THE CITIZEN.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1893.

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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

THE only public institution for the care of feeble minded children in this State, at present, is the one at Media, near Philadelphia.

The late Legislature appropriated $500-000, for the building of another, to be located in the western part of the State, and to have at least five hundred acres of land and the necessary railroad facilities. The term "Western Pennsylvania" in common parlance includes the majority of the northern counties of the state, or forty-three counties in all. The centre of population of this vast district probably lies to the north and east of Pittsburg, and as Butler can present as many natural advantages as any other town, better railroad facilities than the majority, and has no hospital of any kind within its limits, the efforts now being made by some of our citizens to secure its location here should be seconded by all, and should receive the favorable consideration of the Commission.

THE remarkable 1000-mile race from Chadron, Neb. to Chicago was won by Berry on his pony called Poison. Berry rode into "Buffalo Bills" show in Chicago at 9:25 a.m. Tuesday, having rode the 1,049 miles in 13 days and 16 hours.

GOV. PATTISON vetoed the Marshall bill repealing the act to permit the consolidation of pipe lines.

The governor also vetoed "an act to enable city, county, township, ward, school and borough tax collectors to collect taxes, for the payment of which they have become personally liable without having collected the same but by expiration of the authority of their respective warrants, and to extend the time for the collection of the same for a period of one year from the passage of this act." He says:

"The effect of this bill is to enable slothful and neglizent tax collectors who have failed to collect taxes within the period of their authority to extend the lawful time for the collection of the same for the period of one year from the passage of this act, and, as it would happen in some cases several years beyond the time when their authority expired under previous laws. The laws in operation when allout standing tax duplicates were put in the hands of the various tax collectors were liberal in the time within which they authorized the collection of these taxes by summary process.

"Tax collectors accepted their trusts with a full knowledge of their responsibility and they, and they alone, are at fault if persons liable for taxes have escaped their payment. The law looks with disfavor upon negligence and laches in public officials and legislation intended to put a premium on such negligence would be calculated to demoralize the public service. Moreover, it would impose new liabilities on persons who, for years, have been exempt from them. Such legislation is both pernicious and offensive to a proper sense of justice."

ON Monday last Gov. Altgeld of Illinois pardoned Schwab, Fielden and Neebe the three convicted anarchists who were reprieved from the gallows, giving as his principal reason that Judge Gary showed prejudice in trying the case. But if that that was the case the men who were hung were murdered; and the case was fully reviewed in the Supreme Court.

SPEAKING on the causes of the financial stringency Mayor Brock of the bureau of statistics says:—

"For one or two years there have been serious financial troubles in all the countries of the globe except in North America. In the Argentine Republic and Australi. there have been great failures and bankruptcy and in all the colonies of Great Britain there is stagnation in trade. Consequently there has been a very remarkable falling off in the export trade of Great Britain to these and other countries. This decrease in the export trade of Great Britain was in 1892, $180,000,000 more than in 1890. This does not include the average annual increase in her export trade, which has been about $75,000,000. This unprecedented decrease in exports, mostly manufactured, was left at home in the hands of the manufacturers.

They were in great financial distress, as they had their obligations to meet and they were compelled to secure a market for these products. There was but one market left to them, which was the United States, as we were the only prosperous people on the globe. Stagnation in business and financial troubles existed nearly everywhere else. These goods have been thrust upon the American market at small margins, or none at all, in order to realize upon them. Consequently, within the past five months the imports have exceeded the exports about $96,000,000, and these balances have had to be met, together with other balances of interest, etc., by gold and by our exports. This, it occured to me, is the common-sense explanation of the exports of gold."

THUS far, Michigan is the only State to prescribe the Keeley or "jag" cure for persons arrested for inebriety. The last Legislature enacted a law to the effect that a drunkard may have his choice between suffering the ordinary penalty of the law or taking a course of treatment at a cure institution. The experiment has not been in operation long enough to afford data as to practical results.

IN the last House of Representatives the Democrats had about 150 majority. They could easily have passed a bill for the repeal of the Sherman law. They did not do so; but the record shows that on March 24, 1892, 130 out of 211 Democratic Representatives voted for the Bland Free Silver Coinage Bill; and that, on July 13, 117 out of 211 Democratic Representatives voted for the Stewart Free Silver Coinage Bill. On July 1, 30 out of 40 Democratic Senators had put themselves on record as favoring the Stewart bill. This effectually disposes of the silly pretense of certain Democratic organs that the Democratic party is anxious to repeal the Sherman act because of its silver purchase features. If the Democracy has its way, the Country will either have free silver coinage or it will have wild cat currency, which is even worse. This fact, taken in conjunction with the demand for the abolition of protection contained in the Chicago platform, is ample to account for present conditions. —*Ex*

WILLIAMSTOWN in Kansas, and Polk, Nodaway and Atchison counties in Missouri, were visited by terrible cyclones last Thursday, and many people were killed.

Great Naval Disaster.

The harbor of Tripoli, on the coast of the Mediterranean was the scene of a terrible affair on Friday afternoon of last week.

While the English Mediterranean squadron were maneuvering, one armored vessel, the Camperdown, rammed another, the Victoria; and the tremendous mass of iron went to the bottom of the harbor with four hundred men.

The crew of the Victoria tried to stop the leak made by the ram of the Camperdown, and also to close her bulkheads, but while at their work the top-heavy vessel turned over and they were caught in a trap from which there was no escape.

A model of the great vessel now at the World's Fair has attracted the attention of thousands since the disaster.

Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, of the Trafalgar, the flagship of the Rear Admiral in the Mediterranean, telegraphed to the Admiralty from Tripoli, Syria, as follows:

I regret to report that while maneuvering off Tripoli this afternoon the Victoria and Camperdown collided. The Victoria sank in fifteen minutes in eighteen fathoms of water. She lies bottom uppermost. The Camperdown's ram struck forward of the turret on the starboard side. Twenty-one officers were drowned. Two hundred and fifty-five men were saved. The injury to the Camperdown has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is serious and will necessitate her going on dock for repairs. I propose to send the survivors to Malta.

The Victoria was a twin screw battleship of about 10,470 tons and 14,000 horse-power, mounting 15 guns. She had on board 611 officers and men and 107 marines.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

There was a smashing of wood and iron plates, and the ram and eight feet of the bow of the Camperdown crashed twenty feet into the bowels of the Victoria. The Camperdown was halted by the heavy armor of the Victoria, and as her screws were reversed she at once began to back away.

As all the other vessels were moving to get into double line behind the two leaders, they were bearing down upon the entangled ships, and a catastrophe involving all the ironclads was imminent. Only the coolness and prompt action of the other commanders prevented a general disaster.

The Victoria's bow was now pointed full toward the shore. It seems that Admiral Tyron did not realize the extent of the damage to the Victoria. As no accident of exactly this kind has happened before he could not know what the effect of the hole in the compartment was to be.

He no doubt thought that as only one compartment was damaged the others would keep his ship afloat, so when the Camperdown and the other ships signaled offers of boats he replied that he did not need them.

The Victoria began to forge straight for the shore under full steam. It is one of the rules of the British navy that if a ship is in danger of sinking and shore is not far away she must be got into shallow water, so that if she goes down she may be raised again. so Admiral Tyron was making for the shore and was widening the distance between the Victoria and other ships.

When the Camperdown's ram struck the Victoria, Admiral Tyron, the navigating officer, two signal officers, and the men at the wheel were all upon the bridge, either in full view or in the chart-house. Most of the crew was on the forward deck, lounging about, trying to keep cool under the blazing sun of the clear calm day. With the crash they rushed into the battery and as far aft as possible, but when the two vessels separated all returned to their places.

Discipline was perfect. The admiral and officers remained steadfast upon the bridge, setting an example. So good was the discipline that within five minutes after the blow a diving suit had been brought on deck and a diver was getting into it to obey the order to go below and find out the extent of the damage.

The untangling and getting under full headway had taken some little time. About ten minutes after the blow the Victoria, having got something like two miles nearer shore from the scene of the collision all at once leaned away over to starboard and with a great roll and plunge buried her bow beneath the calm surface of the sea. It was almost instantaneous.

There was only a chance for a few wild cries and the Victoria was almost half submerged bow foremost, with her swiftly revolving screws whirling clear of the water and high in the air.

Those on deck were plunged immediately into the water.

The men forward and below had no time to rush to the deck, but found themselves groping for doors of rooms filled with water and compressed air. There was a little more time for those in the officer's quarters. They heard the shouts and warning cries and rushed to the almost perpendicular deck.

The huge hull was drawing in the water as it went down and several hundred men suddenly hurled into the water, fully dressed, had to battle against the increasing suction. A moment more and a new peril, more horrible, descended upon them. The great engine deep in the heart of the hull and inclosed in water-tight compartments was still throbbing at full speed and the great steel flanges of the twin screws were whirling around up in the air. As the vessel sank these screws came nearer to the water and descended into the midst of struggling human beings.

The vessel sank slowly and when the screws were low enough to begin to whirl in the water again the suction had increased until there was a deepening vortex like a maelstrom.

At the bottom of this maelstrom the screws were revolving like circular knives. The poor creatures battled in vain against the suction. They were drawn down and thrown against the swift blades.

Then came a scene which made the officers on the decks of the warships of the fleet turn away, sick with horror. Screams and shrieks arose, and in the white foam appeared reddened arms and legs and wrenched and torn bodies. Headless trunks were tossed out of the vortex to linger a moment on the surface and sink out of sight. All within reach of that vortex lost their presence of mind. Men who knew how to swim ceased swimming and fought with the waters. Men clutched each other in frenzy and struck each other off. The deep cone of whirling waters with the swift knives chopping human bodies at the bottom of it, was a horror to daunt the bravest.

One man who escaped says that he saw in this great vortex at least fifty of his fellows fighting with each other and with inevitable death. In a moment or so the knives disappeared and the vortex began to close up.

The ship was beneath the surface just as the whirl was shallowed almost to the surface. Then there were a muffled sound of thunder, the waters were tossed up and a steam burst upon them.

Again the shrieks and screams burst from the swimmers. The boilers had exploded, the sea had rushed into the furnaces and the swimmers were beating waves of scalding water.

Thus in less than ten minutes death in three awful forms attacked the officers and crews of the Victoria—death by drowning, death by the knife-like screws and death by scalding water.

With the first underplunge of the Victoria all the boats were called away from all the other ships and came straining over the calm sea to save the stragglers.

These boats were soon picking up those fortunate ones who had got out of the reach of the terrible vortex. So long as the vortex was there the boats dared not venture near, but they did lift from the scalding water several wretched sailors who were horribly burned. It is thought that more than half of those drowned got out of the ship, but were caught in the vortex or scalded to death by the boiling water.

Admiral Tyron stuck on the bridge and refused to leave it. Just before the Victoria made her underplunge he saw what was about to happen and issued an order for each man to save himself, but the order never got beyond the bridge, for ruin descended straightway.

The diver whom he had ordered below to look into the damage was still on deck and dressed for his descent except his helmet. He would have been dragged to the bottom by his heavy lead soles had it not been for a seaman who stopped to cut him loose from his heavy clothes. The diver was saved, but the man who cut him free was drowned.

There were many acts of heroism, self-forgetfulness and daring. The peril of those in the water was increased by the fact that the sea thereabouts is infested with sharks.

It is the duty of the marines when a collision occurs to immediately go below and close all the water tight compartments. When the Camperdown struck the Victoria the Victoria's marines went below for their duty, and as a result out of 120 marines on the Victoria 99 were lost.

GEORGIA has Hoke Smith and 30,000 acres of watermelons. What more can a proud and prosperous public desire?

FEW sharper pangs are known to man than those experienced by the office hunter, when he sees the other fellow walking off with the pie.

World's Fair Notes.

[Extracts from a letter from Chicago]

Many people, it seems to me, make a mistake in attempting to see the Fair in a hurry. The exhibits are, fortunately, so arranged as to enable the visitor to select what is of most interest to him. The machinist will of course want to give special attention to Machinery Hall, the farmer to the Agricultural building, ladies to the Woman's building, and lovers of the beautiful to the Art Palace, while every one will find much that is worth seeing in the Liberal Arts building and so on. But I notice that a large number of people try to get over as much ground as possible the first day or two of their stay, and the result is that they are completely tired out, and believing that they have seen the most interesting things in each building, become listless, and either continue to wander about in an aimless manner or devote much of their time and money to the attractions along the Midway Plaisance or within the city proper. It strikes me that this class of persons get the least possible benefit from the Fair and are likely to be the ones who will return home and say, "Oh, yes; the Fair is very nice, but so tiresome." A better plan is to devote an entire day, or at least half a day, to some one building in which the exhibits are most interesting to you. This way will prevent your being so wearied, and you will gain some knowledge that will stay with you "after the fair is over.."

The attendance at the Fair thus far has not been large. The reason for this is not hard to find. Visitors to the Fair thus far have been largely people who live in Chicago and the neighboring towns. The railroads have made no inducements in the way of material reductions in fares until within the past week, and people in moderate circumstances living at some distance from Chicago have been unable to come.

I am somewhat disappointed at the tardiness of the railway companies in coming to the rescue of the Fair. I use the word "rescue" advisedly, for unless some plan were devised whereby large crowds of people would be induced to come, the financial failure of the Columbian Exposition would be simply stupendous. The railroad companies have all made provision for an extensive traffic this season, and have expended enormous sums in increasing their carrying capacities. To recoup themselves they must induce people to travel, and there is but one thing that will do that, namely—cheap fares. Several eastern roads have announced, however, that fares will be reduced before the end of the present month, and that the ball will be set rolling at the rate of one fare for the round trip. After that the deluge.

The most striking feature of the Fair that I have noticed on my present visit is the illumination of the buildings that surround the Grand Court. It was my good fortune to be at the grounds during the pyrotechnic display in honor of the Princess Eulalia. While the fireworks were nothing extraordinary, the picture presented to my view as I stood at the foot of the Grand Court, looking Westward, was quite a scene from fairyland. Thousands upon thousands of mellow lights bordered the enormous structures on either side and covered the dome of the Administration building, while the gondolas glided silently about in the Grand Basin to the music of the playing fountains and the big brass bands. I doubt if a more beautiful sight could be conceived than the Grand Court on illumination night.

I shall not endeavor to describe the Fair in this article. I am sure everyone will come who can, and a day of seeing is worth a thousand pages of description. But it might not be out of place to offer a few suggestions to those who have not already visited Chicago.

Don't bring a trunk, if you can possibly get along without it. Put what baggage you need in a grip sack and carry it in your hand. Then you will know where it is.

Give a wide berth to smooth-tongued strangers who offer assistance or advice. If you want information seek it from a policeman or at the hotel office.

Don't be surprised if you have to put up with inconveniences and annoyances both without and within the Fair grounds. With the enormous crowds that will visit Chicago this season it will be simply impossible to steer clear of unpleasant experiences. Remember the sign in the concert hall way out West, "Don't shoot the organist; he is doing the best he can."

A word as to the restaurants within the grounds. Much complaint has been made and justly, against the extortionate prices charged for meals at these places. When a man of ordinary means picks up the bill of fare and reads, "Consomme, 70 cents," he is likely to percipitately flee before investigating what the solids cost. How ever there are places where substantial luncheons can be had inside the Fair at reasonable prices, and without any desire to advertise any of these, let me mention those located at convenient intervals along the outer aisles in the Liberal Arts building where sandwiches, pie, doughnuts, coffee, etc., are served at ten cents for each article.

To such as can make it convenient to come to the Fair this month let me say that you could not choose a more favorable time. The weather is fine, the city is not crowded, hotel accommodations are reasonable, and the Fair itself is "a joy forever."

There are three illuminations each week, namely, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. On the alternate nights you can, if you choose, visit the theatres, all of which offer special attractions.

Altogether, I do not know of so inviting a town as Chicago. The inhabitants hold out their hands in welcome, and they may make you hold up your hands when you get here. Still, come to the Fair.

A GREAT deal of sympathy is expressed for Jacob Kromer, the young man of Scottdale, who was arrested and charged with burglary and murder along with Ryan, Spaythe and Wyckoff, but whose innocence is now fully established by Spaythe's confession. It is not at all likely that Kromer could have been convicted even if Spaythe had not confessed, as it would have been proven by numerous witnesses that he was at home on the night the murder was committed. It will be a lesson, however, that we hope the young man will profit by and that is, not to cultivate the acquaintance of strangers of wayward habits. A man is generally judged by the company he keeps, and the truth of this is proven in this instance, where an innocent man was arrested charged with the highest crime known to our courts on account of being acquainted and associating with the real culprits previous to its occurrence. As it is we are glad of Kromer's acquittal and hope that he and his estimable young wife may live a life free from like occurrences in the future.—Kittanning *Press*.

Flick Flickerings.

David Campbell, of Penn twp., was the guest of Robert Jack Saturday of last week.

Ed Westerman spent last Saturday with Albert Hay, the prominent merchant of Clinton twp.

David Lefever is able to be around again.

The creamery or milk house of George Grieshober broke down on last Thursday night and destroyed considerable milk and butter.

S. C. Trimble reports having corn three feet tall. That is hard to beat in this county at this season of the year.

Jas. Anderson has been away two weeks in West Deer twp., Allegheny Co., building a butcher shop for R. H. Donaldson.

Johnston Burns and wife were the guests of Robert Anderson on last Sunday.

Robert Jack, of Clinton twp., was the guest of John Burton on last Sunday.

Our merchant J. W. Gillespie has a public sale on Saturday the 1st of July.

Martin Monks purchased a thoroughbred Alderny cow a few days ago.

Last Sunday was children's day at the M. E. Church of this place.

Wm. Sefton, Sr., boasts of having sold the biggest calf of its age that has been sold in this vacinity. It weighed 170 pounds and was only three weeks old.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allison and her daughter-in-law, of Aspinwall, were the guests of Mrs. Ben. Burton on Wednesday of last week.

Wm. Trimble, of Allegheny City, spent a few days at his fathers place last week.

VITA.

HOW not to grant pensions is the chief study of the heads of the pension bureau.

THE Pension smashers are cackling loud and long over the discovery of two "fraudulent" pensions, one drawing $12, and the other $4, per month.

The Wyckoff Trial.

On Thursday of last week the sensational features of the day before, when Spaythe made his confession were surpassed by the confessions of both Rhine and Spaythe. Both prisoners went on the stand and made full confessions, and Rhine's story was as follows:

"I am 20 years old; my home is in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and I've known Wyckoff a year.

Wyckoff, who had been a harmless looking object of shamed despair, braced up when Rhine began, and his manifest anger and resentiment seemed to inspire him with a notion that life was worth living for the sake of heartily hating the witness, if for nothing else. Rhine exchanged a look or two with the malevolent looking doctor and continued:

"When I met Wyckoff at Mike Frey's saloon in Pittsburg he proposed that we rob the bank at Leechburg, and asked me to come up and look the place over. Gallagher was at the conference. We planned to 'hold up' Hill and make him open the safe at the muzzle of our revolvers. Wyckoff said to us: 'Put your gun to his head and he'll fall into your arms.' After the poker game at Wyckoff's he and I walked up the street and split the money we'd won from the barber, Kerr. Wyckoff met us in Pittsburp on the morning of February 21. The night of the job, when we started for the bank, Wyckoff particularly asked us if we were all armed. Sullivan was too drunk to do anything on such a job and we left him at Wyckoff's house."

After detailing their movements until the alarm was raised at the bank, Rhine went on: "Before I started I heard the shooting and saw Shaffer fall against the constable, Coller. I can't swear positively as to who shot Shaffer, but it was not Spaythe nor myself. What shooting was done on our side was done by Gallagher. I jumped into a hallway, raced to the street and got a clean start on the road. I ran about ten miles down a towpath and up along a railroad. Yes, this is my hat; the one I wore. I threw the revolver away while traversing the towpath."

Spaythe's evidence was about the same as the day before.

Wyckoff's father, an aged physician of Buffalo, N. Y., testified to the educating his son for a physician, and his wife testified to their marriage at Meadville, and to his being at home the evening of the burglary and murder.

Some other witnesses were examined and the defense closed; after which Spaythe was sentenced for seven years on his conviction for second degree murder; and Rhine for three years for burglary, which with his other sentence makes fifteen years for him.

Friday the case was argued and at 6 o'clock the jury returned.

During the day Wyckoff sent for one of the reporters in town and made a confession as follows:

"I am a dipsomaniac. Calm yourself my dear: I want to tell this man my story. They never would get it out of me in court, but the world shall know it through the *Times*. I had been drinking heavily, and had lost much money at cards. This thing came into my mind, and what Spaythe told on the stand about the plans to execute it was true, except that Spaythe is the man who killed Shaffer. He has boasted of this in jail to me. He said after he jumped over the fence he rested the revolver on top of a board, took deliberate aim, and fired. Shaffer dropped and he ran. His own words are: "I brought the —— —— down and they don't know who did it."

Sullivan and O'Keefe, who was called Gallagher, stayed at my house after the murder, and without the knowledge of my wife, for if she had suspected what was going on she would have saved me from this disgrace, for she is as good a woman as man was ever blessed with."

He also told of a plot to escape.

The jury was out for sixteen hours and came in with a second degree verdict.

On Monday, Judge Rayburn sentenced Wyckoff to twelve years in the penitentiary on his conviction for murder and burglary and four years in the workhouse for keeping a gambling house.

When Wyckoff was brought in for sentence, C. A. Sullivan, Esq., formerly of Butler, made an eloquent plea for mercy and when Judge Rayburn asked Dr Wyckoff what he had to say why sentence should not be imposed on him, and he said:

I have nothing to say, I only want to say that Spaythe and Rhine did not tell the truth. I am not guilty of perjury and I would have taken the stand and denied half of what they said only my attorneys told me that I would be looked upon as a perjurer.

Judge Rayburn said:

Your counsel, Mr. Sullivan, has made a most eloquent appeal for mercy, and your wife asks it too. It must not be forgotten that mercy is one of the attributes of justice. You lived in Leechburg and plotted against your neighbors. That conspiracy you entered led to the death of William Shaffer. Your wife pleads for mercy, but Shaffer's widow and her three fatherless children plead for justice.

An Important Law.

The following is a synopsis of the recent act of the Legislature that is exciting so much interest among our citizens at present.

It is entitled, "An act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State institution for the feeble minded, to be called the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Feeble Minded, and making an appropriation therefore."

1st. The Governor shall appoint five commissioners to select a site. This he has done.

2d. This site is to be a tract of land containing not less than 500 nor more than 1000 acres, so located as to be accessible by railroad facilities to the counties of Western Pennsylvania.

3d. The site selected shall be good arable land, well adapted to the preservation of the health and the occupation and maintenance of the inmates, with adequate supply of good water and natural facilities for drainage from the buildings, etc.

4th. The plan of said buildings shall be prepared by said Commissioners and approved by the State Board of Public Charities.

5th. The total cost of said buildings and grounds shall not exceed the sum of $500,-000, $250,000 of which is specifically appropriated for the purchase of the land and the erection of buildings, to be paid by the Commissioners from the State treasury, etc.

6th. The buildings shall be in two groups, one for the educational and one for the asylum department, with school houses, a gymnasium, drill hall, work shops and hospital—these buildings to be on a scale to accommodate not less than 200 inmates or patients, and to be erected within three years from the passage of the act. (Approved June 3, 1893.

7th. There shall be received into the institution feeble minded children under the age of 20 years. But adults who may be determined as feeble minded may be admitted under certain conditions.

Skillful physicians, matrons, teachers, assistants and attendants are to be appointed. County Commissioners and overseers of the poor have certain duties to perform when applications for admissions are made to them.

The law is a very extensive and important one. And now the interesting question is, can we secure the location of that institution in this county? It is worthy of our best efforts to try. No finer locations can be found than on the high grounds surrounding Butler. The committee appointed by our citizens will make known these locations to the Commissioners when they visit this place, which may be any day after the 15th of July.

Fairview Items.

John Stoten's son, who was so seriously burned last Decoration Day and who suffered so intensely, is dead, and was buried last Friday.

Melle Fitzgerald came home last Wednesday evening, looking well. He has a vacation of two weeks which he intends spending with his people here.

Mary Maxwell who follows teaching school came home from Mansfield where she has been engaged in her professional labors.

John B. Maize our famous veterinarian has made quite an improvement on his property.

DENT.

Jos. Hemmerich.

A Veteran

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, 629 E. 146th St., N. Y. City, in 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, was stricken with **Typhoid Fever,** and after a long struggle in hospitals, was discharged as incurable with **Consumption.** He has lately taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, is in good health, and cordially recommends **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** as a general blood purifier and **tonic medicine,** especially to his comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

For the Hospital.

The committees appointed by the Improvement Association, Citizens Committee and Ladies' Aid Society, met in Duffy's Hall last Monday for the purpose of considering what steps are necessary to secure the location of the Hospital for the Feeble Minded children of Western Pennsylvania, and for which the State has appropiated half a million dollars, in or near Butler.

Col. Sullivan presided, and A. E. Reiber and Frank Kohler were secretaries. Remarks were made by Col. Sullivan, J. H. Negley, Prof. Mackey, L. McQuistion and others.

Mr. Brandon moved that three committees be appointed, one to secure a site or location for the institution, a reception committee and a finance committee to be composed of three persons on each. The chairman of each committee and the officers of the joint committee to compose the executive board of managers. This motion was put and carried.

On motion of Mr. McQuistion, Theo. Vogeley, A. E. Reiber and Geo. Stamm were nominated with power to obtain drafts and secure sites or locations with a body of no less than 500 acres of land. On motion of Mr. Brandon, Messrs. Sullivan, McQuistion and Negley were nominated and elected to be the reception committee.

On motion of John H. Negley, Messrs. Purvis, Brandon and Mechling were appointed on the finance committee. Mrs. T. C. Campbell and Mrs. Templeton, who were appointed on a committee of the Butler Children's Aid Society to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Children's Aid Society of Pittsburg reported that the ladies of the Pittsburg society were favorable to locating the hospital or school in Butler and would be glad to co-operate with the people of Butler.

On motion of Mr. Brandon the secretaries were instructed to correspond with other similar institutions to find out the natural advantages of such an institution in order that we may act intelligently upon the matter and procure the necessary facilities for such an institution. Also that two ladies be appointed to draft a suitable memorial to the State Aid Society setting forth the claims and advantages of Butler for such an institution. Mrs. Joseph Purvis, president, appointed Mrs. T. C. Campbell and Mrs. Templeton to constitute this committee.

On motion of Joseph L. Purvis the expenses of obtaining the drafts of the land and proper locations to be borne by the organation and not the Aid Society.

Mrs. Campbell suggested that there should be a treasurer appointed. On motion of Col. Mechling, Wm. Campbell, Jr., was appointed treasurer. On motion of Mr. McQuistion the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

Petersville Items.

The entertainment held in Nicklas Hall Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Petersville school was a success—net benefit $40.

The festival held at the M. E. Church on Wednesday and Thursday evenings was not so liberally patronized as it would have been if the weather would have been favorable.

Mrs. Elsie Fry is somewhat better at this writing. UNDERWRITER.

COUNTERFEITERS are reaping quite a harvest in the manufacture of the World's Fair souvenir half dollars. They are made of coin silver, but as they contain only thirty cents worth of silver at the present price of that metal and their market value is one dollar, the profit of the coin maker is no small one.

DEATHS.

WIMER—At his home in Butler, June 27, 1893, Rev. W. F. Wimer. Mr. Wimer was sick for some weeks. He was buried in Armstrong county.

NIGGLE—At the home of her son John Niggle in Butler, June 25, 1893, Mrs. J. Niggle, one of our old residents.

CROUP—In Allegheny, June 21, 1893, Mrs. Sarah Croup, widow of Jacob Croup.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

THE RACKET STORE

GOLD WATCH

RAN 35 HOURS 39 MINUTES AND 9 SECONDS, AND WAS WON BY K. V. McDONALD.

Summer Underwear, Summer Clothing, Straw Hats, AT The Racket Store, 120 South Main Street, Butler, Pa.

FRANK KEMPER, DEALER IN BLANKETS, HARNESS,

And everything in horse and buggy furnishing goods—Harness, Collars, Whips, Dusters, Saddles, etc.

Also trunks and valises.

Repairing done on short notice.

The largest assortment of 5-A Horse blankets in town will be found at Kemper's.

JUNE and JULY.

As this is A "White" Season

We have made special preparations for this summer trade. This week's invoice is 300 HATS, 200 FLOWERS, 500 Yd's of Ribbon. Tips, Plumes and Aigretts. Our stock of trimmed hats is most complete. Children's Hats a Specialty.

M. F. & M. MARKS. 113 to 117 South Main Street.

Financial Statement of School District of Butler Borough, for Year Ending June 5th, 1893,

R. C. MCABOY, COLLECTOR OF DUPLICATE OF 1889.

DR.

To Bal., as shown by last Audit	$ 940 50
CR.	
By Amt. paid Treasurer	500 00
Commission, 5 per cent	26 30
Bal. due Treasurer	$526 30
	414 20

R. C. MCABOY, COLLECTOR OF DUPLICATE OF 1890.

DR.

To Bal., as shown by last Audit.	$ 1331 80
CR.	
By Amt, paid Treasurer	$ 400 00
Commission 5 per cent	21 00
Bal. due Treasurer	421.00
	910 80

SAMUEL WALKER, COLLECTOR OF DUPLICATE OF 1891.

DR.

To Bal., as shown by last Audit.	4114 99
CR.	
By Amt. paid Treasurer	$2500 00
Commission 5 per cent	131 57
Exonerations	451 58
Penalty 5 per cent	22 58
Bal. due Treasurer	3105 73
	1009 26

SAMUEL WALKER, COLLECTOR OF DUPLICATE OF 1892.

DR.

To Amt. of Borough Duplicate	$24987 64
Township Duplicate	561 16
	25548 80

CR.

1ST PERIOD, 60 DAYS.

By Amt. paid Treas.	$ 13664 36
Rebate 5 per cent	733 85
Commission 2 per cent	278 86
	14677 07

CR.

2ND PERIOD, 4 MONTHS.

By Amt. paid Treas.	$ 3439 71
Commission, 5 per cent	181 04
	3620 75
	18297 82
Bal. of Duplicate	$ 7250 98
5 per cent added	362 54
Bal. due January 1st, 1893	7613 52
By Amt paid Treas.	600 00
Commission 5 per cent	31 50
	631 50
Total balance due District on Duplicate 1892	$ 6982 02

DR. SAMUEL GRAHAM, TREASURER.

DR.

To Amt. received from Collectors	$21164 07
State appropriation	7196 76
High School fund	10 00
Sale of brick	5 00
	28315 83

CR.

By Bal. due Treas., as shown by last Audit	$ 5045 72
Teacher's Salaries	16229 25
Janitor's "	1091 84
Incidentals	446 21
Fuel	1121 10
Interest on debt	454 11
Secretary's Salary	150 00
Rent	50 00
Water	27 00
Furniture	274 31
Building	1566 13
Supplies	882 85
Repairs	3672 40
Coupons	1288 00
Treasurer's Commission	403 86
	32712 78
Balance due Treasurer	4396 95

RECAPITULATION.

RESOURCES.

Due from R. C. McAboy, Collector of Duplicate of 1889	$ 414 20
Due from R. C. McAboy, Collector of Duplicate of 1890	910 80
Due from Samuel Walker, Collector of Duplicate 1891	1009 26
Due from Samuel Walker, Collector of Duplicate of 1892	6982 02
Total	9316 28

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Treasure	$4396 95
Outstanding order	7 26
Outstanding bills	125 00
Bonded indebtedness	33100 00
Total	$37,629 21

We the undersigned Auditors, certify the foregoing to be a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditurer of the School District of the Borough of Butler for the year ending June 5th, 1893.

ED. S. KIDDLE, H. E. COULTER, A. M. CORNELIUS, } Auditors.

Financial Statement of Winfield School District.

Whole number of schools	5
Number of teachers employed	5
Number of pupils enrolled in all schools	206
Average daily attendance	155
Amount of tax levied for school purposes	$ 743 57

TREAS. ACCOUNT MONEY RECEIVED.

Balance on hand from last year	$ 133 52
State appropriation	1261 08
From Col. including taxes of all kinds	743 57
From County Treas, unseated lands	27 02
From dog tax	75 50
From all other sources	8 89
	2249 58

TREAS. ACCOUNT MONEY PAID OUT.

Unseated lands	$ 20 50
Teachers Institute	50 00
For teachers wages	1400 00
For fuel and contingencies	78 05
Repairs	520 00
Insurance	11 10
School Journal	7 00
Fees of Collector $30 81, Treas. $54 99.	85 80

SALARY OF SECRETARY AND EXPENSES.

Stationary and postage	$ 25 00
Auditors fees	6 00
Making out Duplicate	2 00
For school desk and stoves, &c.	157 25
From Rebate	24 60
Total amount paid out	2387 30
Amount due Treas.	137 72

JOHN HESSELGESSER, LEWIS WEIDHOS, SAMUEL DUFF, } Auditors.

The above has been duly audited by the Auditors of this district and certified to be correct.

JOHN HUTZLER, President.

A. KRAUSE, Secretary.

McCANDLESS' HEAVE CURE.

I have a Heave Cure that will cure any case of heaves in horses in forty days, if used according to directions, and if it does not do what I claim for it, I will refund the amount paid and no charges will be made for the treatment. The following testimonials are the strongest proof of the medicines power to cure:

A. J. MCCANDLESS, Butler, Pa., 1893.

MR. A. J. MCCANDLESS:

On the 2nd day of April, 1892, I commenced to use your new cure for one of my horses that had the heaves very bad and continued to use the medicine for about forty days and the horse did not show any signs of a return of them. It is now about a year since I quit givin the medicine and the horse has never sowed any signs of heaves, and I feel stisfied that he is properly cured.

W. C. CRISWELL,
Butler, Pa., April 3, 1893.

A. J. MCCANDLESS:

I have used your Heave Cure and found it will do the work if used according to directions. Yours truly,

R. J. MCMILLIN.

L. C. WICK

DEALER IN

Rough and Worked Lumber

OF ALL KINDS

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Shingles and Lath Always in Stock.

LIME, HAIR AND PLASTER.

Office opposite P. & W. Depot,

BUTLER - PA.

—Job work of all kind done at the CITIZEN OFFICE.

Auditors' Report of Middlesex Township.

R. Trimble and John Hays in account with Middlesex twp., as Overseers of the Poor for the year 1892

DR.

By balance from last year	$ 91 34
Amount of Duplicate	462 28
	$553 62

CR.

J. M. Greer, Attorney	$ 5 00
T R McMillian	10 00
R Porter	45 00
Mrs Beery	40 00
T R McMillian	15 00
Wm Stepp, plank	25 00
J Hickey, boarding	25 00
Shoes, Eva Wareham	1 40
W J Porter	33 00
Dr Boley, for services	6 00
E O Thompson, Collector	15 89
Rebate to tax payers	13 96
Exonerations	3 26
P C Snider	28 00
J Hickey	17 00
W J Gillespie, merchandise	3 86
Oliver Purvis, pl