These rocks usually bear the trend of the mountains and are called belts. In regard to our Pennsylvania deposits, I would state that where the Allegheny mountains have a bearing of 22 degrees, the belt runs about the same degree. When their bearing is 45 degrees the oil deposit is more likely to be in that same direction. It is generally considered by gelogists that these conglomerate rocks were formed by deep sea currents or an ocean-shore. The latter is believed to be the true theory. We find the formations to be just such as are now found on an ocean-shore. At one point on the belt we may drill through quicksand, at another, fine sharp hard sand, at another, pebble mixed with coarse sand. It is from the pebble sand that the oil is obtained in quantities.

In regard to the

ORIGIN OF OIL

there have been many conjectures. Some geologists have contended that it has been compressed from the fat of vegetable and animal matter in the shales overlying and underlying the oil rocks and deposited in them. This cannot be the fact as these shales have the same characteristics as the shales found near the surface, and furthermore, it would be impossible for the following reasons: That this deposit was made by an ocean shore may be considered a settled fact because it contained marine formation, remains of sea-shells and frequently some salt water. The third or fourth rocks usually contain but little or no salt water. The upper rocks generally contain more salt water than oil. We therefore take it for granted that these deposits were originately an ocean shore and were laid down on a bed of mud which is now compressed into shale or slate. Another period came, in which this seabreach was covered by mud. In most places many feet in thickness, and so on alternate layers of sand and mud until the earth's surface was reached. By weight the deposits of sand and the deposits of mud were compressed, one into conglomerate rock and the other into shale or slate. Now if this theory be admitted and all the facts warrant this conclusion, this deposit of mud and gravel was necessarily full of ocean water, when it was covered by mud in the first period named. Had it not been full of water, and nothing else could have filled it, then the weight of the vast deposits above would have so compressed the sand as to have made it incapable of containing any substance in quantities.

For the same reason nothing could have been compressed from the beds of slate above and below. The slate underlying and overlying is impervious to water or oil, being compressed mud, it has no pores and is as impervious to liquid or fluid as glass. We have drilled through the deep conglomerate rocks thousands of times and have found no crevices or seams through which any fluid could go down or come up into the rocks. The conclusion therefore, which has become fixed in my mind for more than fifteen years, is that petroleum is the direct product of ocean water and has been made so in nature's own chemical labratory.

At first this might seem to be a physical impossibility, but when we consider that fresh water can be converted into gas and is highly inflamable and has been used for light and heat, it does not seem so impossible. It has been stated as a fact in the last few years that petroleum in small quantities has been produced by chemical process from sea water. If this be the origin of petroleum and it seems to be the only theory that will account for the facts, we may expect to find petroleum in the sedimentary formations wherever an ocean-shore is covered up at the proper depth and under proper chemical conditions. This will account for its wide distribution over the world and we may expect it to be practically as inexhaustible as coal.

In concluding I would remark that in the year 1859 it has been estimated that about 2,000 barrels were produced; in 1860, 500,000 barrels, and 1861, 2,000,000 barrels; in 1862, 3,000,000; and now over 50,000,000 barrels are produced per annum along the foothills of the Allegheny mountains without including the Ohio or Lima field, Colorado or California. The total production of petroleum in this country up to date is estimated to be about 500,000,000 barrels, and the value of the oil exported from this country to the present date is estimated to be $1,100,000,000. It stands third on the export list.

All these figures are given in round numbers but are believed to be approximately correct. No mining industry in the history of the world in which men have engaged has produced so many sudden fortunes and perhaps no one in which so many were as suddenly lost.

Laymen and Laywomen.

At the M. E. Conference at Omaha last Thursday the women delegate question was the last one disposed of.

The judiciary committee reported that the word "laymen" in the discipline did not mean both sexes, but that it had reference to men only. The committee did not mean to take the position that the women should not be admitted, but simply that the meaning of the word "laymen," as it was placed in the discipline years ago, did not include women.

Dr. D. H. Moore, the woman champion, got the floor and offered a substitute declaring that the plan of lay delegation was not a constitutional question, but it might be decided by the action of the General conference and that therefore the General conference might decide the right to admit women to the General conference without a constitutional change. He held further that the word "layman" did mean women as well as men. The term might have been applied only to men at the time the words were adopted, but by all justice and right the term ought to be applied to both men and women. Dr. A. J. Kynett did not agree with the report. He held that the word "laymen" meant both women and men. Dr. Hamilton offered a substitute providing that the annual conferences should vote upon the proposition to make the word "laymen" mean men only and in case the proposition was not carried by a two-thirds vote then the words "laymen" should therefore mean both men and women. This was a great hit. It was received with hearty applause.

Dr. J. M. Buckley rolled out a vigorous speech going to show that the words "laymen" never had meant women. Drs. Hamilton and Moore, he said, were trying to get the women into the conference by a trick. If this effort succeeded it would place a stain upon the record of the men who presented such a scheme and would be a questionable right granted to the women. There was great applause at the close of his speech mingled with cries of "no, no," by the friends of the women. Dr. Field, of Philadelphia, held that the admission of women would drive the young men and boys out of the church. He pleaded for the young men, he said, by urging the conference and all the women of the church not to insist upon admitting women.

Dr. Bristol was opposed by Dr. Hamilton. He held that the women should not come in by legislation but let them come in by a vote of the annual conferences, or not at all. This, he said, was the only way by which the women can come into the Grand conference in a constitutional manner. A motion was made to lay Dr. Hamilton's amendment on the table. It was adopted. Dr. Hamilton's amendment provides that the word "laymen" as applied to lay delegates must mean male delegates, and in case this interpretation of the word is not sustained by a two-thirds vote of the annual conference and a three-fourths vote of the General conference then the word "laymen" shall mean both women and men, and will of course admit the women as lay delegates. Dr. Hamilton's amendment was adopted by a vote of 234 to 174. The result was tumultuously applauded. The question was divided. Dr. Moore's part of the paper was laid on the table. Dr. Hamilton's substitute was then adopted by a vote of 241 to 169 to take the place of all other parts of the paper and be submitted to the annual conferences. The victory was greeted by a long burst of applause.

A resolution was submitted to ask the annual conferences to reduce the ratio of representation from one delegate for each forty-five ministers to one for each thirty ministers in the annual conferences. It was adopted by a vote of 167 to 123. The object of this is to make the General conference a smaller body. The roll was then called to see how many of the delegates were at the last session, and after the approval of the minutes and the usual resolutions of thanks, the conference with devotional exercises adjourned sine die.

The Briggs Case.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly at Portland, Oregon, last Thursday, the minority report on the Briggs case was laid on the table by a vote of 385 to 122; the appeal was entertained and the trial begun. On Saturday the case was finished, the appeal against the action of the New York Presbytery in dismissing the case was sustained by a vote as follows "sustain as a whole," 362; "sustain in part," 127; "not to sustain," 87. Total vote, 519.

As soon as the vote was announced Judge Sayler moved a resolution of purport as follows:

WHEREAS, The appeal in this case has been sustained by this assembly:

RESOLVED, That the verdict of the Presbytery of New York be reversed in all particulars; and resolved, that all papers in the case be returned to the stated clerk of that presbytery, and that the presbytery be and hereby is ordered to proceed to the trial of the case upon its merits.

Upon motion this resolution was referred to a committee consisting of Judge Ewing of Pittsburg; Judge Sayler of Indiana; Mr. Junkin of Philadelphia; Dr. Moffatt of Washington and Jefferson College, and Dr. Alexander of San Franisco, for the purpose of putting it in proper legal form, with instructions to report it at the opening of the session on Monday morning.

Clinton Township Items.

Miss Ella Kepple, of Tarentum, is visiting her friend Miss Maria Harvey.

It is reported that there will be a wedding in our township this week.

Miss Jennie Norris is staying with her sister Mrs. Mary Borland, of Cheswick, Allegheny county.

Mrs. Stephen Brewer who has been seriously ill for some time is able to be out again.

Mr. Frank Halstead who is attending school at the Slippery Rock Normal was home over Sabbath.

Mr. D. W. Peters, of Creighton, Allegheny county, is spending a few weeks at his brother John's.

Rev. P. E. Simpson, of Oak Grove, will be absent next Sabbath assisting Rev. Rickets of Ohio.

Quite a number of our boys from Allegheny and Pittsburg came home for Decoration. Messrs John, George and Will Harvey; Clarence and Will McKibbin, of Allegheny; Messrs Eli Hemphill, Holse Morris, of Pittsburg, and J. C. Cunningham, Jr., of East End. They all think Clinton township the best place to come to, to have a nice time.

The Misses Ella Love and Ella Smalley, of the Clinton O. Y. P. society, and Misses Eva Cumningham and Annie Norris, of the Oak Grove society were delegates to the institute of O. Y. P. which met in East Liverpool, May 19th and 21st. They report a pleasent and profitable meeting. They with quite a number of others took a trip over into W. Va.

U KNOW.

Prospect Odds and Ends.

It is said:

That T. H. Boehm, representative from Rustic Lodge, No. 882, I. O. O. F. to the Grand Lodge at Sunbury, arrived home safe but sleepy. Titus made an hour's speech in telling what he had learned. He and representative McJunkin stopped at Johnstown to have a little flood of their own, but couldn't get the water. Boys, boys.

That Mr. J. J. Shaner and wife are on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Warren Myers, who lives near Davenport, Iowa. Quite an extensive trip for the old folks to undertake.

That Miss Nora Kelso, of Middle Lancaster was the guest of her friend, Miss May Blair, last week.

That Milleman & Beighley have put a new tin roof on Jeff Henshaw's house. Right, Jeff, the rain must be kept out somehow.

That Nelson Harvey, who hired to team for Scribner & Smith's show, is home again, having left the show at Indiana. Nels thinks that a showman's life is not a picnic.

That Miss Nannie Alexander, of Slippery Rock, visited her sister, Mrs. J. M. Weigle, last week one day

That Mrs. Sarah McGowan has gone to visit her daughter, Mrs. Eisenbeis, of Lewistown, this state. She will be gone all summer.

That Eva Roth, Hattie Bowers, Cora McLure, Eva McLure, Weltha and Lottie Blair recently went on a fishing excursion to the mineral springs. They had a real pleasant time but just imagine the disappointment of Cora when she broke her dinner egg to find a feathered chicken in it.

That Ford Weigle, of Butler, was in town last week.

That W W Graham says he was sorry for Scotty, but he didn't promise to come home so soon. Scotty, we do feel sorry for you to. It is too bad for a fellow to go to see his girl and then have to walk home through the rain, and wade the creek into the bargain. Scot, do you know the song, "Went to the river and couldn' get across, would give my interest in a butcher shop for a bob-tail hoss," etc.

That Mrs Fred Milleman visited her father, Mr. Spithaller, at Reibold, last week. We are glad to hear that he is well.

That Miss Mary Hoon, who has been in Cleveland for a year, came home to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Hoon, a few days ago.

JO COSITY.

THE revolution in Venezuela is reported to have been followed by anarchy. Residences are being searched, people kidnapped and sent to prison and towns bombarded.

Western Cyclones.

The towns of Wellington and Harper in Kansas were partly destroyed by Cyclones last week, with great loss of life and property.

On Friday night a cyclone plowed through Wellington, destroying several blocks of its principal business street, and killing and injuring hundreds of people. Fire broke out and one woman perished in the flames.

Trees were torn from their roots, houses turned around and stoves actually lifted until they landed on the upper floors of the ruins. Freight cars were picked up and carried 200 feet. In one instance a horse was taken from the ground and carried to the top of a two-story building. A little child was taken out of its cradle, carried two blocks and deposited on the ground without being injured.

The Lutheran church was turned completely over, the court house demolished, Presbyterian church reduced to splinters. The principal block of the town is nothing but a pile of brick, mortar and plank.

The old court house, a solid two-story stone structure, was completely demolished, while one little frame office by its side that a pair of donkeys could drag from its foundations was left standing.

The most appalling scene was that at the Phillips House, where a ball was in progress when the cyclone burst. The dancers were given little opportunity to escape from the toppling structure.

As the building began swaying in the terrific gale, the people in the crowded ballroom made a frantic rush for the door. The stairways and halls were immediately filled by the crazed men and women, who trod on each other in their mad rush for the open air. With the crash of the wall about and over them, there arose a great wail of dezdair from the imprisoned and doomed people. As the timber crushed down upon the struggling merry-makers their cries were thottled by the weight of mass of timbers above them Then came the silence of death.

Harper is a smaller town than Wellington and in it hardly a building escaped demolition, and the place is strewn with debris from end to end. It is almost a miracle that more lives were not lost, as the death list contains now only seven names. Many were seriously injured, and scores received slight wounds.

Schools and Wages.

The following table shows the length of the term and average wages per month in some of the townships of Butler county, for the past year:

Brady, 6 months,	$30 66.
Buffalo, 6 months,	$40 00.
Butler, 6 months,	$32 50.
Clay, 7 months,	$32 14.
Concord, 6 months,	$33 33.
Clearfield, 6 months,	$30 00.
Cranberry, 6 months,	$33 00.
Connoquenessing, 6 months,	$33 00.
Fairview, 6 months,	$35 00.
Forward, 6 months,	$36 00.
Franklin, 6 months,	$26 66.
Jefferson, 7 months,	$40 00.
Jackson, 6 months,	$32 00.
Lancaster, 6 months,	$30 00.
Middlesex, 6 months,	$35 00.
Muddy Creek, 7 months,	$34 00.
Slippery Rock, 6 months,	$30 00.
Winfield, 6 months,	$35 00.
Worth, 6 months,	$31 00.
Washington, 8 months,	$30 00.
Venango, 7 months,	$29 57.

DEATHS

GALLAGHER—At her home in Clay twp., May — 1892, — —, daughter of Michael Gallagher, aged about 12 years.

CURRIE—At her home in Cherry twp., Monday, May 24, 1892, Mrs. Catharine Currie, widow of Walter Currie, in her 83d year. Her maiden name was Pisor and she was born in Lawrence county. Sfte was sick but for a few days, and her death was caused by old age and nervous debility.

STAMM—At his home in Forward twp, this county, on May 27, 1892, Mr. Jacob Stamm, Sr., in the 80 year of his age.

DAUBENSPECK—At her home in Washington twp, May 27, 1892, Mrs. Daubenspeck, widow of Jacob Daubenspeck, dec'd, aged 61 years.

HOPKINS—At Millerstown, May 30, 1892, Mrs. Dr. Hopkins. She was buried at Cooperstown, Venango Co.

BLACKMORE—May 30, 1892, infant daughter of W. W. Blackmore, aged two weeks—the second of the twins to die.

GOODWIN—At his home in Middlesex township, May 29, 1892, Thomas Goodwin, aged about 60 years.

SAY—May 28, 1892, child of Wm. Say, of Jefferson township.

DRINK LION COFFEE

A True Combination of MOCHA, JAVA and RIO.

Picture Card Given With every pound package. For Sale everywhere. Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, O.

FOR SALE.

LOTS. I will offer for sale a number of lots situated on the high ground adjacent to H. H. Goucher, jr., and the Orphans' Home. The land is laid out in squares of something less than one acre, each square being surrounded by a 50-foot street, and containing five lots 40 feet front by 150 feet back. These lots are offered at very reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. Those who wish an entire square can be accommodated.

ALSO—I will sell my farm in Summit township, situated within one-half mile of the Butler and Evans City line, adjoining lands of James Kearns and others, on the Millerstown road, and containing 112 acres. It will be sold either as a whole or divided to suit purchasers.

For further information in regard to either of the above properties, call on J. Q. Sullivan, 228 East North Street, Butler, Pa.

MRS. VALERIA SULLIVAN.

Advertise in the Citizen.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Pauline Nagler, dec'd, late of the borough of Saxonburg, 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 to

AUGUST NAGLER, Adm'r,
Saxonburg, Pa.

GREER & RALSTON, att'ys.

NOTICE.

In re assignment of John Kelly to John T. Mon Pleas of Butler county, Pa.
[Ms. D., No. 4, Mch T. Book 4 page 211.

Now March 30, 1892, Publication is ordered of the personal property appraised and set apart to the assignor as claimed to be exempt under the Act of Assembly to insolvents, and same to be presented with due proof of publication at June term, next as accounts of trustees, etc., for confirmation, nisi.

BY THE COURT.

BUTLER COUNTY, ss.
Certified from the records this 19th day of May, 1892.

JOHN W. BROWN,
Prothonotary.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, Pa., at O. C., No. 34, June term, 1892, and to me directed, I will on

FRIDAY, JUNE 3rd 1892,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., expose to public sale or outcry, on the premises in Coultown, Cherry twp., Butler county, Pa., with leave to adjourn said sale to the Court House at Butler, Pa., for want of sufficient bids by giving due and public notice of said adjournment, all the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain lot of land situated in Coultown, Cherry twp., Butler county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of John Kiester, on the east by lands of Baird & Bro., on the south by a public road, and on the west by lands formerly of John Kiester now H W Elliott, said lot fronting sixty-eight feet on said public road on the south and being one hundred feet on the east and west sides respectively and having thereon erected a two-story frame house with brick basement, also a plank stable and outbuildings. Terms of sale—one-third upon confirmation of sale by the court, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and to contain an attorney's commission of five per cent for the collection thereof.

MARY A. NEWELL,
Administratrix,
Coultown, Butler county, Pa.

S. F. BOYSER, Att'y.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Joseph Sloan late of Venango twp., Butler Co., Pa., dec'd., have this day been issued by the Register of said county to the undersigned, therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and any persons having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. PARKS,
Administrator with the will annexed of Joseph Sloan, dec'd., April 28, 1892.
Six Points, Butler Co., Pa., P. O.

E. MCJUNKIN, Att'y.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration having being granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel Wise, dec'd., late of Penn twp., Butler Co., Pa., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

WM. H. WISE, Adm'r,
Zara St., Knoxville.
Allegheny Co., Pa.

H. Q. WALKER, Att'y.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE BOYD, DEC'D, LATE OF WINFIELD TWP., BUTLER CO., PA.

Letters of administration 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 to

JOHN T. MARTIN, Adm'r,
Sarversville, Pa.

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.

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.

Teachers' Annual Examinations.

North Washington	June	8,	"
West Sunbury	"	9,	"
Slippery Rock	"	10,	"
Prospect	"	20,	"
Portersville	"	21,	"
Evans City	"	22,	"
Butler	"	25,	"

Examinations will begin promptly at 9 o'clock.

N. C. MCCOLLOUGH,
County Sup't.

WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Good men to solicit for our first-class Nursery Stock, on salary or commission, paid weekly. Permanent employment guaranteed. Outfit free. Previous experience not required. We can make a successful salesman of any one who will work and follow our instructions. Write for terms at once to IRVING ROUSE, Lake View Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. Mention this paper.

RUPTURE! We the undersigned were entirely cured of rupture by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; S. Jones Phillips, Kennet Square, Pa.; T. A. Feltz, Slatington, Pa.; L. M. Small, Mount Alto, Pa.; Rev. S. H. Suemer, Sunbury, Pa.; D. J. Dellett, 2148 Twelfth St., Reading, Pa.; Wm. Dix, 1836 Montrose St., Philadelphia; H. L. Rowe, 309 Elm St., Reading, Pa.; George and Fh. Burkart, 723 Locust St., Reading, Pa. Send for circular.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm, containing sixty acres, more or less, and located in Adams Twp., on the Evansburg and Mars road, near Marshall and Myoma stations on the P. & W. R. R. and near the Gallery oil field.

It contains a good house, good bank barn 56x34, good outbuildings, good orchard, level and good ground, two springs near house, pump in barn, and all in good order.

Inquire of or address

James Davidson,
Myoma P. O.,
Butler Co., Pa

YOU CAN FIND out about any article you want to buy in Pittsburg by writing to the Allegheny Exchange, Pittsburg, Pa. It will cost you a postal card and will save you money. Address REMINGTON BROS. Allegheny City, Pa., who will contract for advertising at lowest rates.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Ven. Ex., Fi. Fa., Levy Fa., &c., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler Co., Pa., and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Butler, on

Monday, June 6, 1892.

at 1 o'clock p. m, the following described property, to-wit:

E D Nos 71, 120 and 121 June term, 1892. Gardner, Lowry and Forquer, att'ys.

All the right, title, interest and claim of B Nebel, of, in and to 101 acres of land, more or less, situated in Summit township, Butler Co., Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by A and T Berbigler, east by Grace McCarnes, south by public roads, west by John and Henry Reed and Joseph Dittmer's heirs; having thereon erected a log house, barn and other outbuildings; three producing oil wells, and all under fence; near Herman station, on the West Penn Railroad. Seized and taken in execution as the property of B Nebel at the suit of Alexander Lowry, trustee, Al Raff and H Schneide man.

E D No 156 June term, 1892. T C Campbell atty.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Mary A McDowell and Charles McDowell, her husband, of, in and to a certain lot of land situated in Butler borough, Butler Co., Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a stake on East Pearl street and an extension of First street thence by the south line of East Pearl street to a stake at point where the east line of said street crosses the line of lands of Mrs M E Bole east 109 feet, thence by the north line of land of said Mrs Bole south 59 4-10 deg west to the east line of the extension of said First street, thence by said line of said street (as now laid out, 39 feet wide,) north 76 feet to the place of beginning, together with a two-story frame house and out buildings thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary A McDowell and Charles McDowell, her husband, et al, at the suit of S G Purvis & Co.

E D No 43 June term, 1892. Williams & Mitchell, att'ys.

All the right, title, interest and claim of R L Gibson, of, in and to a certain lot of land, more or less, situated in Butler borough, Butler Co., Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by Mrs. N B Cummings, east by Washington street, south by Mrs M L Ruselton and west by an alley; together with a two-story frame house and out buildings thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of R L Gibson at the suit of Jeff Burtner and Emma J Burtner, his wife, in right of said Emma J Burtner.

E D No 105, June term, 1892. Vanderlin, att'y.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Casper E McGuirk, administrator of James McGuirk, dec'd, of, in and to 50 acres of land, more or less, situated in Venango twp., Butler county, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post by Wm Smith's and running south 89 deg east 79 perches to a post, along lands of Irwin; thence south 1 deg west 94 perches to a post, along lands of Wm Cochran; thence north to a gum 89 deg west 60 perches to a cherry; thence north 1 deg east 110 perches to a post, along lands of Robert Smith and Wm Smith to the place of beginning, mostly cleared.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Casper E McGuirk, administrator of James McGuirk, dec'd, of in and to 2 acres of land, more or less, situated in Venango twp., Butler county, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post, running north 89 deg west 39 5-10 perches to a post, along lands of Robert Cochran; thence south 1 deg west 80 1-10 perches to a gum, together with a log house and other outbuildings thereon erected, and all cleared land. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Casper E McGuirk, administrator of James McGuirk, dec'd, at the suit of Wm Cochran, for use of Mary Jane Cochran.

E D No 38, June term, 1892. Greer & Christie, att'y.

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Ralston and Susan Ralston, of, in and to 12 acres of land, more or less, situated in Middlecreek twp., Butler county, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by Wm and Susan Ralston; east by lands formerly of C J Seigfried; south by Peter Wallace, west by McConnell heirs, mostly cleared and under a good state of cultivation. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Ralston and Susan Ralston at the suit of C J Seigfried, for use, etc.

E D No 46, June term, 1892. McCandless, att'y.

All the right, title, interest and claim of W S Coehran, executor of Patrick Graham, dec'd, of, in and to 200 acres of land, more or less, situated in Jefferson twp., Butler county, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by Matthew Cunningham heirs; east by Harbert Reed and Joseph Dittmer's heir