THE CITIZEN

BUTLER, PA., JANUARY 13, 1893.

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Making Local Nominations.

The local elections, which are to be held this year on the 21st of next month, are to be conducted in the same way as was the general election of last November, so far as the manner of voting and the duties of officers at the polls are concerned. But the manner of preparing the ballots to be voted in February is quite different from that prescribed by the law for general elections, and is radically different from the customary way of making local nominations. It has been the practice heretofore in many districts of this county to make up tickets in a very informal and hurried manner, and in some townships at times there have more than a score of different tickets at the polls to perplex the voter.

The new law changes all this, and hereafter there will be only one style of ballot in each district, and the voter will be required to mark his choice of candidate on that official ballot. The official ballot is to be made up by the Auditors of the respective townships and boroughs, and those officers are to see to printing and distributing the ballots substantially as the County Commissioners did at the general election. To get the names on the ballots nominations may be made by any convention of delegates, or primary meeting of electors, or caucus held under the rules of any of the leading political parties, or they may be made by nomination papers signed by the qualified voters of the district, who shall number at least three per cent. of the largest entire vote cast for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the district.

If nominations are made at a primary meeting or party caucus, the certificate of nomination is to be signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the meeting or caucus, who must also add their places of residence and swear or affirm to the truth of the certificate. Certificates of nomination and nominations papers shall alike specify the party or policy which the candidate represents; the name of each candidate nominated therein, his profession or occupation and his place of residence—street and number, if any—and the office for which the candidate is nominated. In case nominations are made by a party caucus, candidates named in nomination papers cannot be designated by the same or similar party names.

Certificates of nomination for candidates for township, borough and school officers are filed with the Auditors of the respective townships and boroughs at least ten days before the election—by the 11th of February this year. Nomination papers of such officers are to be filed with the auditors at least seven days before the election—not later than the 14th of next month. Objections to such certificates or nomination papers must be filed within three days after the last day for filing such certificates or papers. Objections as to form must be filed with the Auditors, and will be decided by a majority of those officers. Other objections must be filed in the Court of Common Pleas of the county and are to be promptly heard and decided by that Court. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when filed are to be open to the public inspection. As already stated, the Auditors of the several townships and boroughs are to cause the ballots to be printed and distributed to the election officers. The expense of doing this work is to be paid by the county.

In the boroughs that are divided into wards, as Butler is, tickets are to be nominated in each ward and also for the borough at large. In such cases separate certificates or nomination papers for ward officers and for the borough officers must be filed. In Butler, for instance, if each of the leading parties should hold caucuses, there would be six certificates to file by each party—one for each ward and one for the borough at large. In cases of townships that are divided into two election districts it is understood a similar rule will hold—the nomination of district officers and of officers for the township at large must be certified separately.

Of course it is not necessary to wait until the last day for filing certificates of nomination or nomination papers, and it is not entirely safe to do so. It will be much better to prepare and file all the papers in ample time before the last day named in the law, and then, in case any error is discovered in the papers filed, there will still be time to correct the blunder. It is hardly necessary to say that there should be great care in preparing all such papers, for any failure to comply with the provision of the law, or carelessness in stating names and residences, will invalidate the document and prevent the printing of the name of the candidates on the official ballot. We advise all concerned to procure a copy of the law and study it carefully, for in matters of this nature it is well to follow Davy Crockett's advice and be entirely sure you are right before you go ahead.

Cured of a Broken Back.

And now a couple of Pittsburg physicians are reported to have cured a man of a broken back. In October, 1889, while passing under a descending ore elevator John Mulligan was struck on the head by an iron bar extending across the bottom of the elevator, bending him forcibly forward and the bar again struck him on the back, fracturing the vertebrae. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital.

As is usual in such cases, he was paralyzed from the loins downward. He was unable to move his legs, and they were seemingly dead. A long needle was run into them, hot irons applied to them and other equally severe tests made, but there was a complete loss of motion and sensation in them.

Two large bed-sores developed on each hip and two more on each heel, and the flesh fell away until the bones protruded The sores on the hips were about six inches long and four wide. These ulcers were due to the want of nerve supply in the legs and they invariably follow a fracture which causes a pressure of the spinal cord The person injured in that way suffers horribly and in the end usually rots to death.

The operation decided upon by the Drs McCann was one that had been abandoned by the medical profession as invariably fatal, but later advocated by Dr. McEwen of Glasgow, who reported a partial cure. It was not tried until eight days after the injury, and when it was explained to Mulligan that it might kill him he at first refused to permit it, but finally decided it was better to run the risk than to be suffering and in the end have such a horrible death. So he told the doctors to go ahead

In the presence of about 75 students from the West Penn Medical College the operation was performed by Drs McCann. An incision eight inches long was made in Mulligan's back and the vertebrae exposed A fracture was found of the tenth and eleventh vertebrae, and fragments of the one were found to be pressing on the spinal cord. This pressure was relieved and in six weeks the bed sores were nearly healed. In two months the patient could move his right leg and later on his left leg.

He was found to be slow in regaining sensation in the front of his legs and an other operation was decided upon. It was then discovered that there was a bone, which, while not pressing on the spinal cord, might cause trouble, and it was taken out.

Ten months after the first operation, Mulligan was able to walk, and he left the hospital. Regaining his strength he went to work at Laughlins' furnace, and has been working there ever since. The reporting of this case has been delayed to give time a chance to prove that the cure is a permanent one and that seems to have been well established now, for Mulligan is almost as well as ever and lifted 150 pounds since his recovery, which would be impossible for him to do had not his spinal column been healed. He bears large scars, left by the bed sores and by the surgeon's knife, but they are the only evidences of the injury he carries.

A Grand Sight.

The screaming of the whistles of a score or more of steamboats at Cincinnati, last Sunday announced that the great ice gorge had started. The people had been momentarily expecting it for twenty-four hours, and within a few minutes tens of thousands were gazing upon the grandest scene of destruction ever witnessed on the river there. Fully $200,000 worth of floating property had been broken from its moorings and was being carried down the river and ground to pieces in the surging mass of ice.

On the coal fleets and steamboats cast adrift in the merciless tide were half a hundred or more workmen, who could not get ashore and were carried down the river on their frail crafts.

The heaviest individual losers are the Winifrede Coal Company of Cincinnati. Forty loaded barges of coal were broken loose from their elevator, besides fifteen or twenty empty barges. A low estimate of their loss is $85,000. Counting the losses that occurred on Friday the total will aggregate from $300,000 to $350,000.

The scene at the river was irresistible, and the many new cables and hawsers that had been put out from the fleets were snapped like cotton threads. Commencing at the foot of Central avenue, the first movement of the gorge crushed the steamer George Matheson, belonging to the Marmet Company, and it sank at the foot of Smith street. At the same moment the entire fleet of empty barges and the steamer John D. Lewis, belonging to Capt. Alexander Montgomery, directly across the river, were torn loose, and many of the barges were crushed to pieces on the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Cincinnati Southern bridge piers. The steamer Lewis had the narrowest escape of its existence.

Below Montgomery's the Willow Run lauding was stripped of all its empty barges. Two more empty barges were taken from Sol. H. Kineon's elevator. The gas-house landing, the Montgomery Coal Company and the Queen City Coal Company, all having comparatively small fleets, escaped. Four loaded barges and one or two empty ones were torn from the fleet of the Campbells Creek Coal Company.

Then came the tug of was with the Winifrede fleet which extended six barges wide out into the current. But the twenty heavy hawsers would not hold it, and the entire fleet of forty loaded barges and fifteen or twenty empty ones were sent adrift. Striking the fleet of the Cincinnati Coal and Coke Company, four more loaded barges and three partly loaded ones were taken. In the collision several barges were crushed so badly that they sank immediately and were torn to pieces in the grinding ice.

At Collier, Budd & Co.'s two loaded barges were swept away, one being so badly damaged that it sank under the Southern bridge. Three more loaded barges and a loaded coal boat were crushed and sunk at the Pittsburg Coal Company's tower elevator. The entire fleet of empty barges was torn away at Fleming & Ballard's landing. Mill Creek landing escaped injury for the second time in three days.

The fleets that were swept away on Friday and were embedded in the gorge below the city were carried away for the second time. Robinson' fleet was entirely destroyed with the exception of two barges A large number of men had been working on Buck's fleet all day to relieve its dangerous condition, and these along with the others went on down. The fleet was floating, but in very bad condition when it passed Coal City and North Bend. There is no telling how much or how little of the coal can be saved.

Several of the Pittsburg coal operators were seen regarding their losses and a conservation estimate places the damage at $325,000. The danger is not all past. The gorge as stopped and started again several times at North Bend and river men are fearful that the entire field will stop again

The big fleet of fine passenger boats of the White line sustained but little damage. There are only two or three of the big coal elevator that will be able to work to-morrow on account of having their floats and inclines smashed to pieces. Sol. P. Kincon has been elevating night and day for some time to get all his coal on the bank and he had only one or two loaded barges left. The present ice break-up is the most disastrous one ever known here; and although the losses are very heavy, the largest concerned are the heaviest losers and no financial embarrassment is expected to follow.

THE imputation of guilt in connection with the Panama scandals made against President Carnot cast a profound gloom over France, last week. This climax of shame was received by the people more in sorrow than in anger. There was none of the excitement and long denunciation with which the first series of revelations was received. The question everywhere considered by sober people is: Can we live under a government which is universally discredited, and whose doom is sealed?

A Remarkable Career.

Andrew Rankin, of Karthaus station, Clearfield Co., was arrested in Tioga Co. a few days ago, and is now boarding in the jail of Clearfield county.

His career is a remarkable one. Living in a strong Democratic township, he was regularly elected as a Republican justice of the peace and enjoyed the esteem of all the people in his end of the county. When Harrison was inaugurated Rankin was made postmaster, but turned the office over to a Democratic friend, who conducted it as his deputy and Rankin dealt out law and justice at the old stand.

When a Democrat wanted a county office Rankin was the man to see in his district and he helped many of them to the goal. When any of his neighbors died intestate Rankin was appointed administrator and all the fatherless children of the lower end of the county had him as their guardian.

He represented all the veterans as a pension attorney, and, being a widower, had what is popularly known as a cinch on the claims of all the widows before Uncle Sam's bounty bureau. He also collected the taxes, acted as treasurer for half the neighborhood, and in fact was a modern "Posh-Bah."

Things ran along smoothly in Rankin's many departments until some one of his neighbors, who had entrusted the paying off a judgement on the Common Pleas records to him, found that, instead of the docket being satisfied, an amicable *scire facias* had entered and the judgement revived. He looked into the records and found his signature in Rankin's handwriting. He, of course, objected, and then all who had business in Rankin's hands commenced to investigate.

One man who had sold $600 worth of sheep, and Rankin had the money. Several notes were in the bank which Rankin had told the drawers thereof were paid, and these notes were signed by Rankin. One old citizen who had put his signature to several papers at Rankin's instance, discovered that they were notes, and, instead of being a prosperous farmer, he is now a broken down old man, insolvent and depending upon the bounty of his friends. One might go on for a week enumerating similar instances of Rankin's methods, but it would only serve to make some of his victims feel badly.

When all had come to light, Rankin's sudden disappearance and his whereabouts were a mystery. As soon as the law would permit his creditors levied on his personal property and sold it. Then the real estate was condemned and disposed of. When his family left the old homestead, it was found that Rankin had been in hiding in his house for several months. He had fixed up a little room in the attic, and, by the aid of a friend, had foiled the many searchers who had been after him. In this room were stove, desk, books, papers, etc, and here Rankin passed the weary days and nights while his pursurers were searching the country for him.

After the family left Rankin was tracked to several places, but always vanished just when the officer was about to catch him. Last week he was located at a little hamlet in Tioga county and there arrested. He is charged with forgery, embezzlement, larceny and fraud. If all his victims preferred separate charges Rankin would be good for about 700 years in the penitentiary.

AN ice-gorge in the Ohio, fifteen feet high, near Cincinnati, broke last Friday, carrying away and sinking a coal barge fleet and other river property valued at a hundred thousand.

THE PENSION ROLL.

Further Answer to the Democratic Herald.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—Referring again to the unfair, dishonest and unjust clippings in the *Herald* of December 30th, 1892, we are impressed with the tone of these articles, which would lead the average reader to think the only pensioners on the rolls were from among the soldiers that fought the rebellion to the death, saved the country from destruction and preserved among the nations of the world the principle of self-government by the people of the United States; and judging from these clippings the writers appear to desire their readers to believe those men who did so much for this country were a sorry lot of soldiers—a set of freebooters or plunderers, as it were, who are now trying to follow up the same line upon the government in applying for pensions. Shame upon such a set of writers for the public press, and equal shame follow the editors of a paper that would publish such unjust clippings. We would suggest to the "young men" at the head of the *Herald* that while "Uncle Jake" lived and had it in charge no such false and libelous articles appeared in its columns against the soldiers, and if they want to retain the respect of the decent element of the Democratic party they will no more give place to such railings against pensions and pensioners. For the benefit of the "young men" at the head of the *Herald* we will give them a little information they don't seem to possess, which may not be strange when we think they were in their "baby clothes" when the men on the pension rolls, were earning, by the hardest kind of service, the right to be there and draw pensions from the government.

At the close of the last fiscal year the number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls of the pension office was 876.068. T. arrive at the number of soldiers of the war of '61 to '65 on the rolls, who seemed to be the special targets of the Democratic press, we must make the following deductions: Widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, 22; surviving soldiers of war of 1812, 165; widows of soldiers of war of 1812, 6 651; survivors of the Mexican war, 15. 215; widows of soldiers of Mexican war, 7, 282; widows of soldiers and sailors of '61 to 1865, under general laws, 111,258; widows of same war under act of 27th of June, 1890, 47,613, making total to be deducted 188.206, leaving soldiers of war of '61 to '65 on the rolls, 687.862. How does this compare with the *Herald's* figures that say "there are over 900,000 pensioners on the rolls." Any body can figure out the magnitude of this Democratic lie.

Here are some more of the *Herald's* clippings—choice bits of literature, selected by the worthy young editors from other papers, because the *Herald clipper* was so impressed with their truth, perhaps. We quote: It is a startling fact, that as we get further away from the war the number who took part in it increases. If we were to state that there are more persons applying for and drawing pensions to-day than the entire army rolls had on them during the war it would scarcely be believed, and yet such is the truth. The number of men enrolled and who saw actual service, whether for a day, a week, a month or a year, as soldiers from the time the war commenced, in 1861, until it closed was 1,620,000. The number of pension claims that are now being paid and pending are 1,676.068, or 56.068 more than the total enlistment in the army amounted to." This is a select morsel of Democratic literature. The records of the War Department show that all enlistments from '61 to '65 amounted to over two and a half million men, or a mere matter of a million more than our Democratic worthy, quoted from above, puts the number of enlistments Any person can figure out how near the truth he comes in his reckless statements. What a consumate falsifier the writer of the above article is anyway. And what must we think of a paper in our midst that would clip and put in its columns such unfair, dishonest and false statements as appear in the issue of December 30th last?

It is just such false and unfair statements as these, published in a certain class of newspapers, that keeps a certain number of people in a sorry frame of mind on this pension question, who, if they only had the truth given them, would think very different on the subject. One of the difficulties with some of these editors is, the strong fellows are drawing the pensions, and that is why they are mad. The men who tried to destroy the government are the men some of these editors, whose clippings appear in the *Herald*, would be pleased to see on the pension roll. In their charges, "that thousands of fraudulent pensioners are on the rolls," they don' seem to consider the great number of persons they thus charge with corruption and dishonesty Let us look at it a moment It would implicate the pensioner himself, the board of surgeons to whom he is sent for examination, his witnesses who make the proof of disability, the examiners in the Pension Department, the board of surgeons in the department who finally fix the rate, so if the statements referred to are true, there must be a sorry lot of men in the Pension Office, nearly all of whom were in the office during the last Democratic administration. But every person who knows anything about the mode of procedure knows they are not only untrue but false in every particular and a newspaper that has any regard for the truth would not make such statements

MODE OF OBTAINING A PENSION.

Every pension must be granted under some law on the statute book. The applicant must make out his claim for pension, setting forth the disability; he must be sworn to it before a magistrate authorized to administer oaths; must have two witnesses to be sworn that he is the person he represents himself to be. His claim is sent to the Pension Office and placed on file. He is then ordered to appear before a board of three surgeons, who examine him to ascertain if he is suffering from disability and what it is, and before he can get a pension these surgeons must report under oath that he has a disability. He is then called upon to prove by other persons the disability. His witnesses have to state all they know about his disability and be sworn to these respective statements. When the proofs are all sent to the Pension Office the case is referred to an examiner, who goes over the whole case, to see if the proof made comes within the requirements of the law—what disability the surgeons found, whether his witnesses make the required proof, and briefs out the whole case. The case then goes to the board of review, composed of expert examiners, who go over the case and approve or reject it. If approved then it goes to the medical board, composed of surgeons, who go over the work of the local board of surgeons who made the examination of the applicant, and if found correct, then this medical board fixes the rate, when the claim is complete and certificate issues. This is the routine each and every soldier's claim has to go through to be allowed, and any person can see that these haphazzard, reckless assertions we see in certain papers are made without knowledge of what they are talking about, and yet many of these statements go to the people in newspapers without contradiction, are read by many who don't know any better, and by these means great injustice is done the men who faced rebellion in its strongholds, fought it to the death, saved the honor of the stars and stripes, made the United States the greatest, grandest and best nation under the sun—the one whose light of liberty and free institutions is sending inspiration to all people of the world, proving that a free people is capable of self-government; that we have no need of large standing armies to sap the energies of the people, and that the greatest good to the greatest number flows from this form of government So let us hear no more railing or abuse of pensioners.

JUSTITIA.

Petrolia Items.

A. B. Cooper and S. Brewer of Parker City were here on legal business last week.

B. F. Fleming, the insurance agent of Parker and Franklin, was here looking after the business of his patrons. B. F. is a very busy man at present.

Daniel Remer has moved to Charles Taylor's lease on the Andrew Campbell farm near Petrolia, and is going to look after Mr. Taylor's wells.

An infant child of J. W. Hepler died Monday morning.

W. J. Campbell, Collector of Fairview twp. is around looking after the delinquent tax payers Hurry up, boys; the five per cent will be added after Monday.

Prof. M H Young has gone to Cherry twp. to see his many friends.

I. M. Lewis, Esq. has returned home from Bradford, where he has been visiting his daughter. He is hale and hearty for a man of 79 years.

Phila Harper of Worth twp. was on our streets lending after tombstones for the Bearcreek cemetery. He got quite a number to put up in the spring. X.

Zelienople Items.

Our town was decorated on Tuesday with flaming posters announcing that the Peerless Dentists would pull teeth free, without pain. Some of our citizens thinking they would never get it done cheaper pulled their courage together, and had them pulled, after pulling several bushels of teeth they quit for the day, and resumed on the morrow at fifty cents a pull, but had only began to pull in the sheckels when they were pulled in on the charge of empiricism, and only succeeded in pulling themselves out of the meshes of the law by promising to pull down their sign and pull out of town.

Judge Weihl contemplates a visit to friends in Kentucky in the near future.

George King has bought 27 feet on Main street from Henry Kaufman, and will build a house and store room on it in the spring. Mr. Kaufman intends taking down his house in the spring and will build a dwelling and room for a shoe store.

Henry Wild has bought the stock of groceries of J. D. Hamilton which he will move to his present place of business after remodeling and refitting it.

Miss Lou McLure who is teaching in the wilds of Beaver county spent Sunday with her sister, Miss Maggie.

C. S. Passavant, Sr. who has been quite ill is improving and hopes soon to be about again.

Miss Emma Passavant has returned to Theil College. SPHINX.

IT is said that the American Indians still hold possession of 150,000,000 acres of land. Within the last three or four years they have sold 30,000,000 acres to the United States government.

IT is said that the Penn'a R. R. Co. will take time by the forelock, and head off the proposed great strike that is to be inaugurated as soon as the World's Fair opens.

AT Topeka, Kansas, Tuesday, both the Republicans and Populists organized the House of Representatives, chose speakers and clerks, and did business good naturedly in the same room. The three Democratic members looked calmly on. Both sides camped in the hall that night.

AN outbreak of Typhus, or red-spotted fever in the tenement quarter of New York City, is causing some consternation there.

Flick Items.

Miss Jane Clendening is confined to the house with rheumatism.

The oyster supper at the Grand Armory Hall the other night was a grand success. Quite a lot of people attended it.

Cliff Criner is assisting Charles Crooks to run the Local Pump Station.

Harry Martin has returned home from visiting friends in Allegheny City.

Wm. Sefton was the guest of Johnathan Flick, of Clinton twp. last monday.

Robert Jack killed a hog a few days ago that weighed 320 pounds. This beats John Turners big hog by 14 pounds. M. V. Moore intends to beat them both.

Protracted meetings commenced last Monday night at Middlesex twp. M. E. church.

Charles Harvey of Clinton twp., and Mac Leslie were the guests of Robert Kyle, Thursday of last week. X.

THE trial of the conspirators in the Panama case, began in Paris Tuesday.

THE Democratic caucus of the New York Legislature, Tuesday, nominated Edward Murphy, for U. S. senator.

Celebration Sermon.

The English Lutheran Congregation of this place will have had an existence of fifty years on next Monday, January 16, 1893, and the present pastor of the Church, Rev. E. Smith, proposes on next Sunday to preach a sermon commemorative of the event. The origin of this Church is worthy of a brief mention.

On January 16, 1843, about a dozen of the Lutheran citizens of Butler and vicinity who desired preaching in the English language assembled in a room of the house of Mr. John McCollough, Sr., on Washington street. This is the property now owned by the heirs of Mr. Sinclair, deceased. The original house on the corner there was a long one, low storied and erected about 1806. It was built for and used as the first jail of Butler county, the upper story, or half story rather, being used for the confinement of prisoners. Some of our older citizens will recollect the small narrow windows in this prisoner's room. After another jail was built, away in the "teens," it became the property of Mr. John McCollough, the first, who came here from near Millerstown and who was the progenitor of all the McCollough's in that neighborhood and of some yet about Butler. His son, John McCollough, Jr., was one of the original founders and one of those present in this old jail building on January 1843, to organize the present English Lutheran Church But the late Rev. Gottlieb Bassler was the founder of this Church. He was present at this and other meetings with his few devoted followers and was the active, leading man in the movement. He was a very able as well as a very good minister. He had his study and his lodging room in the above described prisoner's room, of this old jail house, and held church services there, in a lower room, for a while, and afterwards in the old, first Court House, and some times in the German Lutheran Church on McKean street, recently known as the opera house and recently destroyed by fire.

Rev. Bassler labored along in this way, as pastor, of the new organization, until about 1850, when the small church house on West North street, yet standing, was built. The late Mr. Michael Emrick of this place gave the lot for this first church of the English Lutherans, and did most, if not all, of the wood work on the house It is now owned by a branch of the Reformed Church. In 1876, the English Lutherans purchased what was known as the Witherspoon Institute and removed there, where they are at present, now numbering several hundred.

The Rev. Smith's sermon next Sunday, January 15, will, as said, be a celebration of the origin, 50 years ago, of the church, a kind of jubilee occasion It will be preached at the morning service of the church, commencing at 11 o'clock. J. H. N.

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DEATHS.

CROUSE—At her home in Butler, Jan. 6, 1893, Mrs. Philip Crouse, aged 35 years.

WICK—At her home in Clay twp., Jan. 5th, 1893, Jessie, daughter of John A. Wick, dec'd., aged about seven years.

GLASS—At Sisterville, W. Va., Jan. 4, 1893, John Glass, aged 68 years.

SHAFFER—In Virginia, Dec.— 1892. James Shaffer of New Castle, former color bearer of the 11th Pa. Reserves.

KIMMEL—At his home in Pittsburg, Jan. 7, 1893, Raymond F., son of Louis and Annie Kimmel, aged 1 year.

KELLY—At her home in Buffalo twp., Jan. 7, 1893, Hannah Morrow, wife of Michael Kelly, aged about 57 years.

LUTON—At her home at Glade Run, Monday, January 9, 1893, daughter of George Luton, aged 5 years.

BURR—January 6 1893, infant son of Phillip Burr, of Forward twp.

CRITCHLOW—At the home of John Critchlow, in Forward twp., January 6, 1893, Dorcas Critchlow, aged about 50 years.

McCLINTOCK—At the home of Chas. McClung, in Fairview, January 4, 1893, Miss Harriett McClintock, aged 73 years. She was a sister of Mrs. McClung.

FLICK—At the home of Wm. Allison, in Beltzhoover, January 8, 1893, Mrs. Martha Flick, aged 76 years. She was buried Tuesday from the residence of her son in Middlesex twp.

NEATHERCOAT—At her home in Adams twp., January 7, 1893, Mrs. Mary Neathercoat, aged 87 years. She was known as "Aunt Polly" and was the oldest lady in that township.

OBITUARIES.

Genl. Benj F. Butler, died at his residence in Washington, Tuesday night, aged 74 years.

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Our Cutting Cylinder. THE TORNADO Feed and Ensilage CUTTER. Cuts and Splits Cornstalks stone specimen. Saves feed. Cattle eat all up clean. No danger of sore mouth when fed TORNADO. If your dealer don't handle these cutters Write us for catalogue and introductory prices. W. R. HARRISON & CO., N'EW CANTON, OHIO.

The Imperial Purchasing Co., 1302 Filbert St., Phila., Pa. buys everything, wholesale and retail. Mirrors, pianos, organs and musical instruments. Great care in the selection of suitable presents. Charges n Commissions. Samples and estimates sent free. 15 years experience.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, see Doctors' bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 4th St., N.Y. Cures Constipation

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Notice of Application for Charter.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, Pa., on Monday the sixth day of February, A. D., 1893 for a Charter for the proposed corporation to be known as the Connoquenessing Valley Hospital Association, the purpose of which corporation is to erect and maintain a public Hospital for the reception and care of such sick and injured persons as may be admitted under said charter and by-laws corresponding therewith.

J. M. PAINTER, Solicitor.

Auditors's Notice.

Butler Savings Bank vs E. D. No. 38 Sept. D Osborne, et. al. Term, 1892.

Dec. 22, 1892. petition of Wm. M. Brown Esq. Sheriff, for leave to pay the fund realized from sale of defendants property into Court and for appointment of an Auditor to distribute same. Supported by request of Attorneys interested for various creditors of said funds, presented, and the Sheriff is directed to pay said fund into Court and P. W. Lowry Esq. is appointed Auditor to distribute the fund in Court to and among those entitled thereto.

BY THE COURT.

I will attend to the duties of above appointment at my office in Huselton building on Monday, the 23 day of January, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons concerned may attend. P. W. LOWRY, Auditor

Notice.

To W. G. Sedwick, W. B. Sedwick, Catherine 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 $463 15, 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 the said Elizabeth Sedwick died seized as aforesaid. That said writ is returnable the third Monday of January, 1893 and unless you cause an appearance to be entered thereto for you on or before the return day a judgment may be entered against you in your absence.

JOHN W. BROWN, Prothonatory of the Common Pleas Court of Butler County. December 19, 1892.

The General Meeting of The Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Hannahstown and Vicinity.

Will be held at the Creamery Building, in Delano, on Saturday, January 14, 1893, at 1 o'clock, P. M., sharp, for the purpose of electing four Directors and transacting other business.

HENRY HECK, See'y. A. KRAUSE, Prest.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Glade Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held in the Glade Mill School House in Middlesex twp., Butler Co., Pa., on Saturday, January, 14, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

ROBERT TRIMBLE, See'y. J. D. ANDERSON, Pres't

Notice in Partition.

Robert McKinnis, Reed McBride and Eliza J. McBride his wife, I. N. Graham and Martha Graham his wife, Watt, Gibson and Eupremia Gibson his wife, May Critchlow Charles Cowan, John Cowan, John S. Cowan, Charles L. Cowan, the two last named minors, by their mother and next friend Amanda Cowan John G McKinnis, A. Scott McKinnis, A. Elsworth McKinnis, Jacob A. Ferree, Clemency J. Ferree, John Black and Lucretia J. Black his wife, F. M. Rose and Hannah M. Rose his wife — — Lee and Sophia Lee his wife, Iona May Jones by her guardian S. W. Jones, and Jane M. Balph

vs

George W. McKinnis, Francis McKinnis, Leavenworth McKinnis, and Mary A. McKinnis

In the Court of Common Pleas of Butler Co., Penn'a, A. D., No. 51, Dec. Term, 1892, Book 13, Page 113.

To the above named defendant this is to notify you that a Writ of partition has been issued out of said Court and to me directed and by virtue of said writ the jury of inquest will meet on the premises described in said writ of Partition to make partition thereof on Thursday, the 26 day of February, A. D., 1893, at 10 o'clock of said day, at which time you are notified to be present if you see proper.

WM. M. BROWN, Sheriff. Butler County, Penn'a.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Edward Mellon, dec'd, late of Zelienople Butler Co., Pa, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing them selves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

REBECCA MELLON, Ex'x, Zelienople, Pa.

W. D. Brandon, Attorney.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of administration were this day granted by the Register in and for the county of Butler, Penn'a. to the undersigned on the estate of David Simmons, late of Franklin twp., Butler Co., Pa., dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned.

THOMAS GALLOWAY, Administrator, Prospect, Penn'a.

E. McJunkin, Att'y. Oct. 24, 1892

Executors' Notice.

ESTATE OF LOUISA SNYDER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Louisa Snyder, dec'd, late of Brady 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 the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

LORENZO B. SNYDER, McCandless P. O., or SETH SNYDER, West Liberty P. O., Butler Co., Pa., Executors.

W. D. Brandon, Att'y.

WE WANT YOU to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

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Finch's Golden Wedding, for medical and family use. $1.00 per Qt., or 6 Qts for $5 00. Dougherty, Guckenheimer, Large, Gibson, Bridgeport, Mt. Vernon, Overholt, Etc This is the only house not rectifying in the city, therefore our goods are warranted pure. Goods secured packed and boxed without extra charge. C. O. D. and mail orders receive prompt attention. Grandfather's Choice 3 years old, $2.00 per gallon. Try us.

ROBERT LEWIN, Importer and Wholesaler, 136 Water St. Pittsburgh Pa. Opposite B. & O. R. R. Depot.

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Jury List for February T, 1893.

List of Traverse Jurors drawn this 6th day of January, A. D., 1893, to serve as Traverse Jurors at a special term of Court, commencing on the first Monday of Feruary, A. D., 1893, the same being the 6th day of said month.

Anderson A C, Butler 1st ward, druggist.
Barkley George, Muddycreek twp, farmer.
Byerly H D, Butler 1d ward, clerk.
Blakely Wm J, Adams north, farmer.
Bippus Matthias, Oakland twp, farmer.
Book D P, Allegheny twp, farmer.
Bellis S M, Franklin twp, laborer.
Bartley T A, Clinton twp, farmer.
Black Archibald, Donegal twp, farmer.
Bell W E, Mercer twp, farmer
Burton Al, Butler 3d ward, oil producer.
Carr H C, Butler 5th ward, laborer.
Covert Joseph, Brady twp, farmer.
Conley Robert J, Adams twp south, farmer.
Cowan Wm M, Harrisville Bor, farmer.
Douthett Ditmar W, Adams twp S, farmer.
Dindinger William, Zelienople Bor, merchant.
Fehl William H, Forward twp, farmer.
Fulman W H, Washington twp N, farmer.
Frishkorn Phillip, Lancaster twp farmer
Folwell Charles, Washington twp south, cabinet-maker.
Grieb Harry, Butler 2d ward, merchant.
Gallagher Matthias, Jefferson twp, merchant.
Graham Eli, Butler 2d ward, carpenter.
Huselton Robert, Butler 4th wd, farmer.
Horn J C, Butler 3d wd, oil producer.
Harvy William, Clinton twp, farmer.
Hicks Blair, Butler 1st ward, oil producer.
Hemphill Martin, Donegal twp, farmer.
Humphrey D W, Venango twp, merchan
Hazelett Thomas J, Butler 5th wd, dairyman.
Hollard F M, Franklin twp, farmer.
Hepler Isaac P, Fairview east, Laborer.
Hasseer J hn, Winfield twp, farmer.
Koch Phillip, Lancaster twp, farmer.
Kauffman Henry, Zelienople Bor, shoemaker.
Kennedy T Wilson, Adams south, farmer
Krumpy John, Clinton twp, farmer.
Lowry Alexander, Butler 5th ward, gent.
Lowry William A, But