THE CITIZEN.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1893.

Entered at Postoffice at Butler as 2d class matter

WILLIAM C. NEGLEY, - Publisher

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

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

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.
J. S. WIGE, 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

Gold Imports.

Nearly $15,000,000 of gold is now on its way to this country and it is not improbable that twice this sum will cross the ocean during the current month. These gold imports should not, however, be considered in character and cannot be classed in effect with the imports likely to come later when the balance of merchandise exports and imports is heavily in favor of this country.

Gold is imported under three different conditions. First when a monetary stringency raises the rate for "money." The sudden destruction of credit raises a demand for gold. This is the reason gold is always imported by any country immediatsly after a panic. The import of gold by the Bank of England from the Bank of France after the Baring panic was of this character and the imports now are due to this cause.

This is practically indicated by the fact that these imports are on collateral just as was the transfer of gold from Paris to London three years ago. With merchandise exports falling and exports rising gold is, however, likely before long to be imported in regular exchange transactions. In addition, when Congress suspends silver purchases, the third cause for gold imports—in exchange for the exports for shares and bonds—is likely to set in.

Without venturing on any predictions, there is therefore a strong probability that gold imports will continue for some time and extend to larger proportions than for several years.—Philadelphia *Press.*

A MERE suggestion of a tariff for revenue only policy frightens the business world into paralysis. The people who stubbornly cling to a theory which reads well in print, in spite of all the severe lessons of experience, would rather suffer the worst privations than admit that their judgement was at fault. It is a peculiarity of this thing obstinacy, that it is ever the most positive when most in wrong. As was wittily remarked by somebody long ago, a stubborn man does not really hold any opinions—the opinions hold him.

Comments on the Message.

(Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.)

In the main President Cleveland's message to Congress is clear, sound and praiseworthy. He tells the story of financial trouble in a simple, straightforward manner, and his recommendation for the immediate unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act will meet the approval of the best people, and a majority of all the people, North, East, South and West.

The President clearly recognizes the disturbance incident to uncertainty regarding the tariff, referring to "evils apprehended," and also in the announcement of his abandonment of the intention to call a special session in September to consider the tariff and substituting an earlier session to act on the silver law. He is uncompromising—unwisely so—in his declaration for tariff revision in the future. That is the weak point in an otherwise strong message, even though the tariff revision is relegated specifically to the indefinite future. The threatening tariff changes are at the bottom of the present troubles, and if they are insisted upon in conformity with the declarations of the Democratic platform only temporary and partial relief will come from the repeal of the Sherman law. This law, as the president says, is "one of the evils" in the situation. The attitude of his party and himself toward the tariff is another and greater one.

(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

The message is in its entirety a demonstration of the well known fact that the threat of silver payments through the continuance of silver purchases was the origin of the distrust that has disturbed credit throughout the length and breadth of the land. To a certain extent it is threshing old straw; but the point is so pivotal of the entire situation and constitutes so controlling a situation in our coming legislation that it was not well that it should be made in a state paper, but it was absolutely essential. The logic of the message showing first, the necessary construction of the act: second, its effect on the gold payments; third, its result in arousing distrust for the future, and last, the popular interest in putting the monetary question on a settled and firm foundation, is simple, clear and unanswerable. It brings the issue up to the place where the first step can be made, in a shape from which there can be no sincere or reasonable dissent.

Pittsburg Times.

As was expected, Mr. Cleveland's message deals almost exclusively with the silver question. It is only just to say that he presents the situation as it exists, and discusses it clearly and forcibly. He is fairer too, than his party and its press, for, while placing the responsibility for the present difficulties upon the operations of the Sherman act, he admits that "it may be considered a truce after a long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative." In this latter position he accords with the Republican party, and contradicts his own.

The prompt repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act is urgently recommended, together with other legislative action that "may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the Government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries." It is to be regretted that immediately after the last word in the sentence quoted above, Mr. Cleveland stops short and signs his name. The recommendations embodied therein will be heartily endorsed by all who favor and adhere to a sound financial policy, but they will wish that Mr. Cleveland had indicated his views, and the views of his party, as to what legislation will bring about so desirable and necessary a result. For, after the repeal of the Sherman act purchasing clause, what? If Mr. Cleveland does not know or knows and does not tell, what hope of a satisfactory answer from the dissordant representatives of his party to whom he has thus committed the great task?

Meeting of Congress.

For the twelfth time in the history of the United States its Congress met in "extraordinary session" last Monday.

The House organized with Crisp, in the Chair, Kerr of Penn'a, as Clerk, Snow of Illinois as Sergeant-at-Arms, Hurt of Tennessee as Doorkeeper; Dalton of Indianna as Postmaster, and Hadaway of Maryland as Chaplain.

The members gathered early; 336 responded to roll call; the vote on Speaker was Crisp 214, Reed 122 and Simpson 7; seats were drawn; the President was informed that Congress was in session, but his Message was not ready and the House adjourned till next day.

The Senate was in session but half an hour.

Both houses of Congress reassembled at noon Tuesday, and after the usual preliminaries the President's message was presented and read as follows:

THE MESSAGE.

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production in all industries, with unusual exemption to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprang upon every side. Numerous money institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usual anxious to loan and those engaged in legitmate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and losses and failures have invaded every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

The legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce after a long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly monthly purchases by the Government 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under the statute were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. The disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile not only the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitable lead is becoming palpable to all who give least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may not be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law."

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising this discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay the treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued on payment of silver bullion purchases to the amout of $147-000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchases have been paid in gold. This illustrated by the statement that between May 1st, 1892, and July 15, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000 and that during the same period $49,000,000 were paid to the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying the notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve $100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about $150,000,000 on account of silver purchases and has as a consequence for the first time since its creation been encroached upon. We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected, is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 2893, amounted to more than $87,500,000. Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $247,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparant that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury and that this must be followed by payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company, and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated, according to standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among the nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the general currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed. The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency value that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purpose or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of fifty millions of dollars year, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized States, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the peoples money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuations of values; but the wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to see the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the venturer of confident and contented capital. This failing him his condition is without alleviation for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others, nor hoard his labor. One of our greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischeivious legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure our countrymen who labor and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

It is of utmost importance that such relief as Congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principle causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibil ity of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the three years disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it. It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people as shown by their suffrages desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries. GROVER CLEVELAND.

After the reading of the message bills were introduced in both houses to repeal the section of the Sherman law referred to, and also one in the Senate favoring free coinage, which brought about an acrimonious debate; and both houses adjourned till next day.

The Water We are Compelled to Drink.

[Communicated.]

Through your paper I wish to call the attention of our Town Council, as well as our Health Committee, to what every thinking citizen considers of vastly more importance than shoveling up piles of dirt on our streets and, as a rule being left there unless private individuals see fit to remove them at their own expense.

The water the people of Butler are compelled to drink is really unfit for animals to drink, to say nothing about the people.

Must this state of things continue; will some member of our Town Council please explain to the people and citizens of Butler why the company that furnishes water to the borough is not compelled to furnish us with pure, filtered water? The rate we are compelled to pay is, to say the least, an outrageous price; but this I presume we must submit to. But can this Water Co. compel us to drink the impure, muddy and foul smelling water that they are furnishing to us? I think that if the proper ones who have been elected by the people to look after what would be the interest and health of the citizens of the borough would take the matter in hands and act promptly, this Water Co. would be compelled to construct and maintain a proper filter, large enough to filter every gallon of water furnished the borough, and this ought to be done at once, or at least proceedings commenced that will compel the Water Co. to give us pure, filtered water without delay. As it now is the odor arising from the water is, to say the least, disgusting; while the taste is anything but pleasant, and the use of it must result in much sickness. I have been informed that the attention of members of our Council has been called to this matter several times, but they seem indifferent to any demands made as against the Water Co.

Will some member of our Council please explain to the citizens of Butler why we are compelled to drink and use this muddy and foul smelling water furnished us by the Water Co. It is an outrage, and there should be a way to have this imposition on the people stopped, and without any delay or red tape about it. The people have been imposed on long enough by this Water Co. What we want is pure filtered water and for this we are willing to submit to rates that are reasonable. There is not another town in the State that is compelled to submit to the rates we do here in Butler, and use such foul and impure water as we are furnished by our Water Co.

CITIZEN.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, we have missed from the ranks of St. Paul's Orphan Home Alumni Association" many of our most valued friends, and knowing that they have but started on their final journey but a few short years before us, we recognize the Divine Hand of the All Powerful.—Therefore

Resolved—That we extend our deepest sympathy to the families and friends of Harry B. Kintoe, Blairsville, Pa., David Emmons, Brookville, Pa., Howard Shaffer, Johnstown, Pa; John Wagner, St. Petersburg, Pa.; and Miss Leonora Doersh of Homer City, Pa.; and recall to them that place which is promised for all, by He, in Whom we all place our future, and where we all hope to meet these dear departed ones; and Resolved—

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of each, and also that it shall be published in one of the Butler papers.

I. T. GIBSON
W. P. WELSHONS
V. D. GIBSON
ANNIE KINTER
NANNIE POLLIARD.
Committee.

An Island Battle.

The following account of a battle fought between the natives of Samoa was sent from Apia.

Malietoa's army consisted of about 1,000 fighting men, armed with rifles, axes and long knives. This army with martial music, consisting of whistles, cornets, horns and drums, started on the morning of July 8 toward the seat of war. Malietoa's army was far more powerful than Mataafa's, having plenty of arms and ammunition and many more warriors. Malietoa also had the advantage in securing the aid of tribes which Mataafa had counted upon to back him. Although Mataafa had been disappointed in not securing allies, he would not surrender.

When the attack came, Mataafa's forces being short of ammunition retreated. Mataafa, seeing no hope of success, and having lost his nephew, who was killed and decapitated, ordered 19 boats to be off Mulund, Malietoa's residence and stronghold, for the purpose of drawing Malietoa's attention, while in the meantime, darkness setting in, he lowered his ensign, cut down his flagpole and set fire to Male. This town was formerly the King's residence and was beautifully laid out in Samoan style. The houses were well built, but rather than have the town fall into the King's hands, Mataafa preferred to see it go up in smoke. Mataafa's strategy with the boats being successful in keeping the enemy off, he departed with his followers for the island of Savai, another of the Samoan group. That afternoon the conquerors, Malietoa's warriors, returned to Apia with the spoils of victory. These spoils consisted of the bleeding heads of human beings. Each man who had the luck to cut down an enemy marched through the streets of Apia with it.

They walked up the street yelling like fiends, with eyes starting from their sockets with excitement and throwing the severed heads about like baseballs, blood dripping all over the bearers. Many heads were brought in this manner, and after being exhibited about the town were presented to Malsetoa as tropies of war. The King graciously received them, and they were then thrown on a pile on the ground.

Mataafa lost 16 killed and 17 wounded. Malietoa's loss was 4 killed and 12 wounded. Malietoa's excited fiends marched to and fro through the town, clearing everybody out of the way. The white people took refuge on the verandas of houses, while the warriors held the streets. The whites were at the mercy of the excited natives, who were crazed with victory and blood, and if there had been any clash would probably have been massacred. Mataafa was not received cordially by the tribesmen of Savai, and he accordingly proceeded to Manono, where he erected fortifications and made preparations for a final stand, but the three powers, (England, Germany and America,) interfered, and Mataafa and his chiefs, were forced to board an English vessel, while Malietoa and his men were required to return to their homes.

APPREHENSION about the tariff undoubtedly has something to do with the present business depression. Manufacturers hesitate to take, and merchants are slow to make, contracts. Prices may drop, or they may advance, according to what happens. Consequently little is being done. The currency of the country, which is to the nation what the liver is to the human system, is out of gear. It needs a cathartic—something to make it more active. Some physicians are prescribing silver, and others gold, pills. There are others again who think that the faith cure would prove effective in this instance, a lack of confidence being the trouble.

Petersville Items.

A very sad accident occurred here on Saturday. The clothing of Mrs. Isaac Burr's little girl took fire from a burning cat-tail, which had been soaked with oil; and she was so badly burned that she died on Monday. She was in her fifth year.

Saturday was a great day for the sports here. We had a race between Dr. Thomas' and Morry Curr's pacers, Thomas' taking the race.

Frank Doutt, one of S. S. Crawford's rig builders, met with a severe accident Tuesday. A hatchet fell about 30 feet from the derrick, the edge struck Frank on the head and cut a bad gash.

The funeral of little Eva Burr was very largely attended. The stricken family has the sympathy of the entire community. The good people of Evans City and Petersville raised $123.55, besides paying for the casket. The Lord will provide for his people.

We all loved little Eva and would have wished her stay.
But let our Father's will be done.
She shines in endless day.

ACCORDING to reports from Europe, hundreds of people are dying weekly in Naples and Marseilles from cholera, and the people of those two cities are leaving by the thousand.

Petrolia Items.

The Rev. Clemings and A. M. Rice are home from the Clarion Assembly after a sojourn of three weeks.

B. F. Fleming of Parker City is on our streets to-day looking after the interests of the insurance company.

W. A. Fleming is on the sick list for the past week. He is now able to be out again on our streets.

English & Vensel have moved their store out of the Buckbart Building into their ware room on the Forcht lot where they are putting up their new store.

Mt. Chestnut Items.

Wm. Watson has enlarged and repaired his storeroom. It now looks like a new building.

John Cranmer has some of the tallest corn in this neighborhood, measuring from 10 to 12 feet.

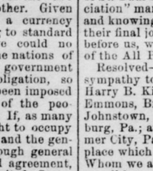
E. H. Oesterling is home on a short vacation.

Quite a number of our people will spend a day or more at Conneaut this week, partly on account of the U. P. Synod which meets there.

The Campbell well has been drilled 1700 feet deep. It is now being pumped in the hundred foot.

O. Kornrumph is our postmaster again.

My Wife and I



Believe that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. We had dull heavy headaches, a little exertion tired us greatly, and my appetite was very poor. So we began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and the effect was like magic, restoring us to perfect health and preventing severe sickness and doctor's bills." J. H. TOLES, 145 12th St., San Francisco. Hood's Cures

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Try a box.

BUTLER COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Office Cor. Main & Cunningham Sts.

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John Grohman,	John Koening.

LOYAL S. DE MUNKIN, Agent.

BUTLER, PA.

DEATHS.

HINES—At his home near West Liberty on July 31, George Hines, aged 65 years.

KAUFMAN—July 21, 1893, at the home of the grandparents, Mr. Philip Snider's, Riddle's X Roads, Pa., Mildred, little twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kaufman of Allegheny, New York, aged 10 months.

WELSH—At Apollo, Pa., on Sunday, July 23, of typhoid fever, Amanda J., wife of Albert Welsh, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hay, aged 22 years, 5 months and 14 days.

DUNBAR—At his home in Penn twp., Aug. 1, 1893, William Dunbar, aged 28 years.

WALLING—July 21, 1893, William Walling of California, aged 65 years.

Mr. Walling went West some forty years ago. He had been in poor health for some time before his death, and he died while on his way to visit his sister Mrs. Jacob Flick in Middlesex twp. He was buried in Whiteoak Springs church yard.

HOLLEFREUND—At her home in McBride City, Penn twp., Butler Co., Pa., July 27, 1893, Mrs. Rosena Hollefreund, aged 51 years, 11 months and three days.

Mr. Hollefreund returns thanks to many friends and neighbors for their kindness to his wife during her sickness.

NEFF—At her home in Oakland twp., Aug. 4, 1893, Maggie, daughter of John Neff, in her 18th year.

VENSEL—At his home in Donegal, Aug. 2, 1893, John Vensel aged 69 years.

BURTNER—At his home in Clinton twp., Aug. 2, 1893, Wm. Burtner.

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.

Jury List for September T. 1893.

List of Grand Jurors drawn this 31st day of July, A.D., 1893, to serve as Grand Jurors at a regular term of court commencing on the first Monday of September, the same being the fourth day of said month.

Aggas Sylvanus, farmer, Concord twp.
Adderhold H H, gent, Saxonburg.
Brownfield W, farmer, Donegal twp.
Borland Charles L, Clerk, Butler, 5th ward.
Bartley Seward, farmer, Butler twp.
Elenberger William J, farmer, Fairview, W. Elliott A W, farmer, Cleara twp.
Fidler D W, farmer, Jackson, W.
Fair George W, pumper, Middlesex.
Knox L H., farmer, Jackson, E.
Graham Ebenezer, laborer, Butler, 1st ward.
Hogg John, farmer, Slipperyrock twp.
Heyl Henry, farmer, Franklin twp.
Martin J B, farmer, Connoquenessing, N.
McElhaney Robert, blacksmith, Cherry S.
McQuistion Hindman, farmer, Butler twp.
Rice Jacob, farmer, Butler twp.
Sleigher Joseph, farmer, Summit twp.
Taylor W L, driller, Fairview, E.
Weber John, farmer, Baldridge.
Wailet Daniel, farmer, Jefferson twp.
Werner Charles, farmer, Lancaster twp.
Wimer Jefferson, farmer, Worth twp.
Young Charles, gent, Zelienople.

List of Petit Jurors drawn this 31st day of July, A. D., 1893, to serve as Petit Jurors at a regular term of Court commencing on the second Monday of September, A. D., 1893, the same being the 11th day of said month.

Anderson Robt M, farmer, Penn twp.
Brackney L E, oil producer, Butler 1st wd.
Barnhart Gabriel, farmer, Connoq. twp. N.
Bower John, laborer, Butler, 2d ward.
Barr Joseph, farmer, Jefferson twp.
Burton John, farmer, Jefferson twp.
Collins Isaiah, farmer, Parker twp.
Dunn Allen, farmer, Muddycreek twp.
Douglas W J, farmer, Jackson twp. W.
Donaldson A H, farmer, Concord twp.
Garrett David, oil producer, Millerstown.
Gantz Lewis, oil producer, Evans City.
Huff W D, painter, Butler, 1st ward,
Iffi Henry, merchant, Evans City.
Knox Samuel S, pumper, Parker twp.
Kinsey J H, farmer, Muddycreek.
Kenehan Joseph, farmer, Cherry twp. S.
Kemper B. Jr, shoemaker, Butler, 4th wd.
Milligan Samuel, farmer, Clearfield twp.
Morris John, carpenter, Winfield twp.
McFadden Hugh, farmer, Donegal twp.
Morgan James A, merchant, Parker twp.
McCafferty Andrew, farmer, Buffalo twp.
McFarland Thomas, farmer, Penn twp.
Madison L G, oil producer, Fairview Boro.
Morrison S, baker, Butler, 3d ward.
Miller James E, farmer, Venango twp.
Miller Alfred, farmer, Clay twp
O'Niel John, farmer, Jefferson twp.
Orr J W, merchant, Parker twp,
Puff John farmer, Jefferson twp.
Purucker William, butcher, Millerstown Bor.
Patterson S J, farmer, Middlesex twp.
Patterson James, farmer, Jefferson twp.
Rettig Louis, farmer, Summit twp.
Reiber Henry, merchant, Butler 2d ward.
Roxbury W J, farmer, Concord twp.
Stiver T B, dealer, Harmony Boro.
Sankey M L, farmer, Cherry twp, S.
Snyder Philip, farmer, Butler twp.
Sleppy James, laborer, Butler, 5th ward.
Thompson George W, farmer, Summit twp.
Vogel George, farmer, Butler twp.
Welsh J W, farmer, Connoquenessing twp.
Webber W C, blacksmith, Centreville Bor.
Woods Thomas, farmer, Clinton twp.
Worthington G M, farmer, Mercer twp.
Witt Laurence, farmer, Oakland twp.

Widows' Appraisments.

The following widows' appraisments of personal property and real estate set apart for the benefit of the widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Clerk of Courts of Butler county, viz:

Widow of A. D. Kuhn	$300.00
" " Christopher Rider	300.00
" " J. H. Bauman	300.00
" " J. H. Beighile (realty)	300.00
" " Cyrus Barnhart	237.25
" " Daniel B. Lynch (realty)	271.00

All persons interested in the above appraisements will take notice that they will be presented for confirmation to the Orphans' Court of Butler county, Pa., on the 6th day of September, 1893, and if no exceptions be filed they will be confirmed absolutely.

JOSEPH CRISWELL, Clerk O. C.

Bridge Report.

Notice is hereby given that the following bridge has been confirmed nisi by the Court and will be presented on the first Wednesday of Sept., 1893, being the 6th day of said month, and if no exceptions are filed, it will be confirmed absolutely.

R. D. No. 1, June Session, 1893. In re petition of inhabitants of Brady, Worth, and Slippery Rock townships, for a bridge over the stream that crosses the road, known as the Kiefer run road, in the township of Slippery Rock. March 8, 1893, viewers appointed by the Court, and June 5th, 1893, report of viewers filed, viz; That the bridge proposed is necessary and that the erection of the same will require more expense than is reasonable the township of Slippery Rock should bear, and did locate the site thereof at the point where said road crosses the stream. June 7th, 1893, approved, notice to be given according to rules of Court and this report to be laid before the Grand Jury at Sept. term, 1893.

BY THE COURT.

BUTLER COUNTY, ss:

Certified from the record this 7th day of August, A. D. 1893.

JOSEPH CRISWELL, Clerk Q. S.

Down go the Prices on all Summer Goods at THE RACKET STORE

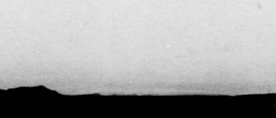
Light suits, light coats and vests, summer underwear, straw hats and everything in summer goods must go and we have made prices on them that will move them soon.

Now is the time to get a real bargain at

The Racket Store,

120 South Main Street, Butler, Pa

BUGGIES at ½ Price



CARTS & HARNESS.
$90 Top Buggy $57
$65 Phaeton $34
4 Pass Top Surrey $45
$50 Road Wagon $25
$16 Road Cart $8.50
Buggy Harness $3.85
$10 Buggy $4.75
$50 Team $12.50
Morgan Saddle $1.65
We Cut the PRICES and outsell ALL competitors. Buy of factory and save middleman's profit. Catg'e Free.
U. S. BUGGY & CART CO.
2 to 12 Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

The Register hereby gives notice that the following accounts of executors, administrators and guardians have been filed in his office according to law, and will be presented to Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 6th day of September, 1893, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day:

1. Final and distribution account of Eliza beth Schultis, administratrix of Joseph Schultis, dec'd, late of Oakland township.
2. Final account of Patrick Walsh, administrator of Wm. Cypher, dec'd, late of Butler township.
3. Final account of John Demmelmaier, guardian of Minnie Bergman, minor child of Wm. Bergman, dec'd, late of Allegheny township.
4. Final account of John Sutton, administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Elizabeth Anderson, dec'd, late of Allegheny township.
5. Final account of Henry E. Heller, executor of August Junk, dec'd, late of Winfield township.
6. Final account of A. P. Stewart, guardian of John Wike, minor child of Martha Wike, dec'd, late of Washington township.
7. Partial account of Lydia Mardorf, administratrix of Wm. Mardorf, dec'd, late of Butler borough.
8. Final account of R. C. Wilson and Edgar M. Tannehill, administrators of John A. Tannehill, dec'd, late of Venango township.
9. First and partial account of Jane and J. H. Kohlmeyer, administrators c. t. a. of Henry Kohlmeyer, dec'd, late of Allegheny township.
10. Final account of Lewis Hartman, guardian of Sophia Hartman, minor child of John George Hartman, dec'd, late of Forward township.
11. Partial account of Jane English, W. F. English and L. R. English, administrators of James Y. English, dec'd, late of Franklin township.
12. First and final account of H. H. Duffy, executor of Eleanor Dugan, dec'd, late of Donegal township.
13. Final account of Mary A. Wilson, administratrix of J. L. Wilson, dec'd., late of Prospect boro.
14 Final account of Wm. Leithold and A. Krause, administrators of Henrietta Leithold, dec'd., late of Winfield township.
15. The account of George H. Graham and Wm. Wilson, administrators of John B. Jamison, dec'd, late of Fairview township.
16. Final account of A. F. Anderson, administrator of Barnabas Anderson, dec'd, late of Worth township.
17. Final account of Wm. M. Webb and John M. Webb, ex'rs of John Webb, dec'd, late of Clay township.
18. Final account of T. R. Hoon and Martha M. Jones, adm'rs of Wm. H. Jones, dec'd, late of Franklin township.
19. Final account of Mathias Mayer, adm'r c. t. a. of Nicholas Kauffman, dec'd, late of Worth township.
20. Final account of Thos. W. Kelly, ex'r of Archibald Kelly, dec'd, late of Parker township.

DAVID E. DALE, Register.

POULTRYMEN!

Our Green Bone Cutter will double your egg production.
Best and Cheapest in the market.
Circular free.
WEBSTER & HANNUM, Cazenovia, N. Y

B. & B.

WRITE OUR Mail Order Department FOR SAMPLES OF ALL

Dress Goods, SILKS, French Wash Goods,

Etc., Etc.

Mid-summer clearance prices on all lines give unprecedented opportunity for high-class and high-cost goods at little cost to you.

25c. GINGHAMS, SCOTCH ZEPHYRS, fine, neat and stylish novelty effects—32 inches wide 15c a yard.

FRENCH WASH GOODS—finest and best of the season—15c and 25c.

AMERICAN ZEPHYR GINGHAMS—fine, neat design, good colors, 30 inches wide—10c a yard.

GOOD AMERICAN LAWNS, medium dark brown grounds with neat white figures, 32 in. wide, 5½c.

IMPORTED DRESS AND SUITINGS, such qualities as will not be here long at these prices—35c., 50c., 75c., and $1 00 a yd.

SUCH INDIA SILK VALUES as were never offered at prices, 35c., 50c. and 75c.

Come, or write us and your order will receive prompt and careful attention.

Boggs & Buhl,

115 to 121 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY, PA.

L. S. McJUNKIN, Insurance and Real Estate Ag't 17 EAST JEFFERSON ST. BUTLER. - PA.

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For the Christian education of young men and young women. Located at Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa.

Tuition, $50 a year. - Board, $2.25 a week.
Classical Course, Preparatory Course, Courses in Music And Art.
For Catalogue address Rev. Theo. B. Roth Pres. Greenville, 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.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 43d St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Notice.

Ludwig Dreier, Trustee vs. Brady's Bend Iron Co. et al Armstrong Co., Pa. } Common Pleas Court of Armstrong County No. 275 June Term, 1890

The sale of six thousand acres of coal lands and improvements, ordered by the aforesaid Court, in the above entitled action, particularly described in an advertisement for sale on the third day of July, 1893, published in the "Union Free Press" of Kittanning, Pa., June 9th, the "East Brady Review" of June 8th, and the BUTLER CITIZEN of June 9th, 1893, and adjourned to Tuesday, August first, 1893, at three o'clock of said day at the door of the Court House, in the Borough of Kittanning, Penn'a., is adjourned to take place on September 19th, 1893, at two o'clock of said day at the door of said Court House.

Harwood R. Pool, Jos Pool, 25 Pine St. N. Y. City, Orr Buffington, Kittanning, Pa., Attorneys and Counsel for Plaintiff, and Ludwig Dreier, Trustee, Williams & Ashley, 207 Broadway, New York City, Att'ys. for Walton Ferguson, Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of certain writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Butler, Pa., on

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1893

at one o'clock p. m., the following described property:

A. F. HOLLISTER, for use of Albert G. Egbert and George R. Sheasley, versus ROBERT VANDERLIN, defendant, and the Forest Oil Company, Porter Phipps, and the Midland Oil