THE CITIZEN

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1893.

Entered at Postoffice at Butler as 2d class matter

W. C. NEGLEY, - - - Publisher

The Spring Election.

All the nominations that will be made for the Spring election (and the sooner they are made the better) will probably be made by party meetings or primary elections held under the rules of the parties.

These nominations, in order to appear upon the official ballot of the district or township must be certified to the township or borough auditors by the presiding officer and secretaries of the meeting, (or by the election boards) and they must be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public.

A certificate of nomination should read something like this:

STATE OF PENN'A, } ss.
BUTLER COUNTY, }

................1893

We hereby certify that at a meeting of members of the (Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, etc) party of ——— township. held at ———, on ——— 1893, the following named persons were placed in nomination.

——— Pres.
——— Sec'y.

Attest of J. P.

It then becomes the duty of the township or borough auditors to take the lists of nominations to a printing office and have the official ballots printed, and also to take charge of the same and deliver them to the election officers the day before the day of the election. For all, or nearly all, of the election districts of this county these ballots will contain the list of the Republican and Democratic nominees, with a square to the right of each name for the X mark; and also a blank column for third party or independent voters.

The election will be held under the same rules governing a Fall election, as set forth in this column last week.

The returns of a Spring election are made to the Clerk of Courts, and in districts in which a Justice of the Peace is to be elected, a separate return of such election must also be made to the Prothonotary.

In Butler separate tickets for each ward, will have to be printed, stating street and number of each nominee, but in the other boroughs and townships of the county one ticket will do for all.

Seventy-five official ballots must be printed for each fifty and fraction of fifty voters on the Assessor's list, *and an equal number of specimen ballots*, making 150 ballots necessary for each fifty and fraction thereof, and the auditors are required to obtain from the County Commissioners the requisite cards of instruction, and deliver the same with the ballots to the Judges of election the day before election day.

A stub is to be printed with each official ballot stating that it is the official ballot of that ward, borough or township for the election of that particular day.

The electors of six of the townships of this county, *i. e.*, Washington, Cherry, Fairview, Connoquenessing, Jackson, and Adams, all of which are divided, must this year elect Assistant Assessors, and should remember to make nominations for the same.

For the boroughs the tickets will probably be headed by the nominations for Burgess and other general officers, followed by the nominations for ward officers; and for the townships we suggest that they be headed by the nomination for Justice of the Peace, (if any) followed by the Township Clerk (an office that has been greatly neglected) followed by Supervisors, School Directors, Tax Collector, Auditors, Assistant Assessors, Constable, Judge of Election and Inspectors. A general form will aid in preventing mistakes by the printer; and so also will plainly written and correctly spelled names.

THE people of France are hanging by their eyelids these days. They don't know what is going to happen next.

Gen. Butler's Career.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's death calls public attention to a career which went farther back in the date at which it attained national prominence than that of any other man of equal fame. Although Gen. Butler's position before the war was merely that of state politician belonging to the minority party of his state, the opening of the war brought him at once to the attention of the nation, and he retained that attention up to the close of a long career.

Before the war Mr. Butler called for political notice as the Massachusett's Democrat who voted for Jefferson Davis straight along in the Charlestown convention. His character as a man of positive views, who carried his conclusions to their extreme length, was admirably illustrated in that action. With the outbreak of the war his position as a pro-slavery Democrat changed to that of an ardent supporter of the Union and enemy of the slave power that was trying to disrupt the Nation. He led the first military force that reached the capital after the Baltimore outbreak had cut off its communications with the North, and took back a force to Baltimore which reduced the insurrectionary city to submission. As the commandant at Fortress Monroe he involved the ingenious theory that the slaves of enemies of the Union were contraband of war, which not only gave the escaping negroes an name that struck to them throughout the struggle, but furnished practical emancipation to all who reached the Union lines. His course at New Orleans has been the topic of international dispute, but it is certain that he kept the disaffected and violent elements of that city in better order than any government established there before or since.

General Butler's genius was pre-eminently that of a "political general," The term implied a reproach which was so far well founded that his military operations were generally barren and sometimes disastrous. But in the political ideas engendered of the problems of the war he was an epigrammatic genius. His classification of the escaping slaves as "contraband of war" was matched by his description of the Southern States during reconstruction debates as "camps of paroled prisoners." His Congressional career is still a cherished public memory; while his Gubernatorial campaigns in Massachusetts, after he had returned to the Democraic organization, and his stirring up of ancient and time-honored abuses is not soon to be forgotten.

The great characteristics of Benjamin F. Butler were his positiveness, his fearless doggedness in advocating his beliefs, and his originality of conception and argument. Few men exhibited those qualifications in as many and as diverse situations. He was greatest and most undisputed as a lawyer; but despite the outcry and vilification which attended his work as a military administrator, there is no doubt that he did work in that character at New Orleans such as no other living man could have done. As a parliamentarian and debator he had few equals, while as a campaigner he had the qualities which never failed to arouse public interest. Unique, original and daring, our politics never produced the counterpart of Gen. Butler, and few men have been known better fitted to perform his peculiar part. With many of the political faults of his day, the forcible and positive characteristics of Butler made him a character which the vast majority of the nation appreciates and will cherish as one of its valuable memories.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Farmer's Institute.

The Court occupied the large room in the Court House, Tuesday morning, and there was some delay in securing the smaller room, consequently it was towards 11 o'clock when Mr. Riddle called the meeting to order, and stated why he had charge of the matter.

Mr. Nixon moved that Hon. Josiah M. Thompson be elected President, and this was seconded and made unanimous. Messrs Wm. Patterson, Robert Stevenson and Christy Robb were elected Vice Presidents and J. S. Campbell, Esq. Secretary.

Mr. Nixon stated that the small room would be used during the day and the large room at night.

Mr. Riddle moved to proceed with the regular program, and James Downie of Adams twp. read an interesting article on corn growing, giving statistics of its production on this continent, and hints regarding its cultivation. He favored top dressing.

Mr. Magee asked for the experience of others as to the use of commercial or artificial fertilizer in corn growing, and thus brought about a general discussion on the use and value of fertilizers. Mr. Robb thought it bad policy to use it on corn; Ben. Douthett favored using plenty of it and fertilizing all the ground; Nixon thought that farmers should club together and buy it from first hands; Mr. Magee said it was a mistake to use it in rows, but that it was a good thing for all the ground; Judge Weir favored using plenty of it; Mr. Riddle thought some farmers were impoverished by the improper use of fertilizers, said the law required all fertilizers to be analyzed and branded, and that soils were also analyzed at the State College farm; Mr. Daubenspeck favored experimenting with it; Jas. M. Douthett thinks that clover and farm-yard manure are the best fertilizers; C. A. Cruikshank said that the State Board does the farmer an injury by passing South Carolina rock, which sours the soil, for a fertilizer; that good fertilizers increase the crops, and had enabled the farmers of his vicinity to raise their own wheat; Mr. Hobaugh and W. E. Bartley thought Clover the best fertilizer; Mr. Nixon and Mr. Smith wanted to vote on the question; Christy Robb has never used fertilizers, and now has better crops than ever; the vote matter was dropped, and the Institute adjourned till 1, P. M. The room was filled at the first session, and those that were there seemed to be full of business.

Upon reassembling that afternoon, the small Court room was crowded and it was agreed to hire the Opera House for next day.

Mr. Riddle read the paper of Wm. Stahl of Quincy, Ill., on spraying Fruit-Trees.

John D. Harbison of Clinton twp., read an excellent essay on Potato Culture. He favors planting as early as possible, and the free use of fertilizer.

Judge Weir read a paper on Roads and Supervisors. He believes in the use of the scraper and roller as early in the Spring as possible, objects to "working out" road taxes, believes that supervisors are born not made and excepts them from all politics; says the scraper and roller will repair the roads on a 3 mill tax while the plow and shovel require 5 mills.

James Stephenson, Esq., read a paper on Roads and Road making; stating the methods of constructing roads in ages gone by, referred to the old state and plank roads, thinks the road law can be improved, and that we should have state aid and a County Sup't. of roads; that all road taxes should be levied by the county and paid in money.

Christy Robb followed with an essay on "Roads, Public and Private." He referred to our wonderful progress in everything but road making; gave some history of road making on which he said the state allowed 6 acres in every 100 for roads; thinks that our present road laws are good enough and that bad roads are the fault of bad supervisors; that roads are not made but patched; that there are too many special laws and blind laws; said that the money spent by the state on the Parker and W. Sunbury roads was wasted; thinks that the law should prescribe a standard for roads and that Constables should be required to report on them; referred to the careless work on the roads, and made some suggestions as to the road laws. His article was a bright and suggestive one.

At this point a couple of attorneys in the room told what they knew of the road law of New Jersey, which permits the County Commissioners to bond the counties for the purpose of macadamizing the principal roads. Some farmers in the room thought that the farmers should not pay all the road tax, while the teamsters, lawyers, doctors, etc. paid none.

Charley Kerr said the trouble was that too many farmers paid their road tax by leaning on their shovels, and said that Hugh Sproul was the best Supervisor Cherry twp. had ever had.

The special road law of Clinton twp. which allows the Supervisors to apportion the roads among the property owners was several times referred to.

Elliott Robb favored toll gates on all roads, as also did W. E. Bartley and N. H. Thompson.

Chas. F. Smith said that all roads were built by taxation on real estate, which is not right, and he favors better and more equitable tax laws, and thinks that a fifteen foot road is wide enough.

Josiah M. Thompson said that 47 per cent of the people of this State live in towns, and that the other 53 per cent have to keep up the roads. He favors a State law regarding roads. W. E Bartley's motion to appoint a committee to frame some suggestions for our State Legislators carried.

The road matter was then dropped, and Mr. J. D McGee of Valencia was invited to read his paper on "Will a Silo Pay?" Mr. McGee h s had considerable experience with silos and he finds that they do pay. He builds them of boards, and makes them air tight by covering on the inside with tarred paper. These are filled with green stuff—corn fodder, etc.—which the cattle greatly enjoy in mid winter.

The Institute then adjourned till next day.

The lecture of Chill Hazard that evening was enjoyed by all who heard it. Chill is a pleasing talker, and he had a good audience.

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Wednesday morning Mr. A. G. Black of Slipperyrock read an essay on "How to keep the boys on the farm." The discussion that followed included the question of schooling and took a wide range. The way to keep the boys on the farm is to treat them right and give them a chance.

Marshall Douthett read his fathers essay on the "Relation of the Farmer to other People" and did it very well.

Wm. M Glenn of W Sunbury read an essay entitled "What is the Matter?" He thinks farm land pays too much tax; and is in f vor of taxing church property and reducing salaries. Legislation is a good thing but the law cannot reach the loafer who sits on a storebox whittling a stick and talking politics.

Will Findley spoke of corporation taxes; Charlie Kerr thinks there are too many middlemen; N. H. Thompson talked of the tax on corporations; Thos. Hays of the tax on oil wells and Sim Nixon favored an income tax; and Josiah M. Thompson stated that twenty-four million people of this country paid seventeen-twentieths of the tax.

Wednesday afternoon Hon. Josiah M Thompson, of Elora, spoke upon "What is the most profitable crop a Butler Co. farmer can raise," and after fully reviewing the question decided in favor of corn and grass.

S. H. Piersol Esq. read a scholarly written article on "The Revolution in Agriculture," reviewing the advance made in farming, and improvements in farming machinery during the past fifty years. His paper was, by many, considered the best read during the Institute, and that is saying a great deal for it, considering the number of good papers.

J. J. McGarvey followed in an excellent article on Farm Journals or papers. Mr. McGarvey is a progressive farmer, and thinks every farmer should take at least one farm journal.

Walter Bartley's paper on "the Progress of Agriculture in Butler County" reviewed the improvements made in the County, and in farm machinery. He thinks we are prosperous and progressive, and that many of the complaints made by farmers are regarding imaginary evils.

Noah Henry, of Oakland twp., knows how to raise onions and make it pay, and told the Institute how to do it; and we might add here that we are very much mistaken if will not pay all our farmers to give more attention to butter, eggs, celery, onions, berries, and other articles that almost always find a ready sale in our local markets at good prices. Butler people are at present paying 5 cents a stalk for Michigan celery

J. S. Campbell, Esq., of Gomersol read an article on "The Farmer and the Markets," advising farmers to study the markets, particularly the Butler markets. This is excellent advice—advice, which, if followed and acted upon, will keep thousands of dollars in this county which are now going to enrich other sections.

Hon. Thomas Hayes of Fairview, read a paper on "The leaks of a Ship," showing how a farmer could by carelessness regarding his machinery, fences and buildings, lose many a dollar that he ought to save. Carelessness in the part of the farmer is like carelessness in the part of any other business man—it costs money.

A somewhat humorous discussion, started by Ben. Douthett as to whether or no this Institute had been of any real value to the farmers in attendance followed, and the general sentiment was that it had been of great value.

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee and adopted:

Resolved. That we favor a review of our tax laws so as to equalize the burden of taxation among all classes.

Resolved. That we favor no general road law until we have equal taxation.

Resoled. That we favor taxation for road purposes, general application, without salaried supernumeraries

Mr. Nixon moved the appointment of a Committee of seven to assist Mr. Riddle, to prepare a programme for next year, and that was agreed to, the President to select members, and it was agreed that the Institute shall be held in Butler, next year, and at a time when Court will not be in session.

Miss Buelah Timblin recited a humorous piece, and the Institute adjourned *sine die.*

It was, without doubt, the most pleasant and profitable meeting the farmers of Butler County have ever had, and notwithstanding the remarkably cold weather, (the coldest in sixty years,) every session was well attended.

Farmers are now as thoroughly alive to the fact that they can profit by an exchange of views and experiences, as are those engaged in other branches of business; and the Institute of next year will probably be a ten times greater gathering than that of this year.

THE present session of the Assembly is likely to be a pretty long one for the reason that it contains more than the ordinary invoice of orators. They will all want to do a good deal of talking, and it is not likely they will get through before the odor of apple blossoms begins to perfume the balmy breezes of Spring.

An Awful Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13,—A Canton correspondent sends this account of a terrible disaster in a country about fifty miles from Canton, which occured early last month and resulted in the loss of nearly two thousand lives. A band of robbers made a raid on the village of Kam Li in the Shin Sing district. They first levied a tribute of several thousand taels on the priests of the temple. The angry robbers applied the torches to this shed and the people in a panic rushed into the temple for refuge.

The main entrance of the temple caught fire from the fierce heat of the burning shed, and over 1,400 men, women and children were burned, smothered or trampled under foot Most of the fatalities resulted from suffocation, as a strong wind drove the smoke into the temple.

At the time of writing the roll of missing numbered 1,940, and it may be that some of these were burnt beyond recognition. The disaster is the worst that has occurred in South China for several years.

The Pension Question.

ED. CITIZEN: Your comments on the *Herald* for its slanders on the soldiers were all right as for as it went, but it stopped too soon. We admit there are some of the pensioners who are undeserving, but they are all democrats of the same stripe of the *Herald*, but such men, or things, are not fit to inherit civilizations. They never went to defend their country honorably, but were drafted, and then avoided the draft in every conceivable manner, even to playing off crazy. When compelled to go, they played off while there, and consequently they were a curse, both there and at home. Such soldiers we find wanting places of trust and prominence, and are nothing but cowards, hypocrites, and never did nor never will pay an honest debt unless they have too; of such are the fraudulent pensioners whom the *Herald* barks at. I will say further there was not a man from the rankest copperhead to the blackest abolitionist who in the early 60's would have hesitated one moment in promising the soldiers tenfold more than they get or ever have got if they would do just what they have done, but "when the devil is sick the devil a Priest would be; when the devil got well the devil a Priest was he."

ONE OF THEM.

Locked in His Own Jail.

Harry Smith, jailer at Bismark, lies in the cell from which two prisoners have escaped. He is handcuffed and shackled and locked in, the prisoners having carried off the keys. The jailer's room is spattered with blood. He cannot be gotten out, as the outer as well as the inner door of the cell is locked. He says the prisoners were locked in the cell and he went out to milk. When he returned he was stuck on the head with a heavy iron and knocked down and then hit again. He became unconscious and when he came to he was locked in the cell as stated.

The Sheriff's living rooms were found to have been ransacked and valuables stolen. The prisoners are supposed to have taken the evening train east. They are Frank Miller for larceny and Edward Moore for forgery. The Sheriff and his wife are out of town on account of a relatives death and cannot return until morning. In the meantime there appears no way to reach or relieve the wounded jailer.

Euclid Items.

Sleighing is quite an enjoyment among our young folks since the snow fell.

Leroy Ralston is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mr. G. Duffy is suffering with the rheumatism.

A sled load of our young folks attended a party at Mr. Ed. Glenn's, beyond West Sunbury, and on their return home found the roads so badly drifted they were compelled to return to West Sunbury and spend the remaining part of the night at the Hotel.

Mr. Chas. Findley returned home Friday.

Miss Vietta McKissick, who sews in Butler, was home visiting friends last week.

Eight of our boys and girls attended literary at Barley Run School house, Friday night. The exercises were interesting and all returned happy.

Some of our boys "got left" when they went to serenade Mr. John Allen and wife. Boys, Ed is not a very good spy, or he would have seen John.

Ross Conn is progressing finely in learning to be a clerk. His smiling countenance makes every one feel cheerful.

M.

In Memoriam.

A tribute by school No. 1, Washington twp., to the memory of Mr. R. A. Stewart who was suddenly called from this life to a better and brighter, on January 12, 1893.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from us a faithful and zealous co-worker. The angel of death came so suddenly in our midst, in such an unexspected way, and claimed for his own one of our number. Therefore,

Resolved, 1, That in his death we have lost a faithful friend and co-worker.

2, That we gladly testify to his genuine piety, intelligent humility, guileless disposition, modest and unassuming demeanor, and general excellency of character, which endeared him to us and commanded the respect of all who knew him.

3, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the parents and brothers in their sore bereavement and commend them to the care of Him, "who doeth all things well."

Farewell, dear schoolmate! thou has't gone.
Thy presence now we'll feel no more.
The Lord has claimed thee as his own.
So rest in peace, thy pain is o'er.

Too soon dear friend, thou hast gone;
Too soon for us, but not for God.
We still may weep, but praise the hand.
That ever kindly rules the world.

STUD

Harrisburg.

The Legislature re-assembled last Thursday, and through that day's session was held for the purpose of nominating candidates for United States senator the Andrew-Higby contest bobbed up in the House and monopolized most of the interest. It resulted in a victory, or at least a partial victory, for Mr. Higby, as the journal was corrected to show that he had been certified by the secretary of the the Commonweath as the legally-elected representative from Crawford county. There was a long wrangle without a Republican leader to pull Andrews through, and the motion to correct the journal by inserting the election returns from Crawford county showing Mr. Higby to have been elected was passed by a decisive vote and by acclamation.

A motion to lay on the table was made the test and this was defeated by a vote of 60 to 106 on a yea and nay vote, 46 Republicans voting with the Democrats against the motion to table. The motion to correct the record was then passed and the record as corrected was approved. Should the same Republican vote the same way when the contest comes up Mr. Andrews will be under the necessity of packing his grip and hieing himself back to his friends in Titusville on the shores of Oil creek.

The matter came up when a motion was made to dispense with the reading of the journal. Ex-Speaker Benjamin L. Hewitt of Huntingdon objected, and when the Crawford county election returns were reached Mr. Hewitt rose with a resolution to correct the journal. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, Hon. W. P. Higby received a certificate of election to this house, certified by the returning board, and the same was certified by the prothonotary of Crawford county to the secretary of the commonwealth, which was duly certified by the secretary of the commonwealth to the clerk of this house; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of the clerk to enter the names of the members whose election is so certified upon the rolls of the house; and,

Whereas, The certificate from the court of Crawford county certified by the secretary of the commonwealth setting forth the election of Mr. W. H. Andrews was delivered to this house after its organization and is now upon the speaker's desk; and,

Whereas, The election of W. P. Higby as certified by the secretary of the Commonwealth has not been journalized; and,

Whereas, The clerk of the house, Mr. Charles E. Voorhees, made a wrongful and unlawful entry upon the journal of this house; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a correction be made in the journal of this house by inserting the election return of W. P. Higby and putting his name upon the roll according to the mandate of the commonwealth.

Mr. Keyser objected to action upon the resolution as nothing was in order but the reading of the journal. The further reading of the journal was dispensed with. Mr. Keyser still objected. Mr. Hewitt said it was not a resolution, but a correction of the journal. A grievous wrong had been done and it should be corrected. Mr. Keyser continued to object, and Mr. Hewitt presisted in arguing the question. He said it was a great constitutional right he was supporting. After considerable trouble and wrangling the speaker decided the resolution out of order.

Mr. Hewitt still held the floor and moved to correct the journal by inserting the returns from Crawford county as certified by the secretary of the commonwealth. The speaker asked him to reduce the motion to writing, and Mr. Hewitt got at it again in the form of a resolution, which was again ruled out of order. Mr Hewitt retained the floor and insisted upon discussing the question until called to order by Speaker Thomas, who said he could take an appeal if he wanted to. Mr. Hewitt declined to this.

At this juncture Mr. Cessna moved to amend the journal by inserting the returns from Crawford county so far as they related to the election of Mr. Higby. This motion was seconded by Mr. Stewart of Philadelphia. Mr. Hewitt quoted the laws governing elections, and said that unless this tardy justice was done Mr. Higby could not even make a contest for his seat. So far as any record of the house was concerned Mr. Higby was a stranger to it. Mr. Hewitt said he only wanted to do what was right, he had no prejudice in the case, but too many indignities had been committed agains Mr. Higby and the people of Crawford county in this matter. He did know why the Lord put it into the heads of the people of Crawford county to vote for a Democrat. That was something he could only explain on the statement that His ways were mysterious; but he wanted fair play.

Mr. Bliss asked why, if Mr. Higby's election were not journalized, he could not still make a contest, and Mr. Hewitt replied the action of the house had left him neither the position of contestant nor contestee.

Mr. Keyser then moved to lay the motion on the table and this motion was lost by a vote of 60 ayes to 106 noes.

Mr. Cessna's motion to correct the journal passed by acclamation, and the journal was approved as corrected in the same manner. Mr. Wherry asked to have that part of the journal immediately preceding the correction read and it was read as follows:

The secretary of the commonwealth appeared and presented the election returns as certified to him by the clerks of the various counties, etc.

After the struggle in the house opinions were freely expressed that when the contest came before the house the vote would be decidedly against Andrews. Mr. Hewitt, discussing the matter after the session, said the action of the house in giving Mr. Andrews the seat as it had was an outrage, and the clerk could be prosecuted by Mr. Higby, unless he was mistaken.

The debate on the Higby-Andrews matter completely overtopped, in point of interest, the nominations for United States Senator, which immediately followed. This matter was speedily disposed of. Fx-Speaker Boyer being absent, Mr Lytle, of Huntington, nominated Senator Quay and Mr. Bliss, of Delaware, Congressman John B Robinson. It was expected that Mr. Dalzell would be named by John Cessna, but it was considered more appropriate that this should come from the candidate's own county, so Mr. Lafferty placed him in nomination. W. F. Stewart, of Philadelphia, nominated George W. Childs. There were no nominating speeches. In the Senate the nominating proceedings were almost equally tame.

On Tuesday, the Republican caucus nominated M. S. Quay for U. S. Senator, the vote standing Quay 146, Dalzell 18; and the Democratic caucus nominated George Ross of Bucks Co. In the session of the House that followed Quay received 132 votes and Ross 66; and in the Senate Quay had 33 votes and Ross 14. The joint vote is Quay 165, Ross 80. This was verified and ratified at the joint session of Wednesday, and M. S. Quay will represent the state of Pennsylvania in the U. S. Senate for the next six years.

AT Chestertown, Md., four of the negroes who killed Dr. Hill were hanged. The other four were respited by the Governor of the State on account of their youth.

Petrolia Items.

Dr W. C. Foster has returned home from Pittsburg where he had been for the past week.

M. S. Adams, of Parkers Landing, Pa., is visiting his daughter Mrs. J. C. Foster of this place.

Miss Flora J. Fleming is on a visit to her grand father W. A. Fleming and intends to stay to the first of March.

R. T. Black, of Bruin, Pa., was on our streets on Monday of this week.

S. G. Coffin, of Bradford, is stopping with W. A. Fleming his father-in-law for the last week.

Myrtle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander, died Saturday night, aged 10 years. Her remains were taken to Ohio.

Man makes good resolutions,
And makes them wide and deep;
They are mostly for his neighbors,
And not for him to keep.

The Poisoning Cases.

Hugh L. Dempsey, master workman of District Assembly 3, Knights of Labor, was placed on trial before Judge Stowe in the criminal court of Allegheny Co., last Thursday, charged with the poisoning of the non-union workmen in the Homestead mill. The specific charges against him were four in number, two for felonious assault and battery with intent to kill, and two for assault and battery with intent to make sick.

The commonwealth seemed to make out a strong case Friday. Every witness examined who had been sick at the mill or was seized by the malady after leaving there, testified to similar symptoms; and all the physicians who attended them agreed that their illness was caused by arsenical poisoning.

Through all the evidence Mr. Dempsey, though he heard every word, kept his feelings well under control. He spoke to his counsel and made suggestions, and acted more like an interested spectator than the man on trial charged with a fearful crime. His friends said his demeanor is that of a man with a clear conscience and a feeling that his innocence will be proven.

Comments by attorneys and the people are to the effect that the commonwealth has clearly proven the fact that poison was administered with evil intent to the non-union men in the Homestead mill. It still remains to connect Hugh F. Dempsey with the plot. The confessions of Patrick Gallagher and J. M. Davidson are relied on as the cementing link of evidence. The defense will assert that those two witnesses are unreliable and will attempt an alibi to disprove their stories.

Dempsey and Gallagher were much looked at by the crowds. The only time the master workman's face underwent a change yesterday was when he glanced full at Gallagher, with an expression of intense loathing. This angry glare was noted by many persons. The self-confessed poisoner saw it, too, and thereafter avoided meeting Dempsey's eyes.

The absense of a woman among the hundreds of listeners during the day was a fact noted by everyone. The smaller of the criminal court rooms was uncomfortably packed. A priest was among the number and his cloth was a scant protection for his body from the elbows of the interested persons around him. There were also present a large number of physicians in addition to those who gave testimony. The poisoning charges have aroused much discussion in the ranks of the medical profession.

Among the witnesses heard that day were Geo. W. Arny, H. P. Johnston and L. H. Craig of Millerstown, this county, and their physician, Dr. J. L. Campbell. The men told of going to the mill, and of coming home sick, and Dr. Campbell gave his reasons for believing that they were suffering from poisoning.

S. H. Loveless of Butler, S. S., also gave his experience, and told of his treatment by Dr. Bell.

Quite a little excitement was caused in the Court Room, Monday, when the name of Patrick Gallagher was called. Every person in the court room strained his neck to get a view of the man who first confessed the plot. He stood his examination without flinching, told his story in a concise manner and held strictly to it under a most severe cross examination by Attorney Marshall. That gentleman seemed more than surprised at the manner in which Gallagher answered his questions. So far Gallagher's statements have been corroborated in every particular, and it is said that this is only the beginning of the corroborative evidence.

The court room was not well filled when the court opened, but as the day wore on, especially when Gallagher was put on the stand, the space allotted for spectators was by far too small to accommodate the eager people who thronged the corridors of the court house. The audience was made up mostly of Workingmen. Attorney Erwin, the St. Paul lawyer, came in during the morning and listened to the testimony.

The morning session began with the calling of J. O. Nesbit, who testified that he was at the Wolf's supper, and a short time after eating was taken with pains. He didn't vomit much for four or five days.

Mrs. J. O. Nesbit, Willie Johnston, John Frank, H. M. Rodgers, L. A. Whitson and Isaac McDonald testified to eating in the mill resturants and becoming very sick. Dr E. N. Kages, who treated Rodgers, said the symptoms were those of cotton oil poisoning. Drs. E. B Haworth and A. M. Barton, who treated several of the witnesses, testified in the same strain. Then Gallagher told the long story of his dealings with Dempsey, a synopsis of which we have already printed, and he stood a searching cross-examination without flinching.

J. M. Davidson was called and he told nearly the same story as Gallagher, excepting that he tried to shield himself more than Gallagher did. He said the only powders he handled were the nine he carried from Dempsey to Beatty.

George W. Crail, the Cecil alley dispatcher of the Citizen's Traction line, corroborated Gallagher as to the way he got the $25 from Dempsey. He said Dempsey had come into his office and said:

"Crail, if a man comes here and asks if I left anything for him, give him this money." He did so and returned the receipt to Dempsey. He said Dempsey was in a hurry that day, and that it was not unusual for him to leave things there to be given to some one else. He did so frequently, Mr. Crail said.

L. M Meutzger, manager of the District Messenger office, corroborated Gallagher as to the message he sent to Dempsey after the story of the poisoning had been published. The Court made an order requiring him to produce the original records of the message, and to furnish the name of the messenger boy. Manager J. D. Flynn, of the Western Union Telegraph office, will be called to day to corroborate the statement about the telegram from Beatty from Cincinnati relative to the two cooks, and he will be required to furnish a copy of the telegram.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Nesbit, John Frank, and N. A. Whitten told of their illness, and when H. M. Rodgers, of Nineveh, was called to give similar evidence, Attorney Porter questioned him as to who was paying his expenses while here. Judge Stowe remarked significantly that it did not make any difference who was paying his expenses; he is here at the instance of the commonwealth.

Dr. T. F. Klages, of Armagh, Indiana county, said he had treated Rodgers, and that he was suffering from croton oil poisoning.

Dr. E. B. Haworth, of Hazelwood, who treated Whitten, said his trouble was either caused by indigestion or by an irritant poison.

Dr. Barton, of Homestead, said practically the same thing about Isaac McDonald, whom he treated.

Tuesday the commonwealth closed its case with a rush and apparently closed up every avenue by which the defense could hope to pass along in an attempt to aquit the defendant. Corroborating and firmly binding the testimony of about all of the prosecution's witnesses was the testimony given by Capt. A E. Hunt, the chemist, respecting his analysis in search of poison.

Arsenic and croton oil, the poisons which the district-attorney has based his cas upon, were found by Capt. Hunt, according to his testimony, and the commonwealth's strong case was rested.

For the defense there were several witnesses placed upon the stand, but none of the testimony was directed against that of the prosecution and no headway was made at any point. From the start made that afternoon the line of defense would be that there was a great deal of sickness in and about Homestead that was in all essential features similar to that which was so prevelant on the inside of the mill, and that the causes in both were the same, impure water, the character of the food, the quantities eaten and the character of the weather. They are preparing to show that the symtoms exhibited by the persons who claimed to be poisoned were the same as of those persons outside of the mill at the same time, also before and after. There was no indication given of how the defense will handle the positive evidence of Capt. Hunt, whose testimony was the main statement of the day.

To the surprise of nearly everybody in the court room, the defense did not make a showing Wednesday forenoon.

A majority of the witnesses called did not respond to their names when called, and a number of attachments were issued. The majority of those who did answer to their names were either members of the National Guards or residents of Homestead who were employed in the Carnegie mills prior to the strike.

Three witnesses called by the defense made good witnesses for the prosecution.

A number of witnesses testified to being sick with cramps and diarrhœa, who di not board in or take meals at any of the company's eating houses.

Some doctors testified to having treated patients for typhoid fever whose symptoms were the same as the prevailing sickness at the time, and who still say that it was typhoid.

Dempsey himself was on the stand for two hours, Wednesday afternoon, and the burden of his testimony was that he hired Gallager and Davidson to make reports to him of the candition of affairs in the mill. He told a straight and well-connected story, but District Attorney Burleigh, in his cross-examination, weakened it in some points, though not materially.

Many other witnesses were examined to show that bowel complaints were prevalent in Homestead last summer; that it was usual for men working in Homestead mill to be troubled in that way every summer; that the water in the wells was not fit for drinking purposes, and that the surroundings of the mill were very bad from a sanitary view.

The case will probably go to the jury today.

AT New Diggins, Wisconsin, the other day there was a strange wedding. The bridegroom stood 6 feet and 2 inches, the bride 3 feet 2½ inches. The officiating clergyman had but one leg. The witnesses were a man without arms who signed the marriage contract with a pen held between his teeth, a woman who weighed 350 pounds and a man 7 feet 6 inches tall. The bride was 50 years old and her grandmother, aged 98, attended the wedding.

M. EIFFEL, the tower-man confessed on the stand to making thirty-millions francs, or about six millions dollars out of the Panama canal affair.

Local Institute.

Program of the Local Institute to be held in Jacksville, January 28. 1893. Afternoon session to convene at 1:30 o'clock, evening session at 7 o'clock.

Devotional Exercises:
Address of Welcome, Rev. Willahan.
Response, Alice Studebaker.
Certain Phrases of School Economy, J. W. Humphrey.
Form Study and Drawing, Laura Studebaker.
Address, Prof J. S. Fruit.
Recitation, Edith Moore.
How Shall We Teach Reading in the Intermediate Grades, A. W. Kelly.
Fractions, A. G. Black.
History, Prof. Humphrey.
The Imagination of the Child, Nellie Cowden.
Recitation, Florence Heckathorn.
Numbers, J. M. Drawbaugh,
Geography, R. G. Allen
Address, Supt. McCollough
Question Box Answered.

The program will be interspersed with music. Prof. S. L. Connor, an Elocutionist of considerable note will deliver several selections, both afternoon and evening. Teachers, directors, parents and friends of education are cordially invited to be present.

W. R. COWDEN,
SHERMAN HUMPHREY, } Com.

DEATHS.

McGUIRE—At her home in Jefferson twp, Jan. 10,1893, Mrs. Geo. W. McGuire.

COOPER—At her home near North Liberty, Jan. 7th, 1893, Mrs. Stephen Cooper, aged 91 years.

CRATTY—At her home near Butler, Jan. 11, 1893, Mrs. Elizabeth Cratty, widow of William Cratty, dec'd., and mother of John Cratty, of the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*, aged 82 years.

She was buried from the Presbyterian church of this place.

McGOWAN—At her home in Butler twp, Jan.12, 1893,——McGowan, of near Mt. Chestnut, aged about 80 years.

RUMBERGER—At her home in Craigsville, Armstrong Co., Jan. 12, 1893, Mrs. W. F. Rumberger, aged 76 years.

STEWART—At his home in Washington twp., Jan. 12, 1893, Aldo, son of Leonard Stewart, aged 16 years.

SHEPHERD—At her home in Middlesex twp, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1893, Mary Jane Shepherd, wife of John Shepherd, aged 66 years.

MOYER—At his home in Lancaster twp., Jan 8, 1893, Samuel Moyer, aged about 90 years.

SCHILLING—At his home in Lancaster twp., Jan. 12,1893, Andrew Schilling aged 82 years.

BOGGS—At Harmony, January 7, 1893 Mrs. Sarah Ann, widow of Mr. John Boggs, in the 38th year of her age.

BLUM—At Zelienople, January 11, 1893, Mrs. Eva Blum, in the 73d year of her age.

ZIEGLER—At his home in Butler, Jan. 16, 1893, Andrew F. Ziegler, an old time printer, and brother of Capt. Jacob Ziegler, dec'd, aged 62 years.

KELLY—At the home C. Kalkof in Buffalo twp, on Sunday, Jan. 15, 1893, Michael Kelly, aged about 80 years.

Mr. Kelly was a member of Co. H. 116th Reg., and he received a wound at Spottsylvania from which he suffered the balance of his life. In July last he was stricken with paralysis, and was entirely helpless from that time till his death. He was a good citizen.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Ex President of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart at his home in Fremont, Ohio, last Tuesday night, aged 70 years.

"In his death America loses an American of the most pronounced type. Publicity was thrust upon him rather than courted by him. Throughout his notable career no breath of reproach ever sullied his personal integrity. As a soldier he was gradually promoted until he achieved the rank of brevet Major General "for gallant and distinguished services." As a politician he was a pronounced partisan. His sterling worth and the public recognition thereof are witnessed by his selection to the Governship of Ohio three times and the admired and admirable tone of his administration as President.

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Warners' Health underwear in two piece and union suits.

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Natural Gas Appliances,
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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphan's Court of Butler county, Penn'a, at O. C. No. 43 March T, 1893, the undersigned administrator of Daniel Wise, dec'd, late of Penn twp., in said county, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 11 1893.

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, viz: one hundred and twenty-seven acres (127) more or less, situate in Penn twp., said county, and bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by lands of Isaac Wise and John Kennedy, on the east by lands John Kennedy and A. Welsh, on the south by lands of —— Craner and John Bu ford, and on the west by lands of John Bulford and Morrison heirs; with dwelling house, outbuildings, good frame bank barn, good orchard; one producing oil well; good water thereon, and in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE:—$1200 in hand on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed and of the balance, one-third thereof to be secured by bond and mortage, the interest thereof to be paid annually to Mrs. Ruth Wise, widow of said decedent, during her lifetime and at her decease the said principal debt to paid to the heirs at-law of Daniel Wise, deceased, and the remaining two-thirds to be secured by bond and mortgage payable in two equal annual payments with interest thereon, with provision for Atty's com. of 5 per cent. for collection. Order of sale returnable to the next regular term.

WILLIAM H. WISE, Adm'r.
H. Q. WALKER, Att'y.
Knoxville, Allegheny Co., Pa

Orphans' Court Sale!

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Butler, Penn'a, I will offer for sale on the premises on

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1893,

at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, a lot of ground situate in Butler township, County and State aforesaid, bounded by and fronting thirty five feet on the north by a street known as Ziegler Avenue, on the east bounded by lot of now or formerly of R. Burns, on the west by lot of Patrick Walsh, and extending back by parallel lines south two hundred and seven feet to Hickory street. On which is erected a small one story frame dwelling house and outbuildings. Title good.

TERMS: Cash on Confirmation of sale.

PATRICK WALSH,
Adm'r of Wm. Cypher, dec'd,
E. McJunkin, Att'y.
Butler, Pa.

Orphans' Court Sale!

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court in and for Butler County Penn'a, I will offer for sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1893,

at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, 170 acres of land, more or less, situate in Connoquenessing township, Butler County, Penn'a, bounded on the north by lands of Ebenezer Dodds and N. Slupe, on the east bounded by lands of McDonald's heirs, n the south bounded by lands of Thomas Galloway, and on the west bounded by lands of John Heckert and Samuel Hemphill, about 120 acres cleared, fenced and cultivated, balance wood land, brick dwelling house, frame bank barn, outbuildings and good orchard thereon; well watered and in all respects a valuable farm.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the res due in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from said confirmation and to be secured by judgment bonds or bond and mortgage. Title good.

THOMAS GALLOWAY,
Administrator of estate of
Isaac Galloway dec'd,
Prospect P. O., Penn,a.
E. McJunkin, Att'y.

Notice in Divorce

Christopher Stewart vs Hannah Stewart. } A. D., No. 9, Dec. T., 1892, In the Court of Common Pleas of Butler Co.

Having been appointed Commissioner to take the testimony in the above stated case, and report the same to the Court,

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of my appointment at my office, in the Schenck Building, in the Boro of Butler, Pa., on Saturday the 4th day of February, 1893, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. of said day, where and when all parties interested may attened.

A. T. SCOTT,
Commissioner.

Application for Charter.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on February 7th, 1893, by Blair Hooks, Otto Limberg, Gilbard Hooks, W. H Larkins and John Feigel, under the act of assembly entitled "an act to provide for the incoporation and regulation of Natural Gas Companies" approved May 29th, 1885, and the supplement thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called Peoples Gas Company, the character and objects of which are to drill or bore for natural gas, produce, store, pipe, and supply the same for light and full to such persons, corporations and associations in Butler and vicinity within convenient connecting distance of its lines as may desire to use the same, all within the County of Butler, and for these purposes, to have, passess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of said act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

NEWTON BLACK,
Solicitor.

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 D Osborne, et. al. } E. D. No. 38 Sept. 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 in Partition.

Robert McKinnis, Reed McBride and Eliza J. McBride his wife, I. N. Graham and Martha Graham his wife, Watt, Gibson and Euphemia Gibson his wife, Mary 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. 31, 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 discribed in said writ of Partition to make partition thereof on Thursday, the 2d 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 knowning themselves 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 authenticared for settlement to the undersigned.

THOMAS GALLOWAY,
Administrator,
Prospect, Penn'a,
Oct. 24, 1892.
E. McJunkin, Att'y.

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 agaist 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.

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Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.
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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.
Coovert 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.
Fithian 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.
Hovis J C, Butler 3d wd, oil producer.
Harvy William, Clinton twp, farmer.
Hooks Blair, Butler 1st ward, oil producer.
Hemphill Martin, Donegal twp, farmer.
Humphrey D W, Venango twp merchant.
Hazlett Thomas J, Butler 5th wd dairyman.
Hilliard F M, Franklin twp, farmer.
Hepler Isaac P, Fairview east, Laborer.
Hesselgesser John, 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, Butler 2d ward, clerk.
McCollough David S, Fairview twp east, farmer.
Murrin George R, Venango twp, farmer.
Niggle David, Butler 2d ward, clerk.
Pontius Solomon, Donegal twp, farmer.
Pollock J N, Butler 1st ward drayman.
Pearce David E, Bald Ridge farmer.
Rivers John D, Winfield twp, farmer.
Scott William, Franklin twp, farmer.
Shaffner John, Butler twp, farmer.
Thomas E P, Allegheny twp, oil producer.
Williamson J A, Washington twp S, farmer.
Wagner Conrad, Forward twp, farmer.
Vandervet Milton, Forward twp, farmer
Vensel Joseph, Donegal twp, farmer.
Young Robert H, Clay twp, farmer.

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Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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H. Q. WALKER,
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 Block, 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 [illegible]

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 of Anderson building, near Court House, Butler Pa.

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

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