THE CITIZEN

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CHRISTMAS.

Christmas is creeping upon us unawares this year. The weather does not favor the holiday season, and the business depression curtails the pleasure of gift giving.

The significance of the day however, will not be forgotten; the Sunday Schools will have their usual treats, the air will be full of music and the happiness of almost everybody will be increased.

Christmas stands for Christian sentiment—peace, joy, happiness, hope, brotherhood, simplicity, good-will, love—all that is dear to man.

Let us all celebrate it with kindly hearts and wish each other "A MERRY CHRISTMAS."

NEWS that the deadly work of cholera still continues in Hamburg emphasies the the necessity of taking vigorous measures against its invasion of this country next spring. What we need is a federal system of quarantine at New York and other leading ports, giving the national authorities full power. Representative Brosious has introduced a bill to this effect, naming New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for national quarantine. This measure, judging from the summary supplied from Washington, requires modification in several important particulars. But the essential idea of federal quarantine control is one which should be carried into execution.

REPRESENTATIVE F. M. RITER of the 10th district of Philadelphia is out in an open letter to his colleagues of the Legislature, favoring Geo. S. Graham, the present District Attorney of Philadelphia county, and who spoke in Butler during the Delamater campaign, for United States Senator. The *Press* speaks of him as being eloquent, able, forcible, and always in demand in campaigns.

The World's Fair and Sunday.

A large number of prominent divines and laymen, representing all the evangelical churches, are attending the convention of the American Sabbath Union this week in Chicago. The principal question before them is the proposed opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. The sentiment against such opening is very strong.

The same question is engaging the attention of special committees in Congress, and a strong fight will be made before them to permit the opening of the Exposition gates on Sunday.

As before remarked, there are two sides to this question, and there seems to have been more or less misrepresentation on the part of those favoring Sunday opening For example, it has been industriously circulated that the saloon and dive keepers of Chicago are in favor of closed gates on Sunday. Chicago papers, notably the *Standard*, the *Press*, and the *Interior*, have made a canvass of the saloons in this matter, and their returns show the bar and and dive men to be "nearly all in favor of of an open Sunday."

The Catholic church, which is supposed to learn toward the "Continental Sunday," is by no means a unit on this question. While Cardinal Gibbons has favored the opening of the Fair on Sunday afternoons, with no mahchinery in motion, the Pittsburg *Catholic* condemns the Sunday opening movement in strong terms. It says:

There is a renewed agitation to open the World's fair on Sunday with the proviso that the machinery will not run. Many plausible reasons are given but the right and only one, namely, dollars and cents—the swelling of the revenues. It is Mammon, nothing else. We trust there will be such an expression of public opinion that better counsel will prevail, and the gates be kept rigidly shut. To cry out "puritanical" should not avail. It should not close our mouths to have it said: "O! you want the New England Sabbath in your Sunday." As between the New England Sunday and the Chicago Sunday there should be no hesitation in choice. Long may it be before the noise of business or pleasure shall brush away our quiet, peaceful Sunday in the weary round of days.

THE Panama canal scandal continues to be the sensation in France. New accusations are made daily in the Chamber of Deputies and they are followed by riots and challenges for duels.

Harrisville.

I arise to remark:
That Harrisville is standing still
With all its modern glories,
While Squire Walker runs the mill
And Bruiser tells the stories.

The Republicans have settled down with the usual smile on their countenances; but, alas! the Democrats are in agony and don't know what to bring forth. There are not half enough Post-offices to go around, and to make matters still worse, the present incumbent who has long held it under Republican rule has got some Democrats who left their first love, to carry petitions around for signers to let her still retain the affair. It looks now as if it would take those high in authority to determine whether the affair shall be kept in a private house, a store or a wagon-maker shop. It appears that the blacksmith shop has withdrawn.

S. L. Braham and family have returned from the oil regions, where he has been for two or three years fattening his pocket book.

The travelling dentists have taken up their abode here for a few days, and it is said they can extract pain without teeth.

We have one elector here who votes with the Pea-pole Party.

J. H. Morrison, Jr., has been buying and shipping one car load of buckwheat after another untill it looks as if we might have a corner on cakes before the new crops come in.

Dr. Seidel has bought the Mrs. Baker property and given the barn a new coat of weatherboarding, which it badly needed.

The School Directors of Mercer twp., dedicated the new school house near Forestville on last Monday in rather a new style. Not liking the old location they purchased another lot about eighty rods distant, and proceeded to build a house large enough to seat all the schollars in the district. In the mean time they sold one house that was on the old lot and were making preparations for removing the other when the original owner of the land notified them that the house belonged to him, as soon as abandoned for school purposes. They then hired another teacher to put in the old—"which was the hair that broke the Camel's back." On Monday, parents as well as children went to school with blood in their eyes and demanded that their children should all go to the new house. Winds and storm and threatening cyclones prevailed until one of the teachers was discharged, and all the scholars permitted to sit down together as one happy family. X.

THE Rothchilds of Europe are said to be trying to secure control of the beer making business of this country.

Programme for Portersville Institute.

Devotional Exercises, Rev. Eggert.
Music, followed by address of welcome by Rev. Ralston. Response by H. O. McDonald.
"The Teacher on the Playgrounnd." James Dodds.
"Your Method of Teaching Writng." Maggie Shields.
Music, followed by "Numbers." A. A. Guist.
"Why we Teach." Sam'l McCollough. Question Box
Music, followed by a declamation by Dora Heberling.
"Manual Training" Howard Munnell.
Recitation by Maggie Glenn. Address by A. W. Kelly. Declamation by Minnie Okeson. Music.
The day session opens at 1 30 P. M. The night session at 7 P. M. We also expect to have a short 'Chart Drill," and addresses by Prof's. Magee and Fruit.
COMMITTEE.

Proceedings of Butler County Pomona Grange.

Grange met at Eureka Grange Hall, Dec. 1st, 1892. The day was somewhat unpleasant in the morning but still it did not deter the Grangers from coming, some a distance of fifteen miles, to attend the meeting. The first session was public and quite a goodly number who were not grangers were present to hear and see what was going on.

The address of welcome was delivered by W. W. Brandon and the response by R. C. Thompson. The question for discussion "Does it pay to farm for grass" was opened by S. Nixon. He thought it certainly paid this year, as hay was a very good price. It was further discussed by H. Book, R. C. Thompson, N. F. Bartley and the Master G. B. Turner. Some of the speakers thought it paid to farm for grass for the purpose of enriching our farms, as the farms of Butler county are too poor at best, and the farmers are in the same predicament, being unable to buy commercial fertilizer.

Dinner was announced, and we as Grangers know how to dispense with the eatables, the good sisters had provided so abundantly for the occasion and for which a vote of thanks was returned.

After dinner Miss Lillie Kinser read an essay entitled "Farmers Wives" which was well received. Question for discussion "Should the Grange ask the Legislature to give us a United States Senator." The only speaker on this question was S. Nixon. He thought they should as he never remembered when we had one.

Question for discussion, does it pay to breed imported stock. There was but one speaker who spoke on this question, R. C. Thompson, and he favored the idea that it did pay as it took no more feed to fatten a good aminal than it did a poor one.

Sister Bartley read an essay entitled "Women's Work in the Grange which was well worthy of consideration.

The Grange then closed open doors, and opened in fourth degree, G. B. Turner, Master presiding.

The usual committees were appointed, reports of the subordinate Granges indicated prosperity.

The Committee on resolutions reported the following.

1st Resolved, that we are pleased to report this society and all subordinate Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry are now more vigilant, determined and prosperous than ever before.

2nd. That we encourage and insist on all tillers of the soil and wage earners to unite with us and labor with us for the good of humanity and to all such we extend an outstretched hand to welcome them to our order.

3d. We remind all farmers that their labor is the oldest and most honorable of all occupations, and it is not only honorable and expendient, but a duty to insist that we have such legislation as your interests require and demand.

4th. We hereby request the Pennsylvania State Grange to petition our State Legislature to so amend our dog tax law, Pamphlet Laws 18—page—so that said tax shall be paid to the County Treasurer instead of to the School Treasurer of township or borough, and that taxes collected on dogs kept in boroughs be distributed same as that on other dogs to pay damages to sheep in said county by dogs.

5th. We also ask the Pennsylvania State Grange to petition our Legislature to enact a law equalizing taxation by taxing all property for county and muncipal purposes.

6th We respectfully instruct our representatives in the State Legislature to vote and use their influence for the above equalization tax law.

7th. That the signs of the times indicate that the iron is hot and now is the time to strike for reform, and by peaceable means hasten that day when in truth of act and reality this shall be a government of, for and by the people.

By order of the Committee on Resolutions.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.

Women's work in the Grange like in many other avocations in life is both important and varied: important first because no society is really complete without the presence of women; therefore women should always adorn the Grange with their presence so far as practicable. The cause of the failure of so many magnificent schemes socially, religiously and politically which have followed each other from age to age have been this: that in almost every case they have ignored the rights and privileges of one half the human race—namely women. Brethern and sisters, I firmly assert that society will never go right, religion will never go right, yea and politics will never go right only as far as women go right. And in order that women may go right they must be in their right place and have their rights. Women in the Grange are equal with the men in every respect they are eligible to office, have their right to vote, have the right to speak on any subject they please, and have the opportunity if they exert their influence of doing great good. I know they meet with opposition and with those who say the man is the head and has all the power. We meet such persons on their own ground, we allow them the privilege of saying the man is the head but natural enough if the man is the head the woman must be the neck and has the neck not got the power to turn the head about at will? Ah! Women of the Grange your influence for good or evil is unlimited. Study well your part and if you see a brother going in the wrong direction you have the power to turn him around. I know there are instances where stiff necked men stand up in all their dignity and exclaim it must be thus and so. And then on the other hand we have weak minded women who will succumb to all the petty notions of men; now these are the extremes; but all over this broad land of ours we have men of reason, and women with master minds.

Women of the Grange, when you find a stiff-necked, obstinate man, cast not your pearls before swine. Women of the Grange should, so far as practicable, inform themselves upon all the current subjects of the day. You may hold to the idea that owing to the many little duties incident to farm life you do not have the time to read that you should or would like to have, remember, if the muscles are kept in constant motion, while the mind is left to run at will, there is apt to be a reaction somewhere; let the body rest, if but for a short time and set the mind to work; have books and papers at hand, and if you can only read a few minutes at a time, let your mind run on what you have read, and while you ply your hands at any chore that you can conveniently refer to your book or paper you will be surprised at the end of the day or week how much knowledge you have gained. Learn to economize time; study your work so that each chore fits in where it really belongs. The true woman unlike her city sister is never guilty of killing time. They that have nothing to do with time but kill it had better die innocent of the murder. The women of the Grange should endeavor to build up, improve and entertain in one and the same hour, that seems the true function of the Grange. There is nothing funnier than some facts and nothing more entertaining than to have the jewels presented in that velvet casket called the art of putting things. The lump of coal so black and dull in one hand—in the hand of another turns to a brilliant. The tales Shakespeare worked on were old and dead; but how he conjured them into a living immortality, and so facts, truths and theories that are public morphine in one speaker's hand, vitalize public head and heart with the tonic of humor when touched by the wand of the right one. Mere amusement soon grows wearisome to most people while a happy combination of the two—amusement and instruction will prove a lasting attraction and satisfy a variety of tastes. To be sure all cannot write a treatise on political economy or the probable fate of monarchy in the old world; and it is more than likely that the great majority of Grangers would not be particularly edified by such papers but on the contrary would care far more for some less erudite theme. Women of the Grange should have for their motto "Cordials dispensed here"—old and young, rich and poor, are all in need of cordials.

Women of the Grange should have a full supply of this curative agent and try to satisfy the demand. A cordial increases the action of the heart, raises the spirits, gives life and cheerfulness, comforts, gladdens and exhilirates. A merry heart doeth good like medicine, it attracts and helps more than any other trait or characteristic. A hearty word of cheer, a warm grasp of the hand, a kindly, friendly, affectionate look will win and bless. Whoever gives or gains the natural product is the best but even cheerfulness can be created, the manufactured article is better than none, and if carefully manipulated the heart will soon turn out the natural thing itself. We all like power and there is no power that equals the strength of cordial looks and words. They raise souls from the pit of despair and fear to the heights of hope and joy. Smiles have lifted many a burden; driven many a dread away and imported many a joy into the harbor of the heart Cordials are easily administered, safe and pleasant, and give speedy evidence of their power. Smiles are the material gladness.

Perhaps you think that this is an old, worn out subject, but let that be as it may. I deem it one of the most important to us as a Grange, as the order is composed almost wholly of farmers, and their wives and daughters.

I think you will all agree with me that the farmers' wife has a most cruel lot. I do not, nor do I think it needful, for me to enumerate to this honorable Grange all of the hardships, toil and drudgery, that she has to undergo; and in a great measure never complain of. Sometimes we find husbands who do not seem to realize what a great responsibility rests upon their wives who in many cases don't have the privilege of leaving their homes for a day's rest, for weeks and sometimes months. But, is it not in a measure the wife's own fault, if she does not take the opportunity to improve this state of affairs? As she glances over the columns of the newspaper and reads of the late society event of the season, of the fine dresses and costly apparel of the most popular ladies she is very apt to throw the paper down with a sigh and perhaps think to herself that if she had not married a farmer she might have been having a good time too, without pausing to consider what our country would have been to-day had no one married farmers. I might ask you what constitutes true society. Is it not the gathering together of people who find pleasure in each other's company? Where scandal is unknown, and where good breeding is thought to be of greater worth than fine gowns?

There is no reason why we cannot have as good society here in the country as elsewhere, and it lies in the power of the farmer's wife to make it such. As a rule she lacks sociability to a certain extent. What woman cannot take time to give an afternoon teaparty to her near friends once in a while where they could discuss the best methods in the different departments of housekeeping, or, instead of idle gossip, take turns at reading some good books by a popular author. The Grange is an important factor in that it opens an avenue to sociability.

Some mothers on the farm do themselves an injustice by staying at home and working hard all the time in their unselfish desire for their daughters to attend school and obtain a higher education instead of drilling them in the arts of housekeeping and sewing, which I count as much a part of a girl's education as any booklearning, for I have known of girls supposed to be well educated who could not so much as hem a coarse kitchen towel in a respectable manner. Again, the farmer's wife could improve her lot vastly by taking a number of papers and magazines and devoting as much of her time each day, as from dark to bedtime, in reading them She would know more of what is going on in the world about her. Perhaps, too, sometimes, she is inclined to think with envy of those in higher positions, but she should remember that their paths through life are not always smooth, think of the fate of the once reigning Eugenie, Ex-Empress of France, now in exile far away from her own beloved country.

And I fully agree with the author of a beautiful poem written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the last verse of which reads.

But after the strife and weary tussle,
When life is done and she lies at rest—
The matron's brain and heart and muscle
Her sons and daughters shall call her blessed,
And I think the sweetest joy of Heaven,
The rarest bliss of eternal life
And the fairest crown of all will be given,
Unto the wayworn farmer's wife.

(Read before the Butler County Pomona Grange by Miss Lillie Kinser.)

The Poisoning Case.

R. J. Beatty, the alleged Homestead poisoner, was brought back to Pittsburg, Thursday, and lodged in jail.

On Saturday he had a hearing before Alderman McMasters and was held in $5,000 bail for court.

J. M. Davidson was the first witness, and being told to relate all he knew about Beatty and his connection with the conspiracy to poison Homestead workmen, he said:

"It was in the latter part of August that Patrick Gallagher and I met Beatty on Wood street. Gallagher started to introduce us when Beatty recognized me as "Jimmy" Davidson. I have known Gallagher for fifteen years. It was understood that we were all to go to Homestead to work as cooks and that we were to take something with us to put in the food given the non-union men in order to make them sick and to render them unfit for work. When we met Beatty he took us to the office of the K. of L., on Third avenue. There we met Hugh Dempsey, who, I understand, is master workman for this district. I am not a member of the K. of L. While we were in the office Gallagher and Dempsey did most of the talking. Beatty suggested that it would be well for us to dose the men in Homestead with croton oil. He said croton oil could be used safely; that we could carry bottles of it in our pockets and when we were at work in the cockhouse we could put it on our fingers and rub it on the inside of the soup bowls and coffee cups. I objected to the use of croton oil on the ground that it was a deadly drug, and I did not want to run the risk of killing any one. Dempsey said he could furnish us with powders that would do the work effectively and safely; that the powders had been used on non-union men in Chicago; and that by their use a strike had been broken in four days. He said that while it would make the men sick, it was not dangerous. Dempsey said that if we would go to Homestead and administer these powders he would guarantee us $50 each and our expenses. We did not get any powders from Dempsey that day. Gallagher, Beatty and myself then left Dempsey's office. We took a walk about town discussing our plans and the contract we had undertaken. Beatty told us that if we did the work well there would be a gold watch and chain in it for each of us in addition to the money we were to receive. I did not go to Homestead until September 30. Gallagher, who had been there for some time, left the day before I arrived. Two days later he returned and worked about the restaurant in the mill. Before Gallagher went to Homestead the first time we called on Mr. Dempsey. He gave us a small jar of some kind of powder. He said there was enough of the stuff in the jar for three powders, each one sufficient to 'fix' thirty gallons of tea or coffee. I suppose there was nine or ten teaspoonsful of the stuff in the bottle Dempsey told Gallagher to divide it into three equal parts. This Gallagher took with him to Homestead. The day before I went to Homestead Beatty gave me some powders to deliver to Gallagher. This was in Dempsey's office, or K. of L. hall. I met Gallagher on the street and gave him the package. He opened it and told me there were nine powders in the package. The bottle containing some of the stuff was given to Gallagher by Dempsey in my presence. This was in the K. of L hall and Beatty was present. Gallagher was to use his own discretion whether he put in the tea or coffee. I next saw Beatty about September 30.

"About September Gallagher came back, and Beatty, he and I went to the K. of L. hall. Dempsey asked him how the powders worked. He said, successfully, and wanted more, and Dempsey said he would get more. After I came back I again met Beatty. We talked about the success the powders had, and Beatty seemed pleased. I had quit work on October 15. About December 1 I met Beatty at Cavanaugh's Saloon. Gallagher was with us and we then went to Gallagher's room where we discussed the powders, and I asked Beatty what was in the powders. He said rhubarb and snuff and other things. He didn't say who furnished them. While were taking he mentioned Lynch, Crawford and Dr. Purman. Gallagher presented his bill of expenses to Dempsey and he asked me where mine was, and I made it out and gave it to Dempsey. Dempsey said the money was exhausted and we would have to wait. Beatty said the powders didn't seem to be a success. Gallagher told Dempsey that the powders had been used in cook house No. 1. I saw Beatty again two weeks later on Wood street. We talked over Gallagher's success in administering the powders. Met him again a week later; that was after I had quit work in Homestead."

On cross examination witness said Beatty gave him $2 and Dempsey $12. Gallagher first suggested going to Homestead.

Pinkerton Detective J. H. Ford was the next witness called. He was questioned by Captain Breck. He said:

"I know Beatty, Gallagher and Davidson. At No. 151 Second avenue I heard a conversation between the three men. Beatty told the others what was in the powder that had been used in Homestead mill. He said they contained rhubarb, snuff and other stuff the character of which it wasn't necessary for him to state. I did not hear him say where the powders had been procured. Gallagher said he thought if Dempsey had been there to direct affairs the powders would have proved more successful. Beatty said he thought not. Gallagher said the use of the powders had first been suggested by a man named Tom Brady. Again on Dec. 4 I heard Beatty and Gallagher talking. Beatty arranged to go to Homestead to get a receipe for powders. Gallagher told him to pay $5 for it if necessary, as there was money in it; that they could go west and use the powders to break a miners' strike. They were at Gallagher's room at the time. I was in the next room.

Louis Wolfes sworn—My home is in Annapolis, Md; I conducted a hotel in that place; I came to Homestead and worked two days in the mixing house; then I was made steward of restaurants Nos. 1, 4 and 5; I hired Patrick Gallagher as cook; he was on the night turn; he was there until the middle of September; then he worked in other cookhouses; I have seen Beatty in the mill; saw him one night in bunk house No. 3 with Gallagher and others; do not think he was employed in the mill; I recognized him as soon as I came here to-day. On the seventh of September my wife came on from Annapolis and to celebrate her arrival I invited between thirty and forty of my friends to a little supper. Prior to that I had an idea that something was wrong; I thought the men were being drugged; I took a cook into my confidence, but we could not discover just what was going on. A number of those who attended the supper in honor of the arrival of my wife became very sick. The following day my wife was stricken down. She suffered terribly from cramps and vomited a great deal. She was soon reduced from 120 to 66 pounds in weight. I, too became sick and have been reduced from 178 to 140 pounds."

S. O. Nesbitt was the next one to take the stand. He said: "I live in Munhall; was born and raised in Allegheny county; am a master mechanic in Homestead mill; I was at the supper given in honor of Mrs. Wolfes; my wife was with me; I was taken very ill that night; the pains in my stomach were terrible; I was in bed for five weeks and in the house for eight weeks; I am not fully recovered."

Cross-examined by Mr. Brennen—"I had not been working harder than usual before taking sick; the heat did not affect me; it was not warm that night for my wife wore her heavy wraps. My wife became sick the next day, but her condition did not become serious."

W. E. Bullock, pay roll clerk in the Carnegie office at Homstead, came next. "Unfortunately I was at the Wolfes' supper," said he "I became deathly sick early the following morning. I am still under the care of Dr. Cunningham, of Swissvale; I live near that place. I was in perfect health until the 8th of September. I slept in the office that night, as I had work to do; I did not eat more than usual that evening; I drank some of the coffee; I consumed at work for eight days, though I should have been in bed. Dr Weible, the company physician, was treating me; he gave me no relief, and I came down to the Homeopathic hospital for treatment; I lost sixteen pounds in eight days."

Captain Breck, for the prosecution, spoke briefly. He said it was not necessary for the commonwealth to show its full hand at a preliminary hearing; that the evidence of the witnesses examined would be corroborated in court, where the commonwealth would produce all its evidence.

At the conclusion of Captain Breck's argument Alderman McMasters made the announcement contained in the opening paragraph of this report.

"What bail do you require? asked Mr. Brennen.

"Five thousand dollars."

"Is that not excessive?"

"If you think it is you can go into court Monday and ask to have the bail fixed," said the magistrate as he closed the docket

Beatty was led back to jail and the hearing was over.

Captain Breck is said to have 205 witnesses ready to prove the poisoning cases when they get into court.

The feeling against Beatty in the mill at Homestead is very bitter and his life would not be safe there.

Louis Simm, alleged to be a victim of the Homestead poisoning plot, died last Sunday at the Allegheny General Hospital after three months illness, during which his body wasted from 185 pounds until he was a skeleton of 70 There seemed to be but little left of him but skin and bones. Coroner McDowell has charge of the body and says the case shall have one of the most searching investigations ever given a suspicious death.

Every day new cases of men whose health was badly shattered in the Homestead mill and of some deaths from disease contracted there are coming to light. Only a bare mention has been made of the demise of Hugh Kennedy, who was one of the guests at the reception given by Restaurant Keeper Wolf to his wife on her arrival from Annapolis. Bob Watson, Alfred Davis, Mr. Laugthorn, a young engineer graduated from Columbia College, Kennedy and others were invited and attended. Glosser was also there. Mr. Wolf told the boys not to eat any supper, as he intended to have a special spread for them in honor of his wife.

One of the dishes served was Hamburg steak, and it was remarked afterward that everybody who ate of the meat got sick. The meat was prepared by the regular cooks in the mill. Kennedy left the reception early to go to work, but on the way to his place he was taken violently ill He was seized with a fit of purging, and soon blood streamed from his throat caused by a hemorrhage in the stomach. He died before he could be removed to the hospital. It is the general belief of the men that Kennedy's death was due to poison placed in the steak and coffee.

A telegram from Greensburg Saturday stated that the physicians now think that Samuel Neigley, who died here September 10 after a few days illness, was poisoned at the Homestead works. Neighley was for several years engineer at the county home, and when he went to labor in the mill was a man of vigorous and robust health. He soon got sick and was sent home. Dr Kline diagnosed his ailment as typhoid fever and treated him for the disease but he died. Physicians who saw Neighley say that while there were symptoms of typhoid, unmistaken evidences of poisoning were present, and subsequent developments confirm their suspicions.

Of people whose health has been injured in the mill, the examples are numerous. James Freeland, who lives on Atwood st., Pittsburg, is a notable instance. He was a brakeman on the Ft. Wayne road before he went into the mill, a man of great physical strength and good health. Now he is the shadow of his former self. After a few weeks' experience in the mill, he got sick, and has not been able to recover. He is weak, thin and his eyes are sunken.

Robert Watson lost 40 pounds of flesh the first two weeks he worked at Homestead, and then he quit eating at the mill. He is now troubled with rheumatism, and Dr. Joseph N Dickson thinks the poison has settled in his bones and is gradually working out of his system. Other nonunion men complain of the same thing. Joseph Dabbs, a son of B. L. H. Dabbs, the photographer, is another Homestead victim who is much the worse for his experience in the big steel plant.

Langthorn, the Columbia College graduate, was taken to his home in Brooklyn several weeks ago. He was slowly recovering from what the doctors thought was typhoid malaria. For two weeks he was confined to his bed unable to keep anything but milk on his stomach. The organ was in a highly irritated state. He lost flesh rapidly and his skin became saffon colored. Other patients had the same symptoms. The men say that the drug was first put in the coffee and finally into the soup.

Jim Freelond stooped eating everything but the soup, and still he did not feel well. Finally he had to quit and go home. Some of the men noticed that the coffee, when poured out foamed like beer, and they became suspicious and avoided it. They found that as long as they did not drink the coffee they felt tip top until somebody tampered with the soup, and then they dropped this dish.

On monday, Hugh F. Dempsey was arrested, waived a hearing, and was held for $2,500 bail for his appearance at Court. The information was for complicity in the poisoning, and was made by the County Detective at the instigation of the District Attorney. It was said that a certain physician and a certain druggist would be the next men to be arrested.

A COLORADO school-teacher pulled his scholars' teeth for punishment; and came near being lynched.

Local Institutes.

The following is a list of the places, dates and committees of Local Institutes to be held:

Portersville, Jan. 7, A. W. Kelly Miss Sue Glenn.

Prospect, Jan. 14, C. P. Krantz, G. W. Weigle.

Six Points, Jan. 14, J. E Miller, A. T. Milford.

Karns City, Jan. 14, A. T. Painter, A. T. Scott.

Zelienople, Jan. 21, S. L. Cheesman, John H Wilson.

Slipperyrock, Jan. 21, Miss Lulu Kerr, A. G. Black.

Jacksville, Jan. 28, W. R. Cowden, Sherman Humphrey.

Saxonburg, Feb. 4, E. E. Graham, W. G. Russell

Harrisville, Feb. 11, D. W. Kennedy, Sallie Bell.

Mars, Feb. 18, J. H. Christy, Miss Inez McClymonds.

Sarversville, March 3, W. P. Sipe, R.M. McFarland.

West Sunbury, Feb. 25, Madge Shira, W. R Hockenberry.

Millerstown, March 3, H. H. Elliott, G. G. McCollough.

Evans City, March 10, A. L. Brown, Sadie Hamilton.

North Washington, March 10, O. E. Evans, R. J. McCracken.

West Liberty, Feb. 18, J. V. Cowden, Tillie Tebay.

Bruin, Jan. 21, Lottie Shoenfeld, W. F. Fleming.

For some days James G. Blaine has been lying very sick at his home in Washington, D. C., and his death is expected any day. His disease is Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Carbon Black Items.

Be it known:

Every thing is quiet on the Potomac at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Clark and family visited in Freeport last week.

Capt. S. D. Hazlett is now chief engineer for the Winfield Mineral Co.

I. S Edwards is doing a thriving coal business this winter.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Prestley McCaskey who has been on the sick list for some time is convalescent.

Chas Pfeiffer Jr., the accommodating hack driver is again at his old place after a couple days vacation. Glad to see you back Chas.

Saxon Station Sabbath School is going to have a Christmas treat at the M. P. Church at this place on Friday eve, Dec. 23rd. All anticipate a good time.

Dr. Scott had a well drilled on his property and at a depth of 60 feet struck a good vein of water. He has also broken ground for his new house.

Mr. Chas. Cypher is on the sick list with typhoid fever.

It is whispered pretty loud that there will be a wedding at Delano in the near future. BUB.

Petrolia Items.

Prof. Young, our school teacher has been on the sick list for the last week with a bad cold.

Wm. Ray of Erie Co., Pa., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. C. G. Young. He is 84 years of age and looks as hale and hearty as a man of sixty, and is a staunch Republican.

John Layton was stricken down on Sabbath with hemorhage of the lungs, and is not expected to live at this writing.

Dr. John Black, while visiting one of his patients on Sabbath night, upset his buggy and got some hurt, but is still able to attend to business. John, take better care the next time, these nights are very dark. X.

THE mercury hovers between 12 and 20 degrees these mornings.

School No. 1, Buffalo Twp.

The third month of school closed on Monday, December 12. Whole number enrolled, 43; percentage of attendance for term, 95;*

Those present every day for the last two months are as follows: Charlie Shearer, John Shearer, James Greer, Albert Petzinger, Chas. Martin, Mellie Shearer, Hannah Gephardt, Annie Mochel Katie Mochel, Alice Keppler, Annie Keppler, Emma Ferney, Richey Ferney, Lizzie Ferney, Ellen Gephardt, Emma Gephardt, Ada Pfeifer and Mary Pfeifer

THE TEACHER.

Renfrew Notes.

Miss Saidee Steselsnith, of Butler, is the guest of Miss Vivia Davidson.

R. L. Kirkpatrick, of La Porte, Ind., is visiting his parents of this place.

Miss Millie Oltman, of Butler, is visiting Miss Maggie Garver and friends.

John Kirkpatrick is the happiest man in town since he has got into the new Depot. John is not only one of the most efficient servants of the P. & W. but is also a fine musician.

Prof. G. A. Schotte of Butler has a fine class in music here.

Jas. Kirkpatrick has one of the finest stores in the county, and always does a big business.

Miss C. G. Black is home for the holidays from Slipperyrock Normal School.

MAJOR C. SHARP.

BUTLER COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Office Cor. Main & Cunningham Sts

H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY

DIRECTORS:

Alfred Wick,	Henderson Oliver,
W. W. Irvin,	James Stephenson,
W. W. Blackmore,	N. Weitzel,
F. Bowman,	D. T. Norris,
Geo Ketterer,	Chas. Rebhun,
John Grohman,	John Koenig.

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A $35.00 Gold Watch

To Be Given Away At

The Racket Store.

With every dollars worth of goods purchased you are given a guess on the length of time it takes the watch to run down and the one guessing nearest will get the watch.

In case of a tie the one who has bought the most will get the watch.

We shall start the watch at noon, Jan. 10th, and no guesses will be taken on it after that time.

Bargain Clothing House.

The Racket Store,

120 S. Main St., : : : Butler, Pa.

WILLIAM 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

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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.

BONANZA to AGENTS (both sexes. Write now) SAMPLES FREE GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

DEATHS.

MCCAIN—At Mt. Clemens, Mich., Dec. 9, 1892, J. L. McCain, of Parker, aged 47 years.

FREDERICK—At his home in Beaver Falls, Dec 7, 1892, William Frederick, formerly of Butler Co.

MCCALMONT—At her home in West Sunbury, Dec. 18, 1892, Mrs. Robert McCalmont, aged about 70 years.

OBITUARIES.

Mr. James Kearns, Sr., died at his home near this place on Monday last. He had been sick for some months and had not been seen upon our streets as was usual with him for several years. Few men were better known to our people, and his death now removes one of our oldest citizens His father was one of the very earliest settlers in or around Butler. His two brothers, William and Patton, have been deceased for some years

James was an active man all his life. He was elected Treasurer of the county more than thirty years ago, and was appointed court crier of our courts for a number of years. Previous to that he had acted as the constable of this borough, in which office he was quite efficient, and achieved a well earned reputation for his care and industry. In later years he employed himself as an auctioneer in which capacity he was skillful and useful, being constantly called to almost every part of the county. He was a warm hearted friend, and a resolute, fearless man in duty and action.

He leaves a wife and several sons and daughters, all grown up, who have the sympathy of this entire community in their great loss. His age was about 76 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday last.

Dr. William F. Logan, well known to some of our older citizens, died at his home in Williamsport, this State, on Tuesday last, aged about 66 years. Doctor Logan formerly lived in Freeport, keeping a drug store there. He was a relative of the Fullerton people there and a man very generally respected. He became a very prominent citizen of Williamsport, was its Mayor and Postmaster at one time, and noted for his enterprise generally.

John Fuhs, formerly of Zelienople, died in Allegheny City, on Saturday, Dec. 17 1892. He was 76 years of age at the time of his death. He was buried at Zelienople.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. N. M. HOOVER,
137 E. Wayne St., office hours, 10 to 12 M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

SAMUEL M. BIPPUS.
Physician and Surgeon.
200 West Cunningham St.

L. M. REINSEL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence at Petrolia, Pa.

L. BLACK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
New Troutman Building, Butler, Pa.

S. N. LEAKE, M. D. Specialties: Gynecology and Surgery.
J. E. MANN, M. D. Specialties: Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
DRS. LEAKE & MANN, Butler, Pa.

G. M. ZIMMERMAN.
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Office at No. 45, S. Main street, over Frank Fox's Drug Store. Butler, Pa.

V. McALPINE,
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Is now located in new and elegant rooms adjoining his former ones. All kinds of class plates and moderen gold work.

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DENTIST, - - BUTLER, PA.
Gold Filling Painless Extraction of Teeth and Artificial Teeth without Plates a specialty Nitrous Oxide or Vitalized Air or Local Anæsthetic used.
Office over Millers Grocery east of Lowry House.
Office closed Wednesdays and Thursdays.

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ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
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Attorney-at-Law—Office in Diamond Block, Butler, Pa.

J. M. PAINTER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office—Between Postoffice and Diamond, Butler, Pa.

A. T. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office at No. 8, South Diamond, Butler, Pa.

A. M. CHRISTLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office second floor, Anderson Bl k. Main St. near Court House, Butler, Pa.

NEWTON BLACK.
Att'y at Law—Office on South side of Diamond Butler, Pa.

J. W. HUTCHISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on second floor of the Huselton block Diamond, Butler, Pa., Room No. 1.

IRA McJUNKIN.
Attorney at Law, Office at No. 17, East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.

W. C. FINDLEY,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent. Office rear of L. Z. Mitchell's office on north side of Diamond, Butler, Pa.

H. H. GOUCHER.
Attorney-at-law. Office on second floor Anderson building, near Court House, Butler Pa.

L. S. McJUNKIN,
Insurance and Real Estate Ag't
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Calls to any part of the country promptly responded to.
Office and Infirmary, in Crawford's Livery, 132 West Jefferson Street, Butler Pa.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Notice.

To W. G. Sedwick, W. B. Sedwick, Catharine Pain or Payne, Benjamin Sedwick, Patterson and Caroline Patterson his wife, J. S. Sedwick, Wesley Sedwick, Job Sedwick, and M. C. Sedwick, heirs-at-law of Elizabeth Sedwick deceased.

Whereas Joseph Bushnell et al. on November 3, 1892 recovered judgment against J. S. Sedwick, administrator of Elizabeth Sedwick, deceased, for $400 D., at Equity Docket No. 2, March Term, 1890. And whereas the said Elizabeth Sedwick died seized of real estate in Butler county, which came to you as her heirs-at-law

You are now hereby notified,

That at Appearance Docket Number 12, of March Term, 1893, in the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, a writ of Scire Facias has been issued against you as such heirs-at-law in favor of Joseph Bushnell et al, to show cause, if any you have, why the said judgment so recovered against the said J. S. Sedwick, administrator of Elizabeth Sedwick, deceased, shall not be levied and paid out of the said real estate of which