THE CITIZEN

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892

Entered at Postoffice at Butler as 2d class matter

W. C. ZIEGLEY, - - - Publisher

Republican Ticket.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

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

For Law Judge,
JOHN M. GREER,
(Subject to District Conference.)

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,

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

On the 4th day of July 1776, one hundred and sixteen years ago, the "Continental Congress," then in session in Philadelphia formally adopted that memorable instrument called "The Declaration of Independence," which declared the thirteen English colonies lying along the shore of the Atlantic to be a free and independent nation.

On the following day the Congress

"Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils of Safety, and to the several Commanding Officers of the Continental troops, that it be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the Army."

And on the same day, or day or two following, John Hancock, the President of the Congress, sent copies of the Declaration to each of the Colonies that had adopted a permanent government, and to the Councils or Committees of Safety of those Colonies which had not yet formed regular governments, in each case accompanying the document with the following letter:

"I do myself the honour to enclose, in obedience to the commands of Congress, a copy of the Declaration of Independence, which you will please to have proclaimed in your Colony, in such way and manner as you shall judge best. The important consequences resulting to the American States from this Declaration of Independence, considered as the ground and foundation of a future government, will naturally suggest the propriety of proclaiming it in such a mode that the people may be universally informed of it."

At that time hostilities had already been in progress between the Continental and English armies for some months; George Washington, a member of the Congress, had been appointed Commander in Chief, and on the 6th of July President Hancock sent a copy of the Declaration to General Washington, accompanied by a letter in which he said:

"The Congress have judged it necessary to dissolve the connection between Great Britain and the American Colonies, and to declare them free and independent States, as you will perceive by the enclosed declaration, which I am directed to transmit to you, and to request you will have it proclaimed at the head of the army, in the way you think most proper."

This was received by Gen. Washington on the 9th, and he immediately issued the following order:

"The Continental Congress, impelled by the dictates of duty, policy, and necessity, have been pleased to dissolve the connection which subsisted between this country and Great Britain, and to declare the United Colonies of America *Free and Independent States.* The several brigades are to be drawn up this evening on their respective parades at six o'clock, when the Declaration of Congress, showing the grounds and reasons of this measure, is to be read with an audible voice. The General hopes that this important event will serve as a fresh incentive to every officer and soldier to act with fidelity and courage, as knowing that now the peace and safety of this country depend, under God, solely on the success of our arms; and that he is now in the service of a State possessed of sufficient power to reward his merit, and advance him to the highest honors of a free country."

The army at that time was encamped on Manhatten island, and that evening the brigades were formed in a hollow square, on and about the ground where the City Hall of New York City now stands; and the Declaration was read to it in a clear andsoud voice by one of Washington's aids, the army joining, at the conclusion of the reading, in three hearty cheers.

Pennsylvania was the first State to take action on the Declaration. Its Committee of Safety was then in session in Philadelphia, and ordered as follows:

"The President of the Congress this day sent the following Resolve of Congress, which is directed to be entered on the Minutes, to this Board."

(Here follows the resolution of the Continental Congress.)

"In consequence of the above Resolve, Letters were wrote to the Counties of Bucks, Chester, Northumberland, Lancaster and Berks, enclosing a copy of said Declaration, requesting the same to be published on Monday next (July 8th), at the places where the election of Delegates are to be held.

"*Ordered*, That the Sheriff of Philadelphia read or cause to be read and proclaimed at the State House in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 8th day of July instant, at twelve o'clock at noon of the same day, the Declaration of the Representatives of the United Colonies of America, and that he cause all his Officers and the Constables of the said city to attend the reading thereof.

"*Resolved*, That every member of this Committee in or near the city be ordered to meet at the Committee Chamber before twelve o'clock on Monday, to proceed to the State House, where the Declaration of Independence is to be proclaimed.

"The Committee of Inspection of this City and Liberties were requested to attend the proclamation at the State House, on Monday next, at twelve o'clock."

And in accordance with this action, the Declaration was read to a large audience from a platform near the Walnut street front of the State House on the 8th, and that evening the King's Coat of Arms in the Court room on the second floor of the building, was torn from its place and cast into a bonfire.

The Declaration was received with enthusiasm all over the colonies, and there were processions and illuminations in every town, and at some places there were mock funerals at which George the Third was solemnly buried.

The celebration at Savannah, Georgia, did not take place till Aug. 10th, and at their mock funeral of George, the orator of the day wound up with the following parody of the "committal service" in the Church of England's "Service for the Burial of the Dead."

"Forasmuch as George the Third, of Great Britain, hath most flagrantly violated his coronation oath, and trampled upon the Constitution of our country and the sacred rights of mankind, We therefore commit his political existence to the ground, corruption to corruption, tyranny to the grave, and oppression to eternal infamy, in sure and certain hope that he will never obtain a resurrection to rule again over these United States of America * * * But, my friends and fellow-citizens, let us not be sorry as men without hope for tyrants that depart; rather, let us remember, America is free and independent. That she is and will be, with the blessing of the Almighty, great among the nations of the earth! Let this encourage us in well doing, to fight for our rights and privileges, for our wives and children, for all that is near and dear to us. May God give us his blessing, and let all the people say, amen!"

ON Wednesday, President Harrison sent in the name of Gen. Jno. W. Foster of Indiana to the Senate for Secretary of State, and the Senate promptly confirmed the nomination.

Meeting of the National Committee.

The Republican National Committee met in Washington, Monday, and selected William J. Campbell of Illinois for Chairman, M. H. De Young of California for Vice Chairman; Thomas Carter of Montana for Secretary, C. N. Bliss of New York for Treasurer and F. L. Swords of Iowa for Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Fessenden of Connecticut offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That in accordance with the rule adopted by the Republican National committee an executive committee of nine, composed of members of this committee or of others not members thereof, shall have the conduct and management of the campaign of 1892, and that the Chairman of this committee after conference with the candidates shall select the members of such executive committee and its officers.

Resolved, further, that the chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer of this committee shall be ex-officio members of said executive committee.

A resolution thanking Ex-Chairman Clarkson for his services was adopted, and Clarkson in his reply lauded Quay and Dudley.

The new Chairman was born in Philadelphia in 1850, but his parents moved to Illinois next year. He is a lawyer, and has been a member of the State Senate for several terms.

Wallace Nominated.

The Republicans of Lawrence county held their judicial primary last Saturday, and W. D. Wallace Esq. secured nearly as many votes as his two competitors Messrs Gardner and McConnell, combined. The returns give Mr. Wallace 1,858 votes, Jas. D. Gardner 1,050 and Malcolm McConnell 903.

Wallace was born in New Castle in 1857; he is a son of Dr. Jas. J. Wallace; read law with Dana & Long, and was admitted to the Bar in 1882. That his nomination is a surprise to the people of this county goes without saying.

THE outrageous conduct of the rapacious Chicago hotel keepers towards the visitors to the Windy City last week has been the subject of comment all over the country. Hotel rates were run up to extortionate figures and visitors were swindled right and left, being compelled to submit because they could not help themselves. If this is the sort of treatment the people of this and other countries are to expect during the Columbian Exposition, our advice will be for people to stay away from Chicago. The repacious money getters have over-reached themselves and began their robbery about a year too soon. The people are alive to the situation, and they will not submit.

The Electoral Vote.

The New York *Press* compiled and published the following table.

SURE REPUBLICAN STATES—ELECTORAL VOTE.

California	9	Ohio	23
Colorado	4	Oregon	4
Idaho	3	Pennsylvania	32
Illinois	24	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Minnesota	9	Washington	4
Nevada	3		
North Dakota	3	Total	157

SURE DEMOCRATIC STATES—ELECT'L VOTE.

Alabama	11	Missouri	17
Arkansas	8	North Carolina	11
Delaware	3	South Carolina	9
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	13	Texas	15
Kentucky	13	Virginia	12
Louisiana	8		
Maryland	8	Total	153
Mississippi	9		

DOUBTFUL STATES AND THEIR ELEC'L VOTE.

Connecticut	6	New Jersey	10
Indiana	15	New York	36
Iowa	13	West Virginia	6
Massachusetts	15	Wisconsin	12
Michigan	14		
Montana	3	Total	154
New Hampshire	4		
Whole number of Electoral votes			444
Necessary to elect			223

Democratic Denunciation.

The Tariff, Money and Pension planks of the Democratic Platform are both interesting and amusing. They are as follows:

SEC. 3.—We denounce the republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.

We declare it to be a fundamental principal of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

SEC. 7.—We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintainance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

SEC. 13.—This Convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union Soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

Re-union of the Porter Family.

About a hundred of the descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Porter, formerly of West Deer towpship, Allegheny County, had a re-union at the home of John Conley, in Adams township, near Mars Station, a few days ago. The children of the original couple, Ross, Wm., John and James Porter, Mary Cunningham, Nancy Conley, Mattie Cleudenning and Jennie Taggert are all dead, and it was their children and grand children who met at Mr. Conley's.

Everybody took well filled baskets and enjoyed the day. Speeches were made by John Hopkins, Esq. Hutchman, Samuel McCallister, J. C. Porter and A. C. Taggert, and a club, to be known as the Porter-Elcock club was organized, with J. C. Porter as President, and A. C. Taggert as Secretary.

Those present from Butler county, were J. Graham and family, of Mahara; Mrs. M. Kramer, John, Robert, James, Andrew and Joseph Conley and their families, and Esq. Hutchman and family of Mars. Some of the cousins came from a distance to attend the re-union—Campbell Taggert came from Philadelphia; Mrs. Kelly from Chattanooga and Robt Carley and family from Colorado.

The club expects to meet each year and has several invitations, one being from Mr. Graham of Mahary.

—Some three thousand men are "out" at Homestead, and trouble is expected.

What Shall the Ratio Be?

If the leading monetary powers of the world shall enter into an agreement for the coining of both silver and gold without restriction, and for making them severally, or jointly, full legal-tender for the payment of all debts, the practical business question is, what shall be the ratio?

The question of the relations of the precious metals to each other and to commerce is recognized as a difficult one, about which it is wise not to hazard any too positive opinions.

The question as to an international ratio is very different from the question as to a ratio for the establishment of bimetalism in one country alone. In the determination of the latter question, the existing gold price of silver would be a material factor, while in the determination of the former it is not of so much importance.

Prior to 1873 the commercial ratio of silver to gold maintained a remarkable uniformity. Up to that year from the beginning of the Christian era the points of variance were at the one extreme 14.40 of silver to one of gold, and at the other 16.25 of silver to 1 of gold. From the time when France, in 1803, began the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1, until 1873, when silver was demonetized by Germany, and its coinage restricted by the Latin Union, the relative value of gold and silver in use in Europe did not vary appreciably from the ratio fixed by French law.

In the United States the legal ratio was fixed at first at 15 to 1, and subsequently at 16 to 1. But in 1873 a change ensued. Between that date and the present the relative commercial value of silver to gold has varied from 15.92 to 1 in the former year to 20.92 to 1 in 1891.

"The great underlaying cause of the decline in the in the price of silver," says Mr. Leech, Director of the Mint, "has been very accurately and concisely summond up in the report of the Royal Commission on on Gold and Silver, 1888:

"The action of the Latin Union in 1873 broke the link between silver and gold which had kept the former, as measured by the latter, constant at about the legal ratio; and when this link was broken the silver market was open to the influences of all the factors which go to effect the price of a commodity. These factors happen, since 1873, to have operated in the direction of a fall in the gold price of that metal."

It would appear, then, that the practical fixity of the relative value of gold and silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1 from 1803 to 1873 was due principally to legislation, and that the separation of the metals thereafter in relative value was likewise due in largest part to legislation. The proposition that an international agreement shall be re-established bimetallism is a practical concession to that effect, since its purpose is to restore, if possible, "the broken link."

The link that bound gold and silver together as money was a law (for an agreement equivalent thereto) that the coinage of both should be free at a fixed ratio of 15½ to 1. The action that broke that link, and destroyed that heretofore existing monetary equilibrium between the metals, which the repeal in practice of the operation of that law. Would not a re-enactment of the law in its entirety by international agreement restore the link and with it the old-time mometary situation? In other words, is not either the French or American ratio—a ratio heretofore proven practicable of maintenance by experience—the true one to be returned to?

If it be assumed that the relative value of the two metals depends more than anything else on their value for the purposes of money as fixed by law, it would seem that the strongest argument exists for the adoption of one or other of these ratios. All the world's experience has demonstrated that the true ratio lies somewhere in the neighborhood of the French or the American, and between them there is not any fundamental difference. If the choice be limited to these two the French ratio would seem to be preferable.

The demonetization of silver did not take from the world's circulation the silver coinage. Silver has been coined since at the same ratio. It is estimated that there are in round numbers, $1,000,000,000 of European silver in use as money at the ratio of 15½ to 1. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows our stock of silver to have been on November 1, 1891, $539,241,624, coined or to be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Now, bimetalism is a desideratum because of the growing need of money in the world's constantly increasing commerce. Any change in the ratio towards cheapening the gold price of silver must result in contraction of the world's currency and defeat to that extent the object sought to be obtained by a international conference. The adoption of the ratio of 16 to 1, instead of 15½ to 1 for instance, would make a difference of 3 per cent, in the aggregate of European silver; that is to say, the European stock when recoined, as it would have to be, would lose from its aggregate currency value 33,000,000, and there would be the cost of recoinage in addition.

The adoption of the ratio of 15½ to 1, on the other hand, would be, *ipso facto*, a remonetization of the entire European stock of silver True the adoption of this ratio would necessitate the recoinage of the American stock, but the margin its legal ratio 16 to 1, and the French ratio 15½ to 1, amounting to 3 per cent, would suffice to pay the cost of recoinage.

As the United States are the largest silver producers in the world, is goes without saying that the French ratio would suit their material interests better than the ratio now in use by themselves. The objections that could be urged to any particular ratio that may be suggested may be conceded to be numerous; in other words, bimetallism can only be established internationally in the face of apposition and by mutual concession on the part of its friends; but is to be hoped that such concessions may be made and that the cause may triumph at whatever figure the ratio may be fixed.

JOHN DALZELL.

THE People's Party in convention at Franklin last week adopted some novel ideas, as follows:

That all new inventions be purchased by the Government for the use of the people.

That a per capita tax of $100 be laid on all alien laborers.

The equalization of taxation.

Free text books for the schools.

The suppression of Pinkerton detectives.

The election of President, Vice President, U. S. Senators, Postmasters and Judges by the people.

Female suffrage and the legal equality of women.

National measures for the regulation of the liquor traffic.

Denounces the Baker ballot law.

Demands the dissolution of the Reading railroad deal.

Demands a service pension bill.

Each plank of the platform was fully discussed. The warmest contest was on the following: "That the employers of ailen labor be compelled to pay $100 per capita annually on each alien so employed for a term of five years." It was finally adopted.

On motion, a committe was appointed to convey to the striking iron workers at Homestead the sympathy of the convention.

BENJAMIN A. WINTERNITZ, a leading Democratic attorney at the Lawrence Co. bar, and who has frequently stumped the state for the Democrats, has bolted the Cleveland-Stevenson ti ket and he has spoken publicly as follows: "I never was a free-trader, I am not a free-trader, and I never will be a free-trader; and as the Democratic platform is a free-trade platform you may say for me, as publicly as you choose, that, I will not support such a platform nor vote for its nominees."

Costly Carelessness.

Wayne township, in our neighboring county of Lawrence, has just had a costly lesson in regard to defective bridges. On July 1, 1891, a traction engine and tender owned by Byron M. Shaffer was crossing a bridge which broke down under their weight. A younger brother and three other men accompanied Him on the engine and thresher and all went down together, and all sustained more or less severe injuries. Suits were brought against Wayne township for gross negligence in not keeping the bridge in proper repair and for damages. They came on for trial at New Castle. It was proven that the part of the bridge wichh broke down was decayed.

The defense set up by Wayne township was that the bridge was amply safe, when built, for ordinary travel. Traction engines on public roads were quite unknown at that time and the township was not bound to provide highways for extraordinary loads, the claim of the defense being that a traction engine was an unusual weight for a bridge. The plaintiff's counsel maintained that the township was liable for want of proper care in repairing the bridge. The highway was a state road much traveled and used by heavy loads, The use of traction engines was considered to be common on the highways and their growing use was bound to be taken notice of by the supervisors and roads and bridges put in condition to meet the needs of travel. The use of traction engines is authorized but regulated by act of assembly. The defense took the position liable that the supervisors were only for ordinary care and to provide for ordinary travel and that the township is not liable unless negligence in construction and maintenance is proven. The use of timber in the bridge for 10 years is not implied notice of defect or decay. The defense also claimed that a traction engine was an unusual weight for the bridge and that a traveler with an engine was bound to take notice of the strength or weakness of the bridge before he ventures on it, and if he did attempt to cross it he did so at at his own risk.

The jury returned a verdict for $1500, and the claims of the others were settled for $1050 more. There is still another suit to be brought. A fourteen-year-old brother of Shaffer was on the thresher when it went down with the bridge, and he was so badly injured that he was unable to be at court. He was made a cripple for life, and in a short time his attorneys will begin a suit for damages against the township for the sum of $50,000.

It promises to be a very dear bridge for Wayne township.

At the Chicago Convention last Thursday, A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was nominated for Vice President, so the Democratic National ticket is—Cleveland and Stevenson.

Petrolia Items.

H M. Caldwell, W. A. Kelly and Wm. Story were in Petrolia Tuesday on legal business.

W. H. Dougherty is in Allegheny on business.

Wm. Forquer, Esq. was in town Tuesday of this week on legal business. Esq. Fleming says that Wm. is a good peace maker.

Dr. W. A. Foster has gone to Bradford to attend the races.

T. S. Fleming and wife were guests of his brother W. A. Fleming one day last week. Thomas has been on the sick list for some time.

Quite a number of boys attended the pipe line picnic at Stoneboro, Tuesday.

Mrs. Steve Harly and son have gone on a visit to Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Grace Harly is on the sick list for the past six months.

The Junior base ball club of Petrolia played the Shakley Hollow boys on Tuesday. The score stood 19 to 4 in favor of the Juniors.

Kilchenstein and Kenele were the battery for the Juniors. X.

The Prohibition Convention met at Cincinnati, Wednesday, organized by making St. John t emporary Chairman, selected Committeemen, had a squable over representation, and adjourned till next day.

Childrens Day at Zion.

The large audience which assembled at the Zion Lutheran Church, near Buena Vista, June 26th, were agreeably entertained and amply rewarded for their attendance.

The decorations were very beautiful, but the children's bright, happy faces were more inspiring. The address of welcome by Master Herby Balsiger was worthy of note. Program opened with an address by the pastor, Rev. Starks; a very pretty song was sung by Misses Ida Wick and Maud Bryan. Another address was delivered by Rev. G. W. Davis; an acrostical recitation by nine boys and girls, "God is Love," was very interesting. The children all did great credit to themselves for the way they performed their pieces. After a liberal collection all returned to their homes feeling proud of the rising generation. Great credit is due Mr. J. M. Wick, Superintendent, for his earnest and zealous work in the Sabbath School.

A SCHOLAR.

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.

Gentlemen

TO ATTIRE YOURSELVES IN NEAT AND FITTING APAREL, LEAVE YOUR MEASURE AT

Aland's.

LARGE STOCK, BEST FACILITIES.

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. Kreitz, Slatington, Pa.; E. M. Small, Mount Alto, Pa.; Rev. S. H. Shermer, Sunbury, Pa.; D. J. Dellett, 214 S. Twelfth St., Reading Pa.; Wm. Dix, 1826 Montrose St., Philadelphia; H. L. Rowe, 309 Elm St., Reading, Pa.; George and Fh. Burkart, 439 Locust St., Reading, Pa. Send for circular.

[illegible] respondent [illegible] testimonials and form. References required. Information positively and strictly confidential. P. O. BOX 1, Berlin, Ct., U. S. A.

DEATHS

FREEMAN—At his home in Parker, Sunday, June 19, 1892, Joseph Freeman, aged 60 years.

DRURY—At her home in Butler, June 27, 1892, Mrs. Vina Drury, wife of John Drury, aged 36 years. She was buried at Freeport.

BUTLER—At the Soldiers Home in Fortress Monroe, Virginia, June 25, 1892. Major John B. Butler, aged 73 years. His remains reached Butler, Tuesday morning, and were buried in the North Cemetery that afternoon.

KALTENBAUGH—At her home in Connoquenessing twp., June 27, 1892, Mrs. Kaltenbaugh, mother of John and Jacob Kaltenbaugh.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Thornberry, widow of Patrick Thornberry, died at her home in Irwin township on Sunday last, aged seventy years. She had been an invalid for eighteen years. She was buried at Murrinsville, Butler Co.—Franklin Pa., *Spectator.*

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of John H. Randolph Post No. 404, Dept. of Pennsylvania, June 25, 1892, the following action was taken:

This Post has learned with sincere sorrow that the all-wise Captain and Creator of the Universe has seen fit to take from us to Himself our loved and respected comrade and first commander, Jas. Y. English, who was a charter member of our Post. His wise judgment and positive manner and punctual attendance made him a valuable member. In private life, his kindly manner and positive deportment combined with a true consideration for the feelings of his comrades, citizens and neighbors, and his Christain character endeared him to all who knew him.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy be placed on the minutes of this Post, and also be published in the county papers.

E. DODDS,
S. C. GRAHAM, } Com.
S. S. FORRESTER,

Mr. J. B. Emerton.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

So promptly and effectually overcomes THAT TIRED FEELING, as to conclusively prove this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, had Dyspepsia complicated with Liver and Kidney troubles. He took HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA and it gave relief and great comfort. He says: "It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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 Callery 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

WLLIAM KENNEDY.

The well-known liveryman, Wm. Kennedy, will be pleased to have his friends call at his new place of business. The

Best Horses, Buggies and Carriages

in Butler at the most reasonable rates. The place is easily remembered. The first stable west of the Lowry House

LOST $1000 Unless you write us quickly. We want more salesmen, and will guarantee permanent position with salary and expenses, said salary $[illegible] or part time. Experience not required. Stock complete, including many fast selling specialties. Elegant outfit free. Address

C. H. HAWKS & CO.,
Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.
Established 1875.

A. J. FRANK & CO,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICES, SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

5 S. Main Street, Butler, Pa.

Mifflin Street Livery.

WM. BIEHL Prop'r.

One square west of Main St., on Mifflin St. All good, safe horses; new buggies and carriages. Landaus for weddings and funerals. Open day and night. Telephone No. 24.

Hotel Waverly.

S. McKEAN ST., - - BUTLER, PA

Opposite School House.

This elegant new hotel is now open to the public; it is a new house, with new furniture throughout and all modern conveniences; is within easy reach of the depots and business houses of the town, and has a splendid view of the eastern part of the town.

Rates Reasonable.

Give me a call when in Butler.

CHESS STONER, Prop'r.

FRANK KEMPER,

DEALER IN

BLANKETS, ROBES, HARNESS,

And everything in horse and buggy furnishing goods—Harness, Collars, Whips, Dusters, Saddles, etc.

Also trunks and valises.

Repairing done on short notice.

The largest assortment of 5-A Horse blankets in town will be found at Kemper's.

A. E. GABLE,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Dr. Gable treats all diseases of the domesticated animals, and makes ridgling, castration and horse dentistry a specialty. Castration performed without clams, and all other surgical operations performed in the most scientific manner.

Calls to any part of the country promptly responded to.

Office and Infirmary in Crawford's Livery, 132 West Jefferson Street, Butler Pa.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, Penn'a, the undersigned appointed Trustee by said Court for that purpose, will offer for sale at public vendue on the premises on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1892,

at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day. One hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Centre township, said county, and state: Bounded, on the north by lands of Israel Cranmer and Humes S. McCandless, on the east by lands of Hon. Chas. McCandless, on the south by a public road, and on the west By lands of James S. Jones, all fenced and cleared and in good cultivation, except about fifteen acres woodland, good brick house and frame barn and out buildings and orchard of all kinds of fruit thereon, well watered and in all respects counted among the best improved and most productive farms in said township.

TERMS OF SALE: About nineteen hundred dollars of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale by the Court, or so much as may be necessary to pay debts against the same and costs of sale. Bond of purchaser to be given for two-thirds of remaining purchase money payable in one year from said confirmation of sale with interest, and bond for remaining one-third to be given by purchaser, payable at the decease of Mrs. Maria Albert, widow of Andrew Albert, dec'd, with interest thereon from the confirmation of sale, said interest payable annually to said widow during here life time. These bonds to be judgment bond with usual waivers and attorneys' commissions for collecting the same. Full possession of the premises to be given on first of November, 1892, and crops, if any then in the ground reserved.

JOHN C. MOORE.
Trustee for the sale of the realestate of Andrew Albert, dec'd.
McCandless P. O.

McJUNKIN & GALBREATH, Attorneys, Butler, Pa.

Notice to School-teachers and Contractors.

The School Board of Oakland twp., Butler Co., Pa., will meet at the school house No. 2, (Millingers) in said twp., on Saturday, July 9th, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of selecting six teachers for the Fall term of two months for the schools of said twp., beginning August 15.

They will pay $35 per month for the Fall term; wish to see the applicants personally, and will favor those who give satisfaction for the Winter term, for which they pay $40 per month.

Millingers School House is on the Greece City road, about 4 miles North-east of Butler.

At the same time the Board will receive and open bids for coal for the six schools of the twp., for the Winter term, delivered at the school-houses; and also bids for the drilling of a water-well at the Millinger school—or bids for either the coal or drilling can be mailed to the Secretary of the Board, addressed to

MATTHEW BIPPUS,
North Oakland P. O.,
Butler Co., Pa.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Rachael Wagner, dec'd, late of Fairview twp., Butler Co., Pa.

Orphans' Court, No. 83, December Term, 1891

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Butler county Pa., I was, on the 8th day of June, 1892, appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate of Rachael Wagner, dec'd. Therefore in pursuance of said order, I will expose to sale at public outcry, on the premises in Fairview twp., Butler county, Pa., at 2 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892,

the following described two pieces of real estate.

Purpart No. 1, bounded and described as follows: On the north by purpart No. 2, of the farm of Rachael Wagner, dec'd, on the east by lands of D. W. McClure and Eli Reep, on the south by lands of W. J. Campbell and west by lands of Alexander Black, containing 50 acres and 120 perches.

Purpart No. 2, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of John McCafferty; the east by lands of John McNaughtan, on the south by purpart No. 1, and on the west by lands of Alexander Black, containing 50 acres, with log house and log stable thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE: The said real estate to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $525 and interest. The purchaser or purchasers to pay as much cash on confirmation of the sale as will pay the costs and expenses of Partition and all unpaid debts of Rachael Wagner, dec'd. (excepting mortgage) and the expense of settling her estate. The balance (excepting the mortgage above mentioned) to be paid at the death of Henry Wagner with interest thereon payable to Henry Wagner yearly during his lifetime, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. The mortgage to contain a Sci. fa. claim and to provide for attorneys commission of five per cent. for collection.

THOMAS H. GREER,
Administrator, Trustee.

GREER & RALSTON, Att'ys.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Butler, Pa., made at No. 4, September term, 1892, the undersigned administrators, with the will annexed of Henry Kohlmeyer, late of Allegheny twp., said county and state, dec'd, for the purpose of raising funds to pay the debts of the dec'd, and to carry into effect the provisions of his will, will offer for sale at public vendue on the respective premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1892,

at 11 o'clock A. M., of said day as to the first tract of land hereinafter described, and at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day as to second tract of land hereinafter described, the first tract containing 61 acres more or less, situated in township, county and state aforesaid, bounded by lands of E. Robinson on the north, on the east by lands of James Brown and Grandy's heirs, on the south by lands of C. Blymiller and Isaac Steffy and on the west by lands of J. P. Crawford, Esq. Improved and under cultivation. Second tract containing 16 acres, more or less all woodland, situated in the township, county and state aforesaid and bounded by and adjoining lands of Austin A. Kohlmeyer, E. Robinson, Blymiller, Black, Crawford & Co. Title good.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash on confirmation of sale by the Court.

June 22, 1892.

JANE KOHLMEYER,
JOHN H. KOHLMEYER,
Administrators,
Sandy Point, Butler Co., Pa., P. O.

E. MCJUNKIN, Att'y.

Auditor's Notice.

In re the assignment of John M. Arthurs to John T. Kelly for the benefit of creditors. In the Court of Common Pleas, of Butler Co., Pa., No. D., No. 4, March Term, 1892, Book 4, Page 211.

Notice is hereby given that exceptions having been filed to the final account of John T. Kelly in the above case, the undersigned has been appointed auditor to pass upon the exceptions, distribute funds remaining in the hands of the assignee and restate the account if necessary, by the Court of Common Pleas of aid county, and that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the borough of Butler, Pa., on Saturday, July 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. P. WILSON, Auditor.

Auditor's No

In the matter of the first and partial account of Robert McKee and James Little, executors of the last will and testament of James Beers, dec'd, late of Adams twp., Butler Co., Pa., O. C. No. 61, Sept. Term, 1892.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund remaining in the hands of the accountants in the above stated case as shown by account filed, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment on Saturday, July 16, 1892, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in the borough of Butler, where all persons interested can attend.

A. M. CORNELIUS, Auditor.

June 21, 1892.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Butler Co., Pa., at O. C. No. 11, Sept. Term, 1892, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises in Middlesex twp., Butler Co., Pa., on

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1892,

at 1 o'clock P. M., with leave to adjourn by giving due notice, all that certain piece of land in said twp., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of John Gilleland, east by Margaret McDonald, south by Dillmer and Lawhead and west by Michael Hughes; containing forty acres.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual payments to be secured by bond and mortgage, with attorney's commission of five per cent. for collection if necessary.

W. A. SLOAN, Adm'r C T A
of Joseph Hays, dec'd,
Valencia, Pa.

J. B. MATES, Att'y.

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.

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.

E. 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.

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