THE CITIZEN.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1893.

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WILLIAM C. NEGLEY, - Publisher

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF.
ANDREW G. CAMPBELL,
Of Oakland twp.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.
J. S. WICK,
Of BUTLER.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
SAMUEL M. SEATON,
Of Marion twp.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
JOHN T. MARTIN,
Of Buffalo twp.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.
JOSEPH CRISWELL,
Of Butler twp.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
SAMUEL W. MCCOLLOUGH,
Of Fairview twp.
RICHARD KELLY,
Of Venango twp.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS.
JOHN N. ALLISON,
Of Centre twp.
ROBERT H. YOUNG,
Of Clay twp.

FOR CORONER.
GEORGE M. GRAHAM,
Of Connoquenessing twp.

End of the Legislature.

After an all-night session of wild disorder, the Legislature of 1893 adjourned last Thursday noon.

The fight in the House during the night was over some street railway bills, which had already passed the Senate. The friends of these bills resorted to every known expedient to have them passed by the House, but the opposition to these bills consumed the time by talking, having the roll called in motions to take recesses, etc, until they were defeated.

The general appropriation bill was not taken up until 8 o'clock in the morning, and after it was passed and some amendments to the new Election law agreed to, both houses adjourned until near noon, when the usual presentations of silver services and ivory gavels were made, resolutions adopted, and the Legislature adjourned with out day.

The principal bills passed during the session, other than the appropriation bills were the free text books and fee bills and, both of which appear in full in this paper, and the changes made in the new Election law as follows:

The size of the ballot is decreased one-half by omitting the addresses of candidates; only one set of ballots and sample ballots are necessary; reduces the percent age for party nominations from 3 to 2; increases the time allowed for printing the ballots; provides that the printing of the ballots for spring elections shall be done under the supervision of the County Commissioners; certificates of nominations for members of the House of Representatives shall be filed with the County Commissioners instead of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; provides that one mark in a circle at the top of a column of candidates shall be a vote for every one in that column. Where the circle is not marked, a mark for every candidate voted for is required. A screen, or door must be placed on the front of each booth, there-by better securing privacy. The bill provides for greater thickness of paper for ballots and the corner of the ballot folded over shall be printed black so the number cannot be seen through the paper. In case a voter votes for more persons than he is entitled to the whole ticket is not thrown out, but so much of it as is properly marked shall be counted. The disability clause of the act of 1891 is unchanged, but a penal clause is provided for anyone who falsely represents his disability.

On Saturday Gov. Pattison appoved of the following bills:

To provide for the punishment of persons wilfully procuring the publication of false statements, relating to the filing by trustees, etc. of statements showing the manner of investments; making appropriation to the State College; to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in manufacturing and other establishments; to provide for costs of trials in Huntingdon county of those who violate the law while inmates of Reformatory; to authorize the retention of clerks in the Adjutant General's Department to copy muster rolls; the Philadelphia wharf bill; making appropriation to pay for expenses of compiling and publishing of laws of the Province of Pennsylvania; relating to the boundary lines between cities and boroughs and townships; fixing compensation of accounting officers of boards of charities, to apply the 180th section of the penal law of March 31, 1860, to all penal laws; making appropriation for a bronze tablet to represent the soldiers of the Pennsylvania Continental line on the batte monument being erected at Trenton; providing for the incorporation of companies for the manufacture of silverware and jewelry.

Gov. Pattison vetoed the Verona local option bill Monday night. His objections to the bill are that it was not introduced by the representative of the district, who lives at Verona, and petitions, letters, etc., which have been received for and against the repeal; but the undoubted weight of evidence in the case is favorable to the existing law, the operation of which, he says, has given general satisfaction and security.

The governor attached his signature to the general appropriation bill, which appropriates about $15,500,000 for the ordinary expenses of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for the support of the public schools for the next two fiscal years, beginning June 1.

These bills were all also approved by the governor:

Authorizing railroad companies organized under the laws of Pennsylvania and operating railroads either in whole or partly within and partly without the state to increase or diminish the par value of the shares of their capital stock; authorizing the courts of common pleas to appoint a competent person to inspect school houses on complaint of taxable citizens of any school district in which boards of school directors or controllers have failed to provide and maintain proper and adequate school accommodations for the children who are lawfully entitled to school privileges in the district and prescribing a penalty by removal from office for neglect of duty on the part of school boards; prohibiting the erection of toll houses and toll gates within the limits of any borough; providing for the relief of needy, sick, injured and in case of death burial of indigent persons whose legal place of settlement is unknown; authorizing the election of tax collectors for the term of three years in boroughs and townships; providing for and the appointment of one or more deputy coroners and defining their power and duties; providing for the consolidation of boroughs; authorizing the governor to purchase in the name of the commonwealth for the use of the western state penitentiary a piece of land in the city of Allegheny with authority to exercise the right of eminent domain in making such purchase if deemed advisable for the best interests of the state and making an appropriation of of $30,000 therefor; abolishing fees and commissions allowed and received by the city treasurer of Philadelphia; to provide for the registration of births and deaths in the several counties; authorizing and regulating the taking, use and occupying of certain public burial places under certain circumstances for the purposes of common school education; to prevent entering of trotting or pacing horses out of their classes; requiring school boards to provide suitable outhouses for pupils; appropriating $128 to the heirs of the late Richard Hogan of Harrisburg for reimbursment of money expended by Mr. Hogan for forage, quarters and subsistence of the men and their horses comprising the Norris cavalry, Pennsylvania militia, during the year 1862.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND intends to reconvene Congress in September.

JUSTICE BREWER of the U. S, Supreme Court sat in Chicago last Thursday, and heard arguments in the World's Fair injunction case against opening the gates on Sunday.

The Free Text Bill.

The following is a copy of the Free Text Bill passed by this Legislature, which having received the Governor's signature, is now a law: An Act to amend the first section of an act entitled "An act authorizing School Directors to purchase school books out of the district fund, approved June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, by requiring School Directors or Controllers to furnish school books and other school supplies free of cost.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that section first of said act that reads as follows: "That School Directors or Controllers may purchase text books for use in the public schools of their respective school districts out of the school funds of the district, and, when so procured, the necessary books shall be supplied free of cost to each pupil for use in the schools of said district, subject to the orders of the Directors thereof, whose duty it shall be to provide for the safe keeping and care of the books, which shall be returned at the close of the annual school term in each year, or as the Board may direct," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. That School Directors or Controlors shall purchase text books and other necessary scientific and mechanical supplies for use in the public schools of their respective school districts out of the school funds of the district, and that at least one-third of all books be provided each year until all of the books required are furnished, and, when so procured, the necessary books and school supplies shall be furnished free of cost to each pupil for use in the schools of said district, subject to the orders of the Directors thereof, whose duty it shall be to provide for the safe keeping and care of the books which shall be returned.

Section 2. That no school district shall receive its portion of the State appropriation to which it may be entitled until the provisions of this act shall have been complied with.

Thus it will be seen that before any school districts in the State shall have received its portion of the State appropriation for the year ending May 31, 1894, so much of the provisions of this bill shall have been complied with as to cause them to have secured at least the one-third of all the books required for the use of the pupils in their respective districts. As there is nothing in the bill debarring them, they may if they desire, secure all at the beginning, that is to say, commence the school term this Fall, with a supply sufficent to furnish free text books to all of the pupils. The bill is not clear as to the bounden duty of a Board of Directors, or what they shall or shall not do before the full amount of books necessary to furnish all pupils with books and supplies shall have been procured, but it is reasonable to suppose that they will not let them lie dormant, but that they will furnish books as needed to the extent of their supply; and it is scarcely probable that in any district the supply of one-third will not be sufficient to obliviate the necessity of any further purchase of school books on the part of the pupil, as a large proportion of the books owned by them will be fit for service, and with the spirit of co-operation properly exercised, they can be made to bridge over the partial supply. The care that the Directors should take of the books which should be returned is a little ambiguously stated, but it certainly cannot be reasonably construed to mean other than that they shall provide for the safe keeping and care of the books returned at the close of an annual term, or when a pupil shall withdraw from the school or for any cause cease to need them. Whilst the bill may be subject to some criticism; and which it undoubtedly is, yet it is an advance step and will undoubtedly prove a great blessing to many. We would have liked that it had gone further and provided for the publication of the books by the State and the furnishing of them at cost to the various School Boards. This would have necessitated a uniform series of text books in each principal method of school work but we can see no objection to this, can rather see many advantages; the bartering and dickering of every ambitious author for the introduction of his books would have been avoided, and the best thought would have been brought to bear in selecting a series that would have been open to the least criticism, and pupils who might by any exigency be transferred to another school would only be continuing the same line of education under different instructors, and thus time not only be saved, but better results secured. But a still more important result would have been attained, the middle man would have been avoided, and with the very large number to be printed, every safeguard having been thrown around their publication, the minimum cost would have been reached, thus making a material saving to every School Board. The objection that the diversified books now in use would have made the adoption of a uniform series impractionable could have been overcome by not having the law operated in districts where the books in use were not the same as the adopted series till the Directors were ready to supply each pupil with books, which as now provided for, cannot exceed three years, but which might have been reduced to meet this objection to two years without impoverishment to the State. But the fact remains, we are to have free text books in our schools, and as we said at the beginning, we believe the step a wise one—one that will do much to advance the cause of education, and lift a burden from many who have found it not only onerous, but who in many cases have been forced not only to abandon studies they should have taken, but school itself, because of their inability to provide the necessary text books.—*New Castle Guardian.*

AT New Bedford, Mass., Monday, the trial of a celebrated criminal case was begun. It is the case of the Commonwealth vs Miss Lizzie Borden, accused of the murder of her father and step-mother. The old couple were killed with an ax near noon of August 4th last; no other member of the family except Lizzie and the hired girl were at home at the time; the hired girl took sick during the morning and went to bed; Lizzie was seen in the parlor reading and shortly after she announced the murder to the girl. Nobody was seen entering or leaving the house, and the police, after waiting for weeks came to the conclusion that Lizzie was the guilty party, and had her arrested. Her father was wealthy, and both he and his wife were misers.

End of the Briggs Case.

Having decided by a vote of 382 to 116 that they had a heretic on their hands in the person of Briggs, the first thing for the Presbyterian General Assembly to do when it met last Thursday morning was to consider what should be done with him. Accordingly a committee was appointed to bring in a verdict, and its members were requested to get to work at once. After a long session the committee brought in this recommendation: "Suspension from the ministry," and the Assembly adopted the report.

During the session of the committee a motion was made by Dr. Stewart to adopt a resolution admonishing Dr. Briggs for his delivery of the inaugural, and requesting him to refrain from the further spread of his teachings, against which the Church has spoken. It was suggested however, by another member that possibly admonition would be of no avail, and it was decided that a sub-committee wait upon Dr. Briggs and ascertain what position he would take in that case.

As they had expected from his speeches, they found that Dr. Briggs was not disposed to take back or modify anything which he had said. Upon making this report to the full committee, it was decided that the only other thing to do was to suspend him from the further practice of the offices of a Presbyterian minister, and this was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Briggs is suspended indefinitely, and can only be reinstated on his recantation of the matter in his speeches and writings to which objection has been made. It is unlikely that he will ever do that.

AT the Republican Convention in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, it was thought Governor McKinley would be renominated, and thus be made a probable Presidential candidate in '96.

AT Harrisburg, Wednesday, the Prohibs nominated A. T. Ames of Williamsport, for Supreme Judge, and James Kent, of Delaware Co., for State Treasurer.

Justices' and Constables' Fees

The following is a copy of the new fee bill for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

JUSTICES' FEES.

For information or complaint on behalf of the Commonwealth fifty cents—Docketing of action on behalf of the Commonwealth twenty-five cents—Warrant mittimus or capias on behalf of the Commonwealth fifty cents—Writing an examination or confession of defendant fifty cents—Hearing in criminal cases fifty cents—Administering oath or affidavit in criminal or civil cases ten cents—Taking recognizance in criminal cases fifty cents—Transcript in criminal case including certificate fifty cents—Entering judgment on conviction for fine fifty cents—Recording conviction twenty-five cents—Warrant to levy fine or forfeiture thirty cents—Bail-piece and return supersedeas thirty cents—Discharge of jailor thirty-five cents—Entering discontinuance in case of an assault and battery fifty cents—Entering complaint of master mistress or an apprentice thirty cents—Notice to master mistress or apprentice twenty-five cents—Hearing parties fifty cents—Holding inquisitions under landlord and tenant act or in case of forcible entry each day each justice two dollars—Process et cetera to sheriff each justice seventy-five cents—Recording proceedings each justice one dollar and fifty cents—Writ of restitution each justice seventy-five cents—Warrant to appraise damages thirty cents—Warrant to sell strays thirty cents—Warrant to appraise swine thirty-five cents—Receiving and entering return of appraisement of swine twenty-five cents—Publishing proceedings of appraisers of swine seventy-five cents—Entering action in civil case twenty-five cents—Summons or subpoena twenty-five cents—Capias in civil case fifty cents—Every additional name after the first all witnesses' names to be in one subpoena unless separate subpoenas be requested by the parties ten cents—Subpoena duces tecum twenty-five cents—Entering return of summons twenty-five cents—Entering capias and bail bond twenty-five cents—Every continuance of a suit twenty cents—Trial and judgement in case fifty cents—Taking bail or plea of freehold twenty-five cents—Entering satisfaction fifteen cents—Entering discontinuance of suit fifteen cents—Entering amicable suit fifty cents—Entering rule to take deposition of witnesses fifteen cents—Rule to take depositions twenty-five cents—Entering return of rule in any case fifteen cents—Interrogatories annexed to rule to take depositions twenty-five cents—Entering rule to refer fifteen cents—Rule of reference twenty five cents—Notice to each referee twenty five cents—Entering report of referees and judgement thereon thirty cents—Written notice in any case twenty-five cents—Execution thirty cents—Entering return of execution fifteen cents—Scire facias in any case thirty-five cents—Opening judgement for a rehearing twenty-five cents—Transcription of judgement and certificate fifty cents—Return of proceedings on certiorari or appeal including recognizances one dollar—Receiving the amount of a judgement and paying the same over if not exceeding ten dollars twenty-five cents—If exceeding ten and not exceeding forty dollars fifty cents—If exceeding forty and not exceeding sixty dollars seventy-five cents—If exceeding sixty and not exceeding one hundred dollars one dollar—And a like amount on each one hundred up to three hundred—Every search service to which no fees are attached twenty cents—Affidavit in case of attachment thirty cents—Entering action in case of attachment twenty-five cents—Attachment in any case thirty-five cents—Recognizance fifty cents—Interrogatories thirty-five cents—Rule on garnishee twenty five cents—Return of rule on garnishee twenty-five cents—Bond in case of attachment fifty cents—Entering return and appointing freeholders twenty-five cents—Advertisement each twenty-five cents—Order to sell goods thirty-five cents—Order for the relief of a pauper each justice fifty cents—Entering transcript of judgement from another justice or alderman fifty cents—Order for the removal of a pauper each justice or alderman one dollar—Order to se ze goods for the maintenance of wife or child fifty cents—Order for premium for wolf fox or other scalps to be paid by the county twenty-five cents—Every acknowledgment or probate of deed or other instrument of writing for first name fifty cents—Every additional name after the first twenty-five cents—Taking and signing acknowledgment of indenture of an apprentice fifty cents—Assignment and making record of indenture fifty cents—Cancelling indenture fifty cents—Comparing and signing tax duplicates each alderman seventy-five cents—Marrying each couple making record thereof and certificates to the parties five dollars—Certificate of approbation of two justices to the binding as apprentice of a person by the directors of the poor each justice thirty-five cents—Certificate to obtain land warrant seventy-five cents—Swearing or affirming county commissioner assessor director of the poor or other township officer or county officer and certificate fifty cents—Administering oaths or affirmations in any case not herein provided for twenty-five cents—Justifying parties on bonds for tavern licences one dollar—Entering complaint in landlord and tenant proceedings act one thousand eight hundred and thirty twenty-five cents—Issuing process in landlord and tenant proceedings act one thousand eight hundred and thirty twenty-five cents—Hearing and determining case in landlord and tenant proceedings act one thousand eight hundred and thirty fifty cents—Record of proceedings in landlord and tenant proceeding act one thousand eight hundred and thirty fifty cents—Writ of possession (and return) in landlord and tenant proceedings act one thousand eight hundred and thirty fifty cents—When more than one magistrate is required in landlord and tenant proceedings the above fees shall be charged by each magistrate—Entering complaint in landlord and tenant proceedings act one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three seventy-five cents—Issuing process in landlord and tenant proceedings act one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three seventy-five cents—Hearing and determining case act one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three one dollar—Record of proceedings act one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three one dollar and fifty cents—Issuing writ of restitution (and return) act one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three one dollar.

The fees for service under the laws of the United States shall be as follows:

For certificate of protection fifty cents—For certificate of lost protection twenty-five cents—Warrant twenty-five cents—Commitment twenty-five cents—Summons for seamen in admiralty case twenty-five cents—Hearing thereon with docket entry fifty cents—For certifiaate to clerk of the district court to issue admiralty process twenty- five cents—For affidavits of claims and copies thereof twenty-five cents—The fees for services not herein specially provided shall be the same as for similar service.

CONSTABLES' FEES.

For executing warrant on behalf of the Commonwealth one dollar—For taking body into custody or conveying to jail on mittimus or warrant one dollar—For arresting a vagrant disorderly person or other offender against the law (without process) and bringing before a justice seventy-five cents—For levying a fine or forfeitu e on a warrant fifty cents—For serving subpoena fifty cents—For taking the body into custody on mittimus where bill is afterwards entered before the prisoner is delivered to the jailor one dollar—For serving summons notices on reference suitor master or mistress or apprentice personally each fifty cents—For serving by leaving a copy fifty cents—For executing attachment personally fifty cents—For arresting on capias one dollar—For taking bail bond on capias or for delivery of goods fifty cents—For notifying plaintiff where defendent has been arrested on capias to be paid by plaintiff twenty-five cents—For executing lanlords warrants fifty cents—For taking inventory of goods (each item) two cents—For levying or distraining goods and selling the same for each dollar not exceeding one hundred dollars three cents and for each dollar above one hundred dollars two cents (and one-half of said commission shall be allowed where the money is paid after levy without sale but no commission shall in any case be taken on more than the real debt and then only for the money actually received by the constable and paid over to the creditor)—For advertising the same one dollar—For copy of vendue paper when demanded each item two cents—For putting up notice of distress at mansion house or at any other place on the premises twenty-five cents—For serving scire facias personally fifty cents—For serving by leaving a copy fifty cents—For executing bail piece one dollar—For traveling expenses on an execution returned nulla bona and non est inventus where the constable has been at the defendant's last residence each mile ten cents—For traveling expenses in all other cases each mile ten cents—For executing order for the removal of a pauper seventy-five cents—For traveling expenses in said removal each mile circular fifteen cents—For serving execution fifty cents—For serving execution on a writ of restitution two dollars—For serving execution on a writ of possession two dollars—For serving summons in landlord and tenant proceedings one dollar—For serving notice in landlord and tenant proceedings fifty cents—For taking inventory or goods on an execution (each item) two cents—For serving search warrant one dollar—For serving capias execution one dollar—Constable and appraisers personally each one dollar on appraisement.

Section 3. That all acts or parts of acts in force at the date of the passage of this act inconsistent with its provisions are hereby repealed.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Fred Sheffner of Shaler twp., Allegheny county, near Bennett Station on the West Penn P. P. shot his wife last Thursday, and then tried to poison himself.

Blanch Stowers fell from a raft into the riyer at Springdale, Allegheny county last Thursday. Her brother tried to save her, and both were drowned.

A drunken mob of men and women landed from a steamboat at Economy last Saturday, and took possession of the town; but were driven back to their boat by men called in from the fields.

An amusing story is told of an aged gentleman of rather peculiar actions who was some time ago elected constable of a certain ward in Titusville. During his first visit to the county seat, after his introduction into office, the judge took occasion to impress upon the minds of the different constables of the county who were present, the importance of living strictly up to the law in the discharge of the various duties connected with the high and important offices, especially so in relation to making semi-occasional visits to places in their baliwicks where liquors were sold, in order to see that the stringent liquor laws were strictly enforced. A few days after he returned home the constable in question realizing the great importance of his position, started out to inspect the saloons in his precinct. About the first move he made was to enter a hotel, call the proprietor aside and say to him in the strictest confidende: "John, as high constable of this ward, in the fulfilment of my duties as that dignitary, and as per instructions from his honor, the judge, I am coming around here in about half an hour to see that everything is all right when I come as this is a matter of great importance and the law must be lived up to under my direction."

A small black bug never before seen by the farmers is said to be destroying the corn crop in southern Chester county and in Cecil county, Md. The bug eats the stalk clean down to the roots.

Owen Maloney fell from the top of one of the Allegheny electric light towers last Tuesday and was instantly killed.

Wilson Robinson, a farmer of Blair county had a terrible experience with a vicious horse at his farm on Monday. He was driving the animal in company with several more into the barn. He struck it with a whip, and the fierce brute at once attacked him, kicking him with both feet. He was hurled several feet, and as he arose was attacked again, receiving a kick that fractured his jaw. The animal seemed content after this, and Mr. Robinson staggered toward his house. He had nearly reached it when the horse rushed at him again and kicked him through the kitchen door, fracturing his skull. He will probably die as a result. The horse was shot.

An enterprising swindler has been working some of our neighboring towns very successfully. He represents himself as the agent for a well known sewing machine company sent to the town by the company in question to put all the machines of that peculiar make in order free of cost. None have refused, and all the machines have received a thorough overhauling, for which no charge has been exacted. By a singular coincidence, however, every machine examined is found to have an unexpected worn or broken part, and the charge for replacing this varies from $1 to $10, which the victim generally pays without a murmur.

Findlay, O., is a sad and desolate example of a town whose boom has collapsed. The town grew with astonishing rapidity when gas was struck. Then the gas played out and the haughty town began the toboggan act. There are now 600 vacant houses in the place. To add to the gloom the big glass manufactories that located there have agreed to move their plants, not later than July 1st, some removing to Pennsylvania and the others to towns in the Indiana gas fields. This exodus will take about 4,000 people from the place.

This has been a backward season for the swindlers who work the country districts. However, industry continues to reap its modest rewards. A lightning-rod artist recently did missionary work near Greenville and swindled Aaron Wasser out of $104 and Adam Hoffacker out of $125.

THE Republicans of Allegheny county held their several delegate conventions Monday and placed in nomination the following named candidates: Judges of the court of common pleas No. 2, Hon. Thos. Ewing and Hon. J. W. F. White; controller, James A Grier; county commissioners, J. G. Weir and R. E. Mercer; recorder, Geo. Von Bonnhorst; treasurer, W. S. Brown; clerk of courts, Geo. W. Miller, sheriff, James F. Richards; register, S. P. Conner; assistant district attorney, John C. Haymaker.

AN item in a Chicago paper shows in a striking manner what an undertaking it would be to "do" the World's Fair in detail. There are about 7,000 pictures in the art gallery, and if the visitor gave them all one minute apiece, on the average, and spent ten hours a day at sight seeing, he would require nearly twelve days to see this department of the Exposition alone.

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THE newspaper press is a mighty institution. It makes and unmakes politicians and statesmen. It sometimes bestows reputation upon those who deserve it not and takes away from the deserving even that which he hath. The average county constituency imagines its members of Assembly do not amount to anything because they are seldom noticed by the press, and conceive the notion that the city members are great men because they receive mention. It comes about in this way; Only the leading papers have correspondents at Harrisburg. These correspondents naturally pay more attention to the members from their own city than to country members, because they are their home men. The city papers circulate in the country, and the country people, seeing the names of the city members used often in bold headlines, conclude that they are the mighty men of Judea.

Another thing: City members know that if they serve their constituents faithfully and make a creditable showing they will be returned as often as they will serve. They thus become more and more competent each successive term. But the country member as a rule feels that, no matter what he does, he cannot be re-elected without a hard fight, and perhaps not at all. He realizes that his constituents will not look at the matter in a business sense, but will regard the office as a charity to be passed around, and say it is not his turn next time.

Thus the budding genius of the country member is nipped by the frosts of ingratitude before it gets time to blossom and bear fruit.—*Punxsutawney Spirit.*

DEATHS.

RUMBAUGH—At his home in Washington twp., June 3d, 1893, William Rumbaugh, aged 82 years.

DODDS—At Belleview, Allegheny county, June 6, 93, Mollie, daughter of Ebenezer Dodds of Franklin twp.

DUNCAN—In Middlesex twp. on Friday, April 28th, 1893, Miss Jennie L. Duncan, in the 18th year of her age.

We were loth to give thee up
But God's will must be done;
And we can but pray to meet thee
When our thread of life is run.

James Heber Dorman
of Shy Beaver, Pa.

Cured of Scrofula

The People will have Hood's

Mr. Dorman's Experience

"My boy, now 9 years old, had Scrofula in one eye from the time he was a baby; discharging all the time. Of late we have been giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has done all that medicine can do. The Scrofula has disappeared, and his eye is healed up and well."

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fully believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the market. I keep a general store, and it is not a trick to sell Hood's Sarsaparilla for the people will have it. I sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than all other medicines together and the store would not be complete without it. My wife has also been entirely cured of Scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am heartily thankful for what it has done for us." JOHN DORMAN, Shy Beaver, Pa.

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

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

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

A. M. CHRISTLEY,
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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 No. 1.

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

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

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Sale of 6000 Acres of Coal Lands

COMMON PLEAS COURT,
ARMSTRONG COUNTY, PA.

LUDWIG DREIER, TRUSTEE
vs
THE BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY AND OTHERS.

IN FORECLOSURE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE
No. 275, JUNE TERM, 1890,
IN EQUITY.

Pursuant to an Order of Sale.

entered in this case on the 3rd day of June, 1893, by Samuel S. Mehard, Presiding Judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, Pennsylvania, specially sitting in the above named case, the undersigned Trustees will sell at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the Borough of Kittanning, Pa., at 12:00 o'clock, on

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1893,

all and singular the lands, real estate, in fee simple and property of said Brady's Bend Iron Company, and all the mineral lands belonging to the said Company in fee simple by leasehold or license or in any other way or manner, situate and being in the Counties of Armstrong, Butler and Clarion, Penn'a, belonging to said Brady's Bend Iron Company, in said counties aforesaid, as found by the decree in in this case to be covered and included in the first mortgage foreclosed in this proceeding, and as found by the decree of sale in this action, except as herein excepted, including the aforesaid lands, in fee simple, mining rights and property in said counties, be the same more or less, and all mineral and mining rights or interests in other lands owned by said Brady's Bend Iron Co., all the works of said Co. on said land, all oils, wells, all mines of coal and ores, all limestone, and other quarry, all fire-clay, fire-stone and other cuttings, all coke-yards, stock-yards and other yards, all blast and other furnaces, all rolling and other mills, and foundries, pattern shops, machine shops, blacksmith shops and carpenter shops, all granories, barns, magazines, offices, stores, warehouses, hotels and dwelling houses, and all the railroads of the said Co., all tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, all depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses and other buildings on said lands, and also all franchises connected with or relating to the said lands and works or to the use, construction, maintenance or operation thereof, held by said Company, and also all corporate and other franchises which are now possessed or exercised by the said Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and the reversions, remainder and remainders, income, revenues, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title and interests, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said Brady's Bend Iron Co., and every part and parcel thereof, and including the following described lands and property in fee simple in said County of Armstrong, State of Pennsylvania.

LOT No. 1.

435 acres and 1 perch and allowance in Brady's Bend twp., as conveyed by William B. Ogden to the Brady's Bend Iron Co. by deed dated the 29th of September, 1862, and recorded in Armstrong Co. Deed Book Vol. 27, at page 530.

LOT No. 2.

67 acres in Brady's Bend twp., conveyed by William B. Ogden in the aforesaid deed to the Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described in a deed of Lefevre to the Great Western Iron Co., recorded in Armstrong Co., Vol. 21, p. 364.

LOT No. 3.

54 acres and 81 perches and allowance in Brady's Bend twp., conveyed by said Ogden to Brady's Bend Iron Co., in the aforesaid deed and described in deed of Lefevre to Great Western Iron Co., recorded in Armstrong County, Vol. 23, page 364.

LOT No. 4.

45 acres and 111 perches and allowance in Brady's Bend twp., conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to Brady's Bend Iron Co., and described in the deed of P. Raymond to the Great Western Iron Co., recorded in Armstrong Co., Vol. 11, page 431.

LOT No. 5.

13 acres and 50 perches and allowance in said Brady's Bend twp., conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to Brady's Bend Iron Co., and described in the deed of Holder to Fray, recorded in Armstrong Co., Vol. 13, page 552.

LOT No. 6

16 acres and 151 perches and allowance in said Brady's Bend twp., conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to Brady's Bend Iron Co., Sept. 29th, 1862, recorded in Armstrong Co., Vol. 27, page 530.

LOT No. 7

99 acres in said Brady's Bend twp., conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to the Brady's Bend Iron Co., recorded in said Armstrong Co., Vol. 27, page 580.

LOT No. 8

169 acres and allowance in said Brady's Bend twp., conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to the Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described as part of tract No. 1 from Farley to Ogden in the deed of P. Raymond to the Great Western Iron Co.

LOT No. 9

28 acres and allowance is said Brady's Bend twp., conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to Brady's Bend Iron Co., and described and bounded in said deed of P. Raymond to the Great Western Iron Co.

LOT NO. 11.

144 acres and 31 perches and allowance in said Brady's Bend township, conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to the Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described in said deed of P. Raymond to the Great Western Iron Co.

LOT NO. 12.

163 acres and 134 perches and allowance and including the right to mine and remove coal and ore in 50 additional acres in said Brady's Bend township, and conveyed by said Ogden to said Brady's Bend Iron Co., and described in said deed of P. Raymond to the Great Western Iron Co., the said 50 acres is a part of the said tract containing 213 acres and 134 perches and allowance, off the south end of said tract for mining rights.

LOT NO. 13.

160 acres and allowance in Brady's Bend twp. conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described in said deed of P. Raymond to the Great Western Iron Company.

LOT No. 14.

40 acres and 118 perches and allowance conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described in the deed of Sowers to Farley et al trustees, recorded in Armstrong Co. Vol. 15, page 547.

LOT No. 16

163 acres and 80 perches and allowance in Armstrong Co. conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described in a deed of Thomas Armstrong to Farley et al trustees, recorded in said county, Vol 14, page 437.

LOT No. 17

204 acres and 91 perches and allowance in said Armstrong Co., conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to the Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described in deed of Campbell's executors to Farley et al Trustees, recorded in Armstrong Co. Vol. 14, page 493.

LOT No. 18

185 acres and 149 perches and allowance conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to the Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described in the aforesaid deed of Campbells executors to Farell et al.

LOT No. 19

27 acres and allowance in Armstrong Co. conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to the Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described in deed of James Armstrong to Farley et al trustees, recorded in said county, Vol. 15, page 75.

LOT No. 20

256 acres and 19 perches and allowance in said county, conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to the Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described in said deed of Campbell's executors to said Farley.

LOT No. 21

44 acres and allowance in said Armstrong county, conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to the Brady's Bend Iron Co. in the deed of F. W. Redmond to Farley et al trustees, recorded in said county, Vol. 13, page 423.

LOT No. 22

225 acres and allowance in said Brady's Bend township conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to the Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described in deed of H. Seybert to P. Raymond, recorded in said county Vol 11, page 431 and in deed of H. Seybert to I. C. Fray, recorded in Armstrong Co. Vol. 13, page 517.

LOT No. 23

405 acres and 112 perches and allowance conveyed by said Ogden in the aforesaid deed to the Brady's Bend Iron Co., bounded and described in a deed of J. Milliron to Farley et al trustees, recorded in Armstrong Co. Vol. 14, page 429.

LOT No. 24

46 acres and 88 perches and allowance