THE CITIZEN

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1892

Entered at Postoffice at Butler as 2d class matter

D. C. REDLEY, - - - 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,

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,

Greer's Nomination.

The conferees of Messrs. Greer and Wallace met for the last time in Pittsburg last Saturday, and during the day and early evening it looked as though this meeting would be but a repetition of the former ones. But late that evening Mr. Wallace became convinced that he could not secure the nomination, and instructed his conferees to vote for Mr. Greer. They did so, and the proper certificate was prepared, and signed, taken to Harrisburg next by Senator Showalter, and filed early Monday morning. And now that Mr. Greer has received the district nomination, it becomes the duty of all Republicans to give him their cordial support.

He will receive the united support of his party in this county, he has many personal friends in the opposition, and this with the large Republican majority in the district assures his election.

Immediately that Greer was nominated at Pittsburg, Frank Kohler, who was present, wired the news to Lev. McQuistion at Ellwood, (the Democratic conferees being in session there) and Lev. promptly instructed his conferees to nominate Martin, and the papers were hastily made out and taken to Harrisburg next day.

ON ACCOUNT of some differences of opinion regarding the correct form for the official ballot under the new election law, Secretary Harrity prepared three forms and submitted them to Attorney General Hensel, who condemned forms "A" and "C" and approved of "B." Form "A" had already been sent to the County Commissioners and Sheriffs and will have to be recalled. Mr. Hensel is of opinion that one X mark after the party name will do for electors and State officers, but that another X mark is needed for each successive group—as provided for under the old election law.

Political Notes.

Col. Andy Stewart, of Fayette County, has been nominated to succeed Congressman Craig, dec'd, of the 24th district.

At Saltsburg, Friday, the long drawn out fight for the Republican nomination for Congress on the 21st district, was ended by the delegations from Jefferson and Indiana counties voting with those of Armstrong County, and nominating D. B. Heiner Esq., of Kittanning.

The vote cast in Maine last Monday was small. The Republican state ticket was elected by a reduced majority, but the Republicans elect the Congressmen and two-thirds of the Legislature.

Whitelaw Reed, Ex-Governor Foraker, Governor McKinney and other speakers opened the campaign in Ohio, last Saturday by addressing a large meeting at Woodsdale Park, Butler county, the strongest Democratic county in that State.

THE Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg was busy all day Monday, receiving and filing certificates of nominations, and by midnight, but one paper was missing. The Republicans had filed all their nomination papers except from the Twentieth Congressional district, composed of Bedford, Somerset, Blair and Cambria counties. The papers from the Philadelphia County Democracy, nominating Congressman McAleer for a second term, were presented. The regular nomination papers were filed on Thursday last, while the certificate giving evidence of the fact that he had been nominated by the Republicans of his district was filed on Saturday. The papers of J. Norman Martin, of New Castle, who was recently appointed Associate Judge of he Butler-Lawrence district by Governor Pattison were filed during the afternoon by Wick W. Wood, city editor of the *Courant*, New Castle.

THE Selina was the first vessel of the cryolite fleet to arrive at Philadelphia from Greenland, laden with her cargo for the Pennsylvania salt-works at Natrona. She brings news that the Kite, with the Peary rescue party, is probably ice-bound, and it may therefore be necessary to send out an expedition next year to rescue the rescuers. The real news is that the Selina had seen or heard nothing of the Kite, but the conditions now existing in the northern seas make it all but certain she is frozen in. The master of the Selina, Capt. Paterson, has made forty-seven voyages to Greenland, and he states that never before has he witnessed so much ice. A later vessel reports the safety of the entire Peary party except one man who fell into a crevasse in the ice and was killed. The party had made an inland journey of 1300 miles.

Clinton Items.

George Miller raised 36 bushels of potatoes from 1 bushel of seed.

Among the many Clyde horses exhibited at the Butler Fair we noticed the magnificent representative of the Clydesdale breed owned by George Maisland of this vicinity. Young Soverign gained the red ribbon at both the Tarentum and Butler Fairs.

James Maisland has achieved the reputation of having the best herd of Jersey cattle in this community.

Albert Hays, the popular merchant, had his family at the Butler Fair.

Our school will open on the 10th under the authority of Miss Sadie Phabe, a graduate of Sunbury Academy.

Thomas Wood constructed a handsome residence for James Maisland.

John Quinn is highly pleased with his noted Scotch terrier dog which he purchased from Mr. Rummel of Clearfield twp.

Messrs Gibson & Son exhibited their herd of Red Pole cattle at the Butler Fair.

John H. Maisland intends going to school at Grove City College the coming term.

AT Cambridge Junction, near Boston, last Friday night, an express train ran into the rear end of a local train, telescoping the rear car and killing nine people and injuring thirty.

THE French naval clerk who sold plans of forts, was sentenced to 20 years of penal servitude.

Protection, Reciprocity, and Good Money.

James G. Blaine states the issues of the day, in as few words as they can be stated, in a letter to Chairman Manly, of the Maine State Committee.

"To Hon. James H. Manly, Chairman, etc., Augusta, Me.

"MY DEAR SIR:—Not being able for reasons which I have explained to you, to deliver public speeches in this present campaign, I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard as being the strongest for the Republicans to urge before the people.

"1—The issue of the gre atest consequence is the tariff on imports, and it will continue to be until a settlement is affected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general aquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff, which for a time failed to meet with popular approval and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff by experience. It is found to have worked admirably and within the last year has produced a greater volume of business, internal and external, export and import, than the United States ever transacted before. Notwithstanding the character and extent of the opposition to it, agriculture is remunerative, manufacturers are prosperous, and commerce is more flourishing than at any previous time, thus vindicating the McKinley tariff by an impressive and undeniable series of facts."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S STAND.

"Against this tariff the Democartic party has taken a position almost without parallel in the history of the country. They reject entirely the doctrine of protection, pronounce it a fraud and anathematize it generally. A resolution, to this effect was adopted by the Democratic Convention, against the representatives of the committee on Resolutions by a two thirds vote, thus manifesting the intelligent participation of every man in the convention. Sometimes a resolution may be adopted in haste or, when the convention is adjourning, it may fail to receive the attention of members; but this resolution was debated, pro and con, adopted after a contest, and was perfectly understood by the members of the convention. It is contained in these words: 'We denounce the Republican protection as a fraud upon the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it a fundamental principal of the Democratic Party that the Federal Government has no constitional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only. We demand that the collection of such taxes be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.'

OPPOSITION TO JEFFERSON PRINCIPLES.

"If any one will take the trouble to read the resolution by which Mr. Calhoun sought to defend his nullification scheme in 1833, he will find the tariff platform of the Democratic Party in general harmony therewith, and if he examines the subject further, he will discover that the duties in the compromise tariff which reconciled Mr. Calhoun and appeased his angry followers in South Carolina, were of a more comprehensive character than those contemplated in the Democratic resolution of 1892.

"The Democrats are in the habit of naming Jefferson as the founder of their party; and yet, on the subject of tariff, they are in radical opposition to the principles laid down by Jefferson. Toward the close of his administration the revenue from the tariff on imports produced a considerable surplus, and the question was, what should be done? should the tariff be reduced, or should this surplus be mantained? Jefferson pointedly asked: 'Shall we suppress the imposts and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?' For himself, he recommended that 'the imposts be maintained' and that the surplus created 'should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers and education."

"If the Constitution did not give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations Jefferson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified and Jefferson did not hesitate to recommend it. The Democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are the direct opponents of the policy which Jefferson thus outlined and adhered to.

BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY.

"When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be introduced into the tariff system the Democrats showed as much generous appreciation of the question and gave it their support so long as the Republicans refused to accept; but when the Republicans came to approve it the Democratic support vanished, and instead of favoring we find the Democratic National Convention passing a resolution hostile to the system. But in spite of Democratic opposition, we have attained through reciprocity a new and valuable trade, and the system has demonstrated its many advantages. We are able to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of all duties under the McKinley bill, but instead we passed a law by which we asked the several nations interested what they would give to have their articles free. We found the privileges which we were able to give without cost or charge would secure a large trade in Brazil and Cuba, in the Windward and Leeward Islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica, San Domingo and the five Central Americas; and to a minor degree in Australia, France and Germany; all in exchange for articles which we intended to gratuitously admit. The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in number of articles and in aggregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the United States if every article that was put on the free list had been made a subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange. We ommitted to do so for many years. That neglect has cost the Government advantages in trade which would have amounted to tens of millions of dollars. This is the whole of the reciprocity scheme. It is very plain and very simple. It secures a valuable trade in exchange for articles otherwise destined to be put on the free list. The Democratic party think they can discredit it, and they make an effort apparantly for the unpatriotic reason that they did not originate it.

THE STATE BANK SYSTEM.

"3d—With all its calamaties the war brought us one great blessing—national currency. There are many who will say it was well worth the cost of the war to bring about so auspicious a result to capital and labor. Prior to the war we had the worst currency system of any enlightened nation in the world. The State banks, with some exceptions, were thoroughly irresponsible. They existed by thousands throughout the United States. Wherever one of them failed the result was a large loss and great distress among the people. No one was responsible for their bills and they were generally found scattered in the pockets of laboring men to whom they were a total loss without any possible redemption whatever. Of the State banks it was often and truly said that their debts were the measure of the profits. They have caused an aggregate loss of hundreds of millions of dollars among the poor.

"Since the close of the war all this is changed. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind as guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the National Government and if they fail, as financial institutions the Government has taken care that their bills shall be paid by securities, deposited in Government vaults. Under these circumstances it is a matter for extraordinary surprise that the Democratic convention should deliberately pass resolutions for the revival of the State banks. The palpable effect of this policy if carried out, would be to cheat the poor man out of his daily bread. If State banks be adopted and the circulation attain a large issue no device could be more deadly for the deception and despoilment of all the commercial and laboring classes. How the Democratic convention came to make such a declaration, who was its author, what intelligent purpose was in it, will remain a mystery. I have heard the argument adduced that we would keep the money at home if State banks were instituted, but we should keep it at home because it was so worthless that nobody would take it abroad. Were the system of State banks revived we would again have discounts at the State lines, large charges for drafts and financial centres and general suspicion of every bill offered in payment, with a liquidation every few years that would be a destructive loss to the innocent holder of bills and a corresponding profit to the parties owning the banks.

"The three issues which I have given are the issues upon which I would arraign the Democratic party. I would not multiply issues nor be diverted by our opponents from a steadfast adherence to and constant presentation of these questions before the people until every voter is made to know and understand their true and weighty significance.

"Very sincerly yours,
"JAMES G. BLAINE."

Press Comments on the Great Fight.

Sullivan has been before the country so long and he has filled it with his voice so loudly that his retirement cannot but be very distinctly felt. Thousands have fawned on the ex-champion with utter infatuation, and scoffed loudly at whomsoever dared to impeach his claims. Corbett fought under all the odds that attend the appearance of a new man, and he fought right well.

The popular enthusiasm over prize fights is—as Mr. Cleveland would say—a condition and not a theory that confronts us. Such being the case, it is at least satisfactory to find that in this, the Olympian contest of the ring, real athleticism and scientific skill got the better of brute force and abnormal physical development.—Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

The result of the New Orleans combat is told with fullness of detail in our news columns. To Sullivan the outcome means the passing of the sceptre from his "terrible right hand" and the step downward to oblivion. To Corbett it means the incense of a fickle world's applause for a brief season, the snatching of laurels that had begun to fade ere they were gathered, and a swift realization of the poet's truth that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

To the vast multitude that looked on beside the roped arena, in person or with the mind's eye, the contest held, with much that was disedifying and repulsive, the meaning—not new, but told with forceful iteration—that brute force really counts for little in this world, and that intelligence, training, strict regimen, obedience to discipline and an abstemious course of living are the surest elements of strength. This is one lesson from the New Orleans arena that is quite as applicable in the larger arena of our daily lives.—Philadelphia *Record*.

There is a moral, a lesson to this fight, and let us point it out. No man, certainly no athlete, can afford to indugge, even spasmodically, in those things which the laws of health and morality forbid, and continue in the full possession of the physical power with which Nature had endowed him. Sullivan, the athlete, although no worse than men of his profession, has been no better than many. He has not lived strictly according to the laws of health, and the champion—champion now no more—found it out.

Overindulgence in the so-called "good things" of this life had predisposed him to fleshiness, had caused him the loss of lung power and of the endurance that had once distinguished him.

On the other hand, James Corbett, his vanquisher, has lived modestly and temperately and for several years has been "in training." Moreover, he had youth on his side. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that he could hit his bigger opponent when and how he liked and that he escaped without a scratch himself.

Everybody must admire Sullivan's courage and the frankness with which, when he recovered from the blow which dazed him, he acknowleged his defeat. He was glad he was beaten by an American.

We suspect a good many Americans will take the same view of it.—New York *Herald*.

John Crawford.

(Extract from a paper read at the late re-union, of the Crawford family at Emlenton.)

The first account we have of the John Crawford family is about the year 1796. In the early fall of this year he appears with his family of nine sturdy boys and one daughter, Mary Parker, in the little village of Pittsburg, on the banks of the Allegheny River, from which place, owing to circumstances, they were compelled to change their method of travel to the coveted western home. There was no road save the path through the woods known as the Washington trail, and to move their effects it became necessary to purchase or build a boat, while the cattle, sheep and hogs were driven by John the third son, and Samuel, the eighth son, then a lad of ten years of age, through this lonely wilderness path to the cabin their father had prepared the previous spring. It wasn't without misgivings that the parents consigned these boys with their charge to the wilds of the forest, and many were the God bless yours and wishes for a safe journey with instructions to put forward as fast as possible with their slow traveling caravan to the new home, with the assurance that they would be there to welcome them. In the afternoon of the third day they reached the spot which figures so conspicuously in our history, viz: the Wm. T. Crawford farm, but to their surprise there were none to greet them. John, after properly caring for the stock, placing them out of reach of wild beasts, left Samuel in the cabin to watch while he went to the river to see and help bring the family up from the boats, but in this he was doomed to disappointment. Arriving at the river bank, no boat met his view. Following down the stream from bend to bend, soon night overtook him. On he plodded and some five miles down the stream came upon the household rat, which had tied up for the night, and there remained until the morning, leaving the 11-year-old boy in the cabin in the lonely wilderness. The account of this night in the woods Samuel never tired of telling his grandchildren—how the eyeballs of the wolves glistened as they prowled and howled around the sheep pen but a few rods from the cabin door.

Next day the boat arrived and soon we find John Crawford comfortably located in the home he occupied to the day of his death some sixteen years later, at the age of 65 years, 1 month and 29 days. His wife, Isabelle Parker, then a woman of 56 years, lived on in the homestead for nearly 27 years and died at the advanced age of 83 years.

But to return to the arriving family. We find them of ages ranging from 22 years the oldest, to the youngest, less than 1 year. Soon it became necessary to furnish this long list of children with homes. William, the oldest, located on the farm now owned by David Crawford. Next James located on a 400-acre tract just south of what is now Six Points. John chose as his home the property lying east of his brother James. George took as his choice the farm now occupied by Mrs. Alexander Grant. David falls in line and erects his cabin on the site now occupied by Alexander Wilson, the Andrew Sloan farm. Samuel settled on the homestead, with Ebenezer occupying the land lying between the homestead and the Allegheny River. Mary Parker we find settled on a tract of land lying south of the old home, and Robert, the youngest son, a journeyman working at his trade in the neighborhood. Thus we find him, the happy father, comfortably situated, his family located on homes of their own covering almost a continuous belt of country reaching from the river five miles back into the country.

HOMESTEAD.

On Thursday of last week, the mill workers who get their meals in the town were assulted by a mob of boys and women.

Two soldiers at Munhall station standing, talking, between tracks, were hemmed in by trains; they both dropped to the ground, but Jas. Brown of Co. E., 16th Reg. was not quick enough and was struck on the head by the pilot and instantly killed. He lived at Cooperstown.

Saturday evening, the steamer Tide was fired upon from the bank near Hazlewood, as she was returning to the works from Pittsburg. A detatchment of soldiers sent to the scene found a rudely constructed cannon, made of 2½ inch tubing, in a clump of bushes.

Petrolia.

Dr. Foster has returned from the west, where he was visiting his sister.

Miss Claud Morgan has gone to Allegheny twp, to visit her parents.

Edward Morgan and wife were the guests of his brother-in-law, W. A. Fleming, this week.

Frank Sour is very low with typhoid fever at this writing.

Rev. Small has returned from conference and is getting ready to move to Clintonville.

THE CHOLERA.

A ship that arrived at San Francisco from Calcutta, last week, reported two deaths on board from cholera, during the voyage; and the vessel was fumigated and quarantined.

There were ten new cases on board the Normannia in N. Y. bay, Wednesday.

On Thursday eleven new cases were reported on the vessels at quarantine, and four deaths.

The vast commerce of the city of Hamburg is blocked, the scenes at the hospitals and charnel houses are terrible; on Monday of last week 400 bodies were at the charnel house awaiting burial and huge piles of coffins were on hand; desolation and misery were everywhere.

On Friday the steamer Scandia arrived at Quarantine from Hamburg with the crew badly stricken with cholera. There were thirty-two deaths on board during the voyage.

President Harrison directed that a part of the U. S. reservation at Sandy Hook, N. J. be used as a camping ground for the quarantined passengers of the steamers.

The report of a case of cholera in Pittsburg Friday, was not corroborated by the local papers.

Saturday, two deaths occurred on the Scandia, and four new cases were reported; the vessel was thoroughly fumigated, and Dr. Jenkins examined each of the 981 immigrant passengers on board the ship. Cholera did not appear on the Scandia, until three days after leaving Hamburg, and the passengers were nearly all Russian Jews, and they were very dirty.

The cabin passengers of the Normannia were transferred to the Stonington a steamboat expressly prepared for them; and they expected to be quartered on Fire Island next day.

Three-thousand bodies were buried in the cemeteries of Hamburg last week, and on Saturday the hospitals contained 3,000 patients, though the plague appeared to be abating.

A dispatch from London dated last Saturday said:

The action of the local government board this week in authorizing the exclusion of immigrants not able to give an address in the United kingdom was prompted by the action of the American President in issuing his order for a twenty days detention of all immigrant ships. It was feared that in the influx of Russian Jews regarding which the people of Great Britain are already sufficiently impatient would be diverted altogether to Great Britain and that the larger cities to which these people invariable throng would be overcrowded with them. A well-known statistician who has made immigration a study, said to-day that the movement of the Russian Jews was the most dangerous immigration known to history since the days Attila and that in some respects it was infinitely more to be dreaded by civilized communities. He said that all sorts of deception had been resorted to in order to get these miserable refuges into England and America without exciting the public suspicion. They were sent in batches to Glasgow, to Liverpool, Havre and other places, in order that the volume of their immigration by way of Hamburg, which was their principal port of departure should not attract too much attention. They were told to call themselves Australians, Prussians, or Germans in a general way, and anything but Russian Jews. They were instructed to represent themselves as desirous of working on farms in order to allay the apprehensions of people in the cities, but not one in ten thousand had any idea of remaining on a farm, even if a premium were offered for entering upon agriculture. If they wanted to do any farming the statistician said they had ample opportunity in the Argentine republic to which a number had been sent; but those sent there had not only refused to work, but had attacked people appointed to take care of them. What they really wanted, added the statistician was to crowd into the cities and make a living at peddling or something of the kind.

Everybody is convinced here of the correctness of Prof. Koch's statement, made after thorough examination, that the Russian emigrants brought the cholera to Hamburg, and there is little doubt that they brought it also to Liverpool. Many of these, who have gone to America by way of Liverpool, are indescribably filthy. Their clothes appear to have been worn for months, and sometimes it is difficult to tell whether they are black or white. In this condition they are received into lodging houses, carrying with them the seeds of the plague they have brought from Russia. It is always necessary to whitewash and scrub after Russian Jews have left a lodging house. It was while engaged in such occupation that a workman in Glasgow was seized some days ago with cholaraic symptoms. The case did not prove to be cholera and the man recovered. His sickness was accounted for on the ground of the lothesome condition of the apartments which he had been cleaning and which had been occupied by Russian Jews.

The opinion is generally expressed that the emigration of Russian Jews must be stopped if Western Europe and America are to be saved from plague visitations. It is pointed out that the czar has a vast and largely fertile country in Siberia and that if he does not want the Jews in Russia he ought to give them land in Siberia. As emigrants to Western Europe they are a pestilence and a nuisance.

On Sunday, three more cases were reported on the Scandia, and two deaths, both young children.

The people of Fire Island objected to the Normannia landing there, attempted to burn the hotel on the Island, and made it necessary for the health officers to send for the New York police.

On Monday the inhabitants of Fire Island continued to resist the landing of passengers there, and were successful, first by mob, and then by legal injunction. The piteous appeals of passengers fell upon deaf ears.

On Tuesday, Gov. Flower ordered out the Militia to assist in preserving the peace and protecting the passengers who wanted to land at Fire Island; but many of the residents of the Island left it, and the Sheriff of the county wired that the troops were not needed. The passengers of the Normannia landed and were quartered at the Surf Hotel, which had been sold to the State for quarantine puposes. They were overjoyed to be on land once more.

Forty deaths from cholera were reported in Paris Monday.

A dozen Catholic priests and five hundred Sisters of Mercy have voluntered their services as nurses, should cholera break out in New York.

On Wednesday five deaths from cholera were reported in New York city, and the physicians failed to find the origin of the cases.

The tank steamer Heligoland, arrived in New York bay that day from Altona, on the Elbe, having lost two men from cholera on the voyage.

THE Arab slave and ivory merchants of Central Africa, near the headwaters of the Congo, are reported to have murdered every European in the country.

North Hope, Pa., Sept. 13th, 1892.

We were glad to see our friends in our town on Saturday the tenth; we would like to see them often.

Mr. Will McCracken is still quite ill. The family have the sympathy of all their neighbors.

Mr. Campbell Hutchison has returned from his trip to Kansas City; we congratulate him on his privilege of seeing the Great West, and also on his safe return.

On Wednesday, P. M. last week, the Presbyterian Minister had a visit from two of his parishioners of Allegheny township, viz: Mr. James Miller, and Miss Nan Jamison, but before they departed the parsonage, Miss Jamison was duly announced Mrs. Miller. So is it.

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.

DEATHS.

SHANOR—At Pittsburg, Sept. 10th, 1892 James Shanor, Sr. of Butler.

NEFF—At her home in Centre twp., Sept. 9, 1892, Mrs. John Neff.

RICHARDSON—At his home in Connoquessing twp., Sept. 8th, 1892, John Richardson, aged about 80 years.

JENKINS—At her home near Kaylor, Sept. 2, 1892, Mrs. Mary Jenkins, aged 70 years.

TITZEL—At New Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 13, 1892, Rev. George E. Titzel, of Greensburg, aged 33 years.
Funeral at Kittanning, Friday, at 4 p. m. Rev. Titzel was formerly pastor of the English Lutheran Church here.

GOEHRING—At his home, near Ogle, on Saturday, Sept. 10th, 1892, John Goehring, aged 80 years.

CLAYTON—Near Zelienople, on Sunday evening, Sept. 11th, 1892, Genevvie, daughter of Wm. A. and Jennie Clayton, aged 5 months and 22 days.

DAMBACH—Near Evans City, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1892, Mrs. Catharine wife of M. Christian Dambach, aged 75 years.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Jno. G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, died on Wednesday, the 7th Inst. He was the great anti-slavery poet, and also wrote "Maud Muller," "Barbara Fretchie," and other well-known poems.

When every man learns Whittier's lesson that
He's true to God who's true to man, and
they are slaves most base.
Whose love of rights is for themselves, and
not for all their race,
all the world will be as happy as the happiest in it is now.

Whittier was full of the spirit of hope and faith—hope for the triumph of truth and humanity, and faith in the certainty of that triumph, and in the ultimate universal reign of Justice and fraternity as twin monarchs. His faith in the constitution of things broke forth into "solemn music" that has rarely been equaled when he wrote these lines:

I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.
I know not where his islands lift
Their fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond his love and care.

Joseph Ruby.

As Large As a dollar were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, he was free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Conn.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. 25c.

Gentlemen TO ATTIRE YOURSELVES IN NEAT AND FITTING APAREL, LEAVE YOUR MEASURE AT Aland's.

LARGE STOCK. BEST FACILITIES.

Planing Mill —AND— Lumber Yard

J. L. PURVIS. L. O. PURVIS.

S. G. Purvis & Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Rough and Planed Lumber OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SHINGLES, LATH & SEWER PIPE.

Butler, Pa

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.

W. H. O'BRIEN & SON. [Successors of Schutte & O'Brien.] Sanitary Plumbers And Gas Fitters. DEALERS IN Sewer Pipe, Gas Fixtures, Globes and Natural Gas Appliances. Jefferson St., opp. Lowry House BUTLER, PA.

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.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by Orphan's Court of Butler county, to make distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Edward Frazier, dec'd, late of Karns City, Pa., as reported by Wm. M. Brown Esq., Trustee, hereby gives notice to creditors and all others interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the borough of Butler, on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. M. CORNELIUS, Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF JAMES Y. ENGLISH, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of James Y. English, dec'd, late of Franklin twp., Butler Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

MRS. JANE ENGLISH, W. F. ENGLISH, L. R. ENGLISH, } Adm'rs. Prospect, Pa.

JOHN M. THOMPSON, Att'y.

LOST $1000 Unless you write us quickly. We want more salesmen, and will guarantee permanent position with salary and expenses paid weekly. Full 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.

G. D. Harvey, Contractor; and Dealer in builders supplies—Lime, sand, cement, etc. Ware-room near Campbell's Foundry. Residence 315 North Main street, Butler, Pa.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

WEST PENN R. R.

Trains leave the West Penn depot at foot east Jefferson St. as follows:—

6:15 a. m.—Market—arrives at Allegheny at 8:40 and 9:13 p. m.
8:40 a. m.—Express—arrives at Allegheny at 10:30 a. m.
11:00 a. m.—Accomodation—arrives at Allegheny at 1:24 p. m.
2:45 p. m.—Accomodation—arrives at Allegheny at 4:44 p. m.
5:00 p. m.—Express—arrives at Allegheny at Allegheny at 6:48 p. m.

The 6:20 a. m. train and 2:45 p. m. trains connect at Butler Junction with trains East to Blairsville Intersection, where connection is made with the Day Express and Philad'a Express going East.

Trains arrive at Butler at 9:35 and 10:35 a. m. and 1:30, 5:00 and 7:50 p. m., leaving Allegheny at 6:55, 8:50 and 10:40 a. m. and 3:15 and 6:10 p. m

P. & W. R. R.

Trains leave the P. & W. depot near Centre Ave., Southside, Butler time, as follws going south:

6:00 a. m.—Allegheny Accomodation.
8:10—Allegheny and Akron Express—runs on Sunday to Allegheny, and connects daily to New Castle.
10:20 a. m.—Allegheny Accomodation.
2:50 p. m.—Allgheny Express.
3:20 p. m.—Chicago Express, runs on Sunday.
5:55 p. m.—Allegheny and Zelienople Mail Runs on Sunday to Allegheny alone.

On Sunday alone, at 11:15 a. m., Allegheny Express.

Going North—10:05 a. m. Bradford Mail.
5:00 p. m—Clarion Accom.
7:25 p.m.—Foxburg Accom.

On Sunday a train leaves for Callery at 11:15 a. m. No Sunday trains on the narrow-gauge.

The 3:20 p. m. train South connects at Callery with the Chicago express, which runs daily and is equipped with the Pullman buffet and sleeping coaches.

Trains for Butler leave Allegheny at 8:10 and 10:30 a. m., city time, and 3:00, 5:25 and 6:15 p. m. On Sunday at 8:10 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Trains arrive at Butler at 9:30 and 9:50 a. m. and 12:35, 4:45, 7:20 and 8:30 p. m. Sunday at 10:20 and 6:10.

PITTSBURG, SHENANGO & LAKE ERIE R. R

Trains leave the P & W depot, Butler time, as follows:

5:30 a. m. to Erie, arriving there at 10:45 a. m.
10:30 a. m. to Erie, arriving there a 13:20 p. m.
5:00 p. m. to Greenville, arriving there at 7:25 p. m.

A train arrives from Greenville at 10:05 a. m. with through car to Allegheny over the P. & W; one at 2:30 p. m. from Erie which connects with both roads to Allegheny, and one at 8:40 p. m. from Erie.

Trains leave Hilliards at 6:25 and 11:15 a. m. slow time.

The 8:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. trains on both roads in Allegheny connect with trains on the P. S. & L. E. at Butler.

SUMMER READING.

Keep cool and become happy by visiting our book stand and getting some light Summer Reading.

We keep all the leading Magazines and have our books marked very low.

A good novel by some leading author for five cents, a price hitherto deemed impossible.

Money is worth double value at our store.

Respectfully,

J. H. Douglass.

RUPTURE! We the undersigned were entirely cured of rupture by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., J. 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.

FOR SALE.

I will sell my new three-story brick business block at 315 South Main St., on reasonable terms; also my residence and two lots on McKean St.

Alex. Williams.

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.

Jury List for September Term.

List of Petit Jurors drawn this 27th day of July, A. D., 1892 to serve as Petit Jurors at a regular term of Court commencing on the 2nd Monday of September, 1892, the same being the 12th day of said month.

Armstrong Nelson, Fairview twp, farmer.
Beck Henry, Winfield twp, farmer.
Burkhouse Adam, Butler 4 ward, carpenter.
Bortmas Rudolf, Oakland twp, farmer.
Cress John, Center twp, farmer.
Christie T P, Petrolia Bor, livery man.
Chandler William, Clinton twp, farmer.
Christley William, Clay twp, farmer.
Dodds John B, Penn twp. farmer.
Dodds W B, Muddycreek twp, farmer.
Deets John, Fairview twp, carpenter.
Eakes Andrew, Butler 1st ward, laborer.
Fidler Jacob Jr, Harmony Bor, teamster.
Gillman Jacob, Butler 1st ward, laborer.
Glace Fred, Butler 1st ward. carpenter.
Heckathorn John C, Worth twp. farmer.
Halstead H H, Clinton twp, farmer.
Heenor T M, Washington twp, stone mason.
Hunter William, Forward twp, farmer.
Hilliard Robert, Parker twp, farmer.
Hindman Charles, Franklin twp, farmer.
Heller William, Jefferson twp, farmer.
Jamison Porter, Venango twp, farmer.
Keifer Elias, Jackson twp, carpenter.
Kohlmeyer A A, Allegheny twp, farmer.
Krantz William, Brady twp, farmer.
Kennedy Patrick, Clearfield twp, farmer.
Kradle Phillip, Harmony Bor, plasterer.
Knox E H, Harmony Bor, blacksmith.
Karnes Harry, Butler 3rd ward, laborer.
Logan Thomas, Centerville Bor, painter.
Leopold H A, Millerstown Bor, laborer.
McKee Camden. Washington twp, carpenter.
McCandless Samuel, Forward twp, farmer.
Merchimer Samuel, Clay twp, farmer.
Metz A B, Lancaster twp, farmer.
Newman Charles, Prospect Bor, laborer.
Perkins Joseph, Butler 1st ward, butcher.
Patton Thomas, Slipperyrock twp, farmer.
Rasly John, Butler twp, farmer.
Shaffer F T, Harmony Bor, shoe maker.
Steindorf Bower, Washington twp, farm.
Sarver William K, Buffalo twp, farmer.
Sherwin P D, Fairview twp, farmer.
Seaton Scott, Marion twp, farmer.
Thompson Robert, Middlesex twp, farmer.
Tinker Calvin, Cherry twp, farmer.
Whan F A, Jefferson twp, producer.

Jury List for September Term.

List of Travers Jurors drawn this 22d. day of August to serve as Travers Jurors at a special term of Court commencing on the 26th day of September A. D., 1892 the same being the 4th Monday of said month.

Adams W J, Washington twp., Justice.
Alexander Thomas, Butler 1st wd, producer.
Brownrie J K V, Millerstown Bor, teamster.
Bartley Albert, Clinton twp, farmer
Barnhart John, Concord twp, farmer.
Beighley H N, Connoquessing twp, farmer.
Bloom Lewis, Connoquessing twp, farmer.
Beaty John M, Oakland twp, farmer.
Brown John D, Butler 2d wd, hotel keeper.
Blinn William, Franklin twp, farmer.
Cooper Wilson, Middlesex twp, farmer.
Cleeland W J, Muddycreek twp, farmer.
Coovert Calib Muddycreek twp, farmer.
Donaghy Thomas, Butler 5th wd, producer.
Dumbough Wm, Connoquessing twp farmer.
Eshenbaugh A H, Clay twp, farmer.
Ebenhart J A, Fairview twp, farmer.
Forcht W G, Petrolia Bor, producer.
Gilmore Perry, Allegheny twp, pumper.
Gray C G, Petrolia Bor, painter.
Harper Herb, Butler, 4th wd, merchant.
Hoffman W D, Saxonburg, Clerk.
Hay Thomas, Clinton twp, farmer.
Hide John, Forward twp, farmer.
Hutchison Alex, Butler 3d wd, laborer.
Johnston Nicholas, Butler 1st wd, clerk.
Lemon Andrew, Butler twp, farmer.
McGowan