THE CITIZEN

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

GALUSHA A. GROW.

Of Susquehanna Co.

Call for County Committee.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Republican County Committee at Huselton's Hall in Butler, Pa., on Monday, Feb. 5, 1894, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of fixing a date for the Republican Primary Election, and also other business that may be brought before the convention. A full meeting is desired.

J. M. LEIGHNER, Chairman.

J. W. HUTCHISON,
V. F. THOMAS,
Secretaries.

The Spring Election.

The election law requires that "certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for township and borough officers, and election officers and school directors in the same, shall be filed with the County Commissioners at least eighteen and fifteen days respectively before the day of election"—the day of filing excluded and election day included in the reckoning.

This will make Friday, February 2d the last day for filing certificates on nomination, and necessitates the holding of the party primaries before that date.

All certificates of nomination and nomination papers must specify the party, offices and names of candidates, and be signed and sworn to by the convention or election officers, who shall add their places of residence.

The County Commissioners must have the tickets printed and distributed.

After certificates are filed objections may be made as to any alleged irregularity that may involve a hearing before the Court, which would necessarily delay the printing and distribution of the ballots.

Hence the importance of those interested in making the nominations exercising not only unusual care to make no mistakes but also to have the nominations made and the certificates handed in to the Commissioner's office at an early day.

Butler borough this year elects a Tax Collector for three years, a Burgess, assessors, and one Councilman and one School Director from each ward.

AT the meeting of the Lincoln League Monday evening, Newton Black spoke on tariff and pensions; J. D. McJunkin eulogized Lincoln, whose name honors the League, and also Galusha A. Grow, whose merits entitled him to a seat in the U. S. Senate at the hands of the Republicans of this State years ago, and who would have had such seat had it not been for the interference of managing politicians; J. N. Moore spoke of the necessity of looking after the registration lists and getting out a full vote at the February election; committees were appointed to interview Republicans who had not paid their taxes; a set of resolutions prepared by D. B. Douthett, Isaac Meals and J. C. Kiskaddon handsomely indorsing Grow's nomination were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. An effort will be made to have Grow speak here during the campaign.

May 23d.

At the meeting of the State Committee in Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week, Wednesday, May 23d was fixed upon as the date of the State Convention this year, to nominate a State ticket—*i.e.* candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs and two Congressmen-at-Large.

This will necessitate the holding of our primaries not later than Saturday, May 12th, though the County Committee, which Chairman Leighner will call together after the February election, may fix an earlier date.

Gen. Hastings and Hon. C. W. Stone are the only two candidates for Governor; "Jack" Robinson and Walter Lyon want be Lieutenant Governor; Mylin of Lancaster seems to have it all his own way for Auditor General; and ex-Senator Showalter of Millerstown and Capt. Brown of Erie would like to be Secretary of Internal Affairs, while Stewart would not object to staying on. Grow will probably be renominated for Congress and Alex McDowell is said to be in it for another term.

THE great doubt as to Grow is as to whether his majority will to 200,000 or 300,000. Let us all turn out at the February election, and do our share towards putting it up to the last figures.

Dalzell vs. Carnegie

When shown the interview with Andrew Carnegie on the tariff question, Congressman Dalzell, of Pittsburg, said:

"It is absolutely impossible to make any changes in the Wilson bill which would make it acceptable to the country. The Wilson bill contemplates a legislative crime. In the midst of great business depression, and under pretense of devising a means to create revenue, it bankrupts the national treasury by cutting off from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 of revenue per annum, and creates a necessity for burdening the people with direct taxes, which were never heretofore dreamed of by any sane man as justifiable in time of peace. This defect is so radical as to absolutely condemn the whole measure.

"It brutally ignores the cause of American labor. No doubt the manufacturers can get along under it. Capital can always take care of itself. But the Wilson bill gives no alternative to our workingmen except to put themselves on the plane of labor abroad. It is against the interest of American education, American homes and American morals.

"This bill must be looked at in its entirety, and not as it may effect one interest or one locality. As a measure to adjust the tariff it is so full, from beginning to end, of manifest inconsistencies, as to deserve the term patchwork. It is illogical in every way. It provides for free raw material for the manufacturers, and dearer manufactured goods for the consumer. Its substitution of ad valorem for specific duties entitles it to be called 'A bill to provide for frauds upon the national revenues" and whatever else may be said, it is a sectional bill, in the interest of the men who made it, Southern members who dominate the Ways and Means Committee, and who are by education and environment least familiar with the industries, enterprises and interests of the American people. It is a measure that cannot be made acceptable to this country."

Sandy Hill and Vicinity.

It is said:

That S. F. Johnston visited friends in Saxonburg last week.

That Robert Whiteside has been nursing a sore hand for the past couple of weeks. Have patience Bob.

That Robert Glasgow, Jr. has been on the sick list for the past month.

That Messrs J. Harbinson and R. Kennedy are improving the looks of Main street, Spidertown, by building fence and cutting timber.

That Ira Mower was the guest of Sandy Hill for a couple of days last week.

G. D.

A Democrat Criticises the Wilson Bill.

Hon. M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, president of the Big Four Railroad, created a sensation at the Democratic Jackson club banquet in Columbus, Ohio, last Monday night in speaking to the toast, "The Chicago Platform of 1892." Speaking of the repeal of the Sherman act he said: "It was brought about by Republican votes, and they got more credit perhaps than we did for the repeal. It seems to me that the administration is also open to criticism that it did not by conference and consultation arrange a compromise bill that would practically accomplish the same results and which would have passed with Democratic votes and as a Democratic measure."

Referring to President Cleveland he said: "The theory that the king can do no wrong will never succeed in this country. Neither does all knowledge, all wisdom lie with the president and his advisers. The criticisms I make here tonight I make as a Democrat, as one who voted for Cleveland three successive presidential elections. We are in the midst of evil times—mills have stopped, industry is paralyzed, and everywhere idle men are filling the streets and asking for work, and there is none. No such calamity has ever before befallen this community in its history. The committee on ways and means has sent to congress a tariff bill which in addition to the deficit of $50,000,000 will produce $75,000,000 more of loss, leaving the government at the end of the financial year short $125,000,000 unless it can be made up in other ways. How do you expect to make up this $125,000,000?

"Cover your heads with shame, my fellow Democrats, for your party in power these days of peace proposes to go back and enact the war taxes of the past; and why? in order that they may make a tariff framed according to the theories of a few men familiar only with the books and reduce on certain articles which do not demand it and make certain articles free which are not called for. Was there ever such folly? The gentleman who fathers this measure is a distinguished member of Congress, coming from a little villiage in the mountains of West Virginia. He is a student of the doctrine of free trade and well educated as a theorist. By some chance he is made chairman of the committee of ways and means, and is put astride of the commerce of this country and proposes to demonstrate his theories, although in so doing he may wreck the country and his party.

"Just as sure as you place coal and iron on the free list, so sure will Virginia and West Virginia leave the Democratic column at the next election. Tell me where are you to get the electoral votes to take their place? Can you placate mugwumps enough in New England to give you the votes that you lose it the South?

"What justification is there in free coal? None, except that the books say raw material should be free, and this committee, with no business experience, but wedded to their theories, have classed coal as a raw material, when every ton at the mouth of the pit represents 90 per cent. of labor and 10 per cent. of material. It would seem to me that if you wished protection for labor here was a better chance for it than anywhere else. Who asks for free coal? The people? No; no one except a few New England and New York speculators who rushed over into Nova Scotia the week after election, when they thought they could establish free trade, and bought everything that could be brought in there if the duties were taken off, from an iron mine to a lime kiln.

"While this committee of ours graciously allows the coal of her majesty Queen Victoria to come in here and displace our own and break down a half million of our laborers, the thrifty Canuck smiles and still charges us 60 cents a ton for all that we sell in his western dominions. Verily, this committee of ways and means are great and patriotic gentlemen. In behalf of the great body of business men of this country I protest against experiments at this time. In behalf of the Democratic rank and file I protest against a measure which, if passed; will turn the country over to the Republicans. I wish I could reach every Democrat in the land to arouse them to action so that they would make their objections felt with their congressmen.

"It is a time of peril to the party. I would sound the alarm, 'To your tents, O Israel.' Unless we can bring about a change of administration, unless we can stop that so-called Wilson bill in congress, we shall go down as a party to helpless defeat on the next election, and it will be years before the people will trust us again. We want congress to stop experimenting for the benefit of a few theorists and scholars."

The address was vociferously applauded.

THERE is such a thing as "slandering your neighbor,', which is mighty poor business, and there is such a thing as properly characterizing a rascal or pulling the mask off of a hypocritical knave, which is praiseworthy. We are all labelled and classified or should be, like the naturalist's specimens, and it is merely a matter of putting the labels where they belong. If we put the stamp of a rascal on an honest man we are perpetrating a wrong. It is just as great a crime to speak in terms of approval of a bad man and try to make it appear that he is a good man, as it is to defame a good man. For the safety of society all men should be properly stamped, just as the jars and bottles in a drug store need to be properly labelled. Therefore, we would say, speak no ill of any man—unless you know it to be true.—*Spirit.*

THE Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, Wednesday, nominated J. D. Hancock of Franklin, for Congressman-at-Large. Hancock is an out-and-out free trader.

Washington Notes.

On Thursday Wilson was again humiliated. He took his seat in the House, ready to present his bill, McMillen of Tennessee proposed its consideration; and the Republicans and enough Democrats refrained from voting to make "no quorum," and the house had to adjourn, although there were enough Democrats in the city to make a quorum had they chosen to be present.

Wilson was disgusted and was reported as saying: "For nearly a year I have worked upon this bill and I am almost worn out, and where I look for support I get only abuse and misrepresentation. I am tired of it."

Whether the report of his resignation be true or not, it is certain that Mr. Wilson is having a hard time of it. Every Democratic Congressman whose seat is threatened by the Wilson bill is abusing him. The action of the House Wednesday and Thursday certainly disheartened him, and the fact that much of the Democratic dissatisfaction is caused by the income tax feature, which he himself is opposed to, no doubt added to his embarrassment.

On Sunday the Hawaiian question was the topic of overpowering interest in Washington, the woes of the Democratic majority in the House in being unable to obtain a quorum for the consideration of the Wilson bill being for the time practically overshadowed in importance.

The rumors relative to Minister Willis's action at Honolulu, rumors aggravated in interest by the persistent refusal of the administration to give the public any information as to the dispatches brought by the Corwin, put both Democrats and Republicans in a commotion. The former are simply trembling in their shoes lest these dispatches confirm the Auckland report, a fact which will not only convict President Cleveland of unparalleled duplicity in his dealings with Congress and the people, but add to the load of unpopularity under which the Democratic party is now staggering.

On Tuesday a quorum was secured in the House, the tariff bill was presented, and the debate on it begun.

There were enough of its supporters on hand, some coming of their own accord, others caught in the Sargeant-at-Arm's drag-net, to give the motion to proceed to the consideration of the pending tariff measure 186 votes, or just 12 more than necessary. But there were more than 200 Democratic members in the House when the vote was taken, showing that the recalcitrant members could not be whipped into line.

Yielding to wiser counsels, the majority amended the resolution so as to allow all this week for general debate, two weeks for debate under the the five-minute rule, and changing the day for the final vote from January 25 to January 29. This is a slight improvement on the original program, but, as ex-Speaker Reed most forcibly pointed out, utterly inadequate to the demands of the situation, and in striking contrast with the fairness shown by the Republicans to the minority in the debate on the McKinley bill.

Chairman Wilson's speech in opening the debate, while loudly applauded by his Democratic colleagues, cannot be said to have helped the bill. It fell far below the expectations of both Democrats and Republicans. The general opinion of the latter may be very forcibly summed up in the words of Congressman Dalzell, of Pittsburg, to night. He said:

The speech was a disappointment. While Republicans did not expect anything new on the subject, they have a high opinion of Mr. Wilson's abilities, and certainly expected an abler presentation of his side of so important a matter. But, as an argument, it is utterly illogical, dealing largely in statements simply dogmatic and easily disproven. As a specimen of its inconsistencies take his statement that protection does not protect the wool-grower in the price of his wool, and the other that free wool will cheapen the price of clothing.

His style of argument was one not expected from a man of his standing. Quoting from the last report of Mr. Swank, secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, the words "One of the most serious rebellions on the part of wage-earners occurred last year," he took the word "rebellion" as the text for an almost demagogic argument that labor was regarded as holding the same sort of allegiance to its employers as subjects held to their king. This was hardly befitting a scholar and a statesman. In fact the whole speech was a disappointment.

On Tuesday Wilson concluded his speech in defense of his bill, and was answered by Mr. Burrows who showed that the McKinley bill had fulfilled every purpose intended, and that under it the country had prospered, while the shadow of free trade had shut up workshops and was causing million of men to be idle.

Grow's Speech at Harrisburg.

When Galusha A. Grow was escorted to the platform of the hall in Harrisburg, last Wednesday, where sat the convention that had just nominated him for Congressman-at-Large, he spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen, accept my double thanks, First, for the kindness implied in your cordial greeting to me, and, next, for the unanimous vote by which you have tendered me the nomination. Rest assured that they will ever be among the cherished memories of life.

"For the first time since 1856 the Democratic party has been intrusted with the power of government by the people, and it seems to be beginning now just where it ended then. This generation has no knowledge by experience of what a Democratic administration of the government is. The Democratic party in power is a standing menace to business. Why, the mere threat contained in its platform has completely paralyzed the business of the country. Never in our history have our industries been so prostrated, nor so many people thrown into enforced idleness as we find to-day after less than one year of Democratic rule.

"In 1892, under the wise and patriotic Republican administration, the country had reached its highest degree of prosperity it had ever known. Every branch of business in every part of the land was prosperous, and there was work for every man who wanted it at the highest rate of wages that has ever been paid, except in times of war.

"At such a time the people were called upon to elect a President and a Congress, and with that reckless spirit of change which sometimes sways the unthinking masses, the majority sowed the wind and the business of the country is now waiting for the harvest. We are told by the Democrats that the present condition of affairs is a legacy from the Republican party. That is too thin a veil to cover their incompetency, and it is not true. The Republican party in its thirty-three years of power has left legacies of which we may all feel proud. The first one is a union free and a country saved. Second, a circulating medium of gold, silver and paper, interchangeable one into the other, and every dollar as good in any foreign country as it is at home. We have also left as a legacy a banking system under which no bill holder ever lost a dollar. But the Democratic party proposes to replace this with the old red dog and shinplaster State banking system. Another legacy of the Republican party is a revenue system of protection under which the industries of the country have grown from sixteen thousand millions of dollars in 1860, to sixty-three thousand millions in 1890. Under this system of protection the Government has been provided with revenue to meet all its current expenses, over $3,000,000,000 of the war debt has been wiped out; it has enabled us to provide the heroes who risked their lives for the Union with liberal and just pensions, and has protected the workingman from competition with the underpaid workmen of Europe.

"The Democratic party proposes to supplant this system by a tariff which its advocates admit will not raise sufficient revenue to meet the expenes of the government. It is neither a protective nor a revenue tariff, but suggests one of those hybrids, which in nature, has not power to perpetuate itself. They will neither raise revenue for the government nor protection for the industries of the country. What kind of statesmanship is that?

"It took a hundred years for the Democrats to find out that a protective tariff was unconstitutional. From Washington to Cleveland nearly every president had signed tariff bills and the Supreme Court has pronounced them constitutional, but now the Democrats have just found it is unconstitutional. It takes them about that long to find out anything new. They were even a number of years behind the Southern Democrats, who incorporated free trade in the Confederate Constitution. The Southern States' great trinity of principles were slavery, secession and free trade. The first two sleep the sleep that knows no waking and the other will join them as soon as the people prepare the sepulchre in which it is to be buried."

Mr. Grow went on to discuss the tariff at some length. He concluded his speech with a severe arraignment of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham for their un-American and unconstitutional action in the Hawaiian matter. He said their policy had been fitly termed the "policy of infamy" and added "the American people owe it to themselves to make this act as odious that it will stand out alone in history as the only attempt that was ever made by a President to override the Constitution in order to set up a monarchy.

Great Fire at the World's Fair.

The World's Fair Pompeii came last Monday night. A rushing volcano of flame, a huge Gothic architecture tumbling into chaos—bewildered mobs of people—all were there, under a great starry sky of Italian clearness, with Lake Michigan's broad expanse, a second Mediterranean.

Probably no more magnificent yet terrifying spectacle has ever been witnessed this side of the Atlantic. It was long after dark when the belated people returning from work to their homes in the southern suburbs along the elevated railroad, familiar to hundreds of thousands of World's fair visitors, noticed a constantly enlarging column of fire and smoke ascending skyward in the east.

"The World's fair is on fire" was the cry, and few, indeed, of the fascinated watchers from the train windows alighted until the famous terminal at the exposition grounds was reached. Directly past the scene of the frightful fire of the cold storage warehouse, where scores of firemen lost their lives during the fair, hundreds of spectators hurried from the trains into the celebrated court of honor. There, suddenly, the conflagation came into full view.

Whirlwinds of blazing embers were being carried from the end of the court of honor furthest from the Administration building, high over the mammoth roof of the liberal arts building, the largest structure on earth. The great golden statute of the republic could be seen lifting her liberty cap defiantly aloft through the clouds of smoke and flame.

The fire had been burning less than an hour when a thunderous crash of falling timber and a tremendous shout from the crowd announced the collapse of the peristyle. A moment later another terrific yell from the crowd told that the liberal art building had caught fire and that the whole exposition was threatened.

A dramatic incident marked the destruction of the peristyle. One of the ladders bearing up a group of firemen fell with the columns and one of the heroic fire fighters went down to death, while a number of others suffered injuries more or less revere.

The sky was livid, brilliant at this time with falling sparks, many of which fell away to the north, showering the roofs of the art palace, woman's building, and the various state structures with fire. Every train and street car added momentarily thousands to the throngs of people, and but for the terrifying spectacle and the danger to life and property it seemed as if the greatest gala night of all at the World's fair was on in all it's glory.

The fire started in the casino just east of the agricultural building and south of the peristyle. The casino was quickly devoured and the flames surged north on the top of the peristyle and, dropping, made a second line of fire along the base of the columns. The flames then sprang through the music hall which corresponds at the north end of the peristyle to the casino at the south. While the fire was burning there was one of the most singular and fascinating sights of the night. Along the top of the peristyle were scores of statutes. The spectacle for those people fortunate enough to be on the moving sidewalk just east of the peristyle was that of a succession of gigantic human beings plunging, one after another, headlong into the waters of the lake below.

The origin of the fire is said to be revenge on the part of a couple of tramps. The solitary guard in the music-hall says that just before the flames broke out he kicked two vagabonds out of the music-hall and told them to find quarters elsewhere. They left in the direction of the casino, and soon after the fire broke out and everything on the grounds was terror and confusion.

Fears of looting added to the horror of the scene. At about 10 o'clock, with a possible loss of about $1,000,000 by fire in the manufacturers building alone, the authorities began to realize that a large element in the crowd was composed of idlers, who, once started in lawlessness it would be hard to control. Such preparations as could be hurridly made were set in motion to remove goods, and guard other buildings, but all such efforts were the merest child's play. The utter hopelessness of such attempts on short notice was made apparent at once. The few officers on guard could hardly do more than shut their eyes and grit their teeth, hoping against hope that the flames would speedily be stayed.

The spectators at this time, partly to guard their lives and prevent wholesale robbery of the exhibits, had been largely driven by the police westward over the bridges from the lake, and lined up in a solid mass against the electricity building. Here they could see giant handfuls of the roof and great blazing fragments dropping down upon the exhibits below. Through the glass roof and buildings could be seen the pieces falling like boulders in an avalanche, crushing and burning the exquisite French section, and threatening to destroy the Russian and British sections.

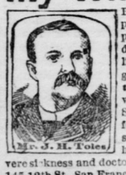
The fireboats and engines on the lake side had by this time subdued the flames in the ashes of the peristyle and in the lower collonade of the southeast side of the liberal arts building and hopes were raised that the fire had been subdued, but shortly after 11:15 p.m, the flames got beyond control away up on the top promenade of the liberal arts building and the main aisle of the building was a mass of flames, arising from the blazing brands which came from above.

Three days ago the number of packages awaiting shipment in each building was: Manufactures 11,964, Midway Plaisance 1,300, Fine Arts 740, Woman's 819, Horticulture 1,000, Transportation 600, Mining 1,350, Electricity 1,637, Agriculture 1,800 and 1,500 scattered in other buildings, making a total of 24,000 packags. Less than 14,000 packages had been shipped away prior to December 26 last. Most of the goods remaining were foreign exhibits.

Remorselessly the fire was hurling itself through the interstices of the big iron arches at the dizzy heights above. The flames wound, boa constrictor fashion, in and around the mammoth electric light coronas suspended from the roof. Below these fearful circles of iron likely to drop at any moment, no man dared to go, even the hardiest not venturing within a hundred feet. Frantic horses, with heavily-loaded trucks, were plunging through the aisles, not encumbered with wreckage or drenched with the falling cataracts of water, most of which fell far short of the topmost flames.

Clouds of smoke and vapor that every moment or two shut out the view of the fire in the roof were colored in the most fantastic fashion, running from green and violet to vivid scarlet. Just what caused the extraordinary views none seemed to know. Guesses were that the dye-stuffs and chemicals in the exhibits drowned in were the origin.

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 sickness and doctor's bills." J. H. TOLES, Supt. of Mfg. Dept. Woolen Mills, 145 12th St., San Francisco. Hood's Cures

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cts a box.

Local Institute Programme.

North Hope, Pa., Jan. 20, '94.

10 A. M.

Devotional Exercises, Rev. Hazlett.
Singing "America" by the Institute.
Patriotism in the Schools, T. P. Shira.
The Teacher's Preparation, Etta Moore.
"Oh, That We Two Were Maying, Miss Gibson, Mr. Evans.
U. S. History, Will Young.
Public Affairs in the School, Emma Meals.
Primary History, Tanny Campbell.
Vocal Trio.

1:30 P. M.

Singing "Star Spangled Banner," by the Institute.
Thoroughness in Teaching, Ed Harper.
Physiology and Hygiene, Dr. Pisor.
Concentration, D. A. Hall.
Ching-a-ling.
Means and Methods, H. S. Gilbert.
What Makes Children Bad? R. J. McCracken.
Geography, O. E. Evans.
Free Text Books, Howard Painter.
Quartette.

N. B. About five minutes of each speaker's time in above program will be given to general discussion, and it is hoped that all will use the privilege. The Committee expect that each school in this Institute circle will have some work on exhibition at this Institute, all such work will be reported to the Co. Supt. Bring maps, drawing, busy-work, etc.

7:30 P. M.

"Whittier" Entertainment in Institute Hall.

H. S. GILBERT.
R. J. MCCRACKEN,
EMMA MEALS, Com.

WHENEVER a man makes up his mind that he will try to obtain a living by scheming and chicanery instead of honest labor of some kind, that moment he becomes a knave.

"'MAN wants but little here below—'
The statement now falls flat.
For with the Wilson bill, we know,
We won't get even that."

SOME of the people who uttered anathemas long and loud against Andrew Carnegie last year, really believe now that he is human if not humane, and has a large heart; those who knew him best were pained when they heard him abused even from the pulpit, and hope his enemies will now do him justice by making proper acknowledgment.

Fighting Their Battles O'er.

FARMINGTON, Jan. 6, 1894.

A war drama entitled, "From Sumpter to Appomattox," was given in the Academy of Music, at this place last night. The play very vividly portrays the stirring scenes of the war from '61 to '65. Its author deserves the highest encomiums. Each character was fairly well impersonated. The "dutch-nigger" and the "English-Irish" woman alternated and commingled the various languages and dialects with a faculty which was truly wonderful.

The several tableaux in the play were particularly striking and awe inspiring. The only drawback to them was the failure of the red fire to burn. Otherwise they were very fine.

The most interesting feature connected with the play was the presentation, by the people of the community of a suit of clothes to the cultured and accomplished manager before the drama was undertaken.

The play was given for the benefit of the G. A. R. Post at this place.

CHESTNUTS.

AN important battle is reported to have been fought in the state of San Paulo, Brazil, about Christmas, in which the insurgent forces were victorious.

THE best writer or speaker is he who can express the most thoughts with the fewest words. This is a truth that needs to be impressed upon public men.

Petersville Items.

Minnie Grieb daughter of Jacob and Catharine Grieb died Jan 5, 1894, aged 17 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Mrs. Hilliard is a little better. Mrs. Eva Harley is sick. D. Watson is no better.

Clef Brandon will move back to his farm in the spring and Donald Watson will go on the Emery Brandon farm.

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.

C. & D.

ALWAYS

Take into consideration that money saved is as good as money earned. The best way to save money is to buy good goods at the right price.

The only reason that our trade is increasing constantly is the fact that we handle only goods of first quality and sell them at very low prices.

We have taken unusual care to provide everything new in Hats and Furnishing Goods for this season, and as we have control of many especially good articles in both lines we can do you good if you come to us.

We confidently say that in justice to themselves all purchasers should inspect our goods.

Visit us,

COLBERT & DALE,

242 S Main street,

Butler, Pa.

HOW DID YOU LIKE IT?

How did you like our holiday line? If you did not see it you have missed a very pretty sight as well as many good bargains.

But whether you were one of the luckey ones or not, we will still continue to offer you goods in the staple line at away down prices.

Our line of books, stationery, office supplies and artist materials is complete and large.

We want you to buy at

DOUGLASS' STORE,

241 S. Main St.

WANTED MEN, local or traveling, to sell my guaranteed NURSERY STOCK. Salary or Commission paid weekly. Outfit free. Special attention given to beginners. Workers never fail to make good weekly wages. Write me at once for particulars.

E O GRAHAM, Nurseryman (This house is reliable.) ROCHESTER, N. Y

BONANZA AGENTS WANTED! Both sexes. Write now. GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City.

DEATHS

McCANDLESS—At Medaryville, Ind., Dec 14th, Mr. James McCandless aged 90 years.

Mr. McCandless was formerly a resident of Centre twp., this county, and removed to Indiana about 36 years ago.

GRIEB—At her home in Petersville, Jan. 5, 1894, Minnie, daughter of Jacob Grieb, aged 17 years.

SAELER—At his home at Troutman, Concord twp., Jan. 1, 1894, ——Saeler, aged 80 years.

GREEN—At the home of William Colgin in Allegheny twp., Dec. 28, 1893, Mary Green in her 34th year.

PATTON—At his home in Somersol, Dec. 31st, 1893 of heart trouble, George Patton aged 14 years, 2 months and 7 days.

We are sad at heart when we think of those
That are gone from earth to their repose,
Yet we'll find as the years roll away,
That none of us are here to stay.

BROWN—At his home in Worth twp., Dec 30, 1893, John S. Brown, aged about 80 years.

GARVEY—At Beaver Falls, Pa., January 8, 1894, Mrs. Thomas Garvey, formerly of this county, aged 65 years.

Mrs. Garvey's maiden name was Graham and raised near Petersville, this county. Thomas Garvey, some years ago was an Associate Judge of this county. He and family removed to Beaver Falls about eight years ago. Mrs. Garvey had many relatives in this county who will regret to learn of her death.

ALBERT—At her home in Summit twp., Jan 9, 1894, Mrs. Nicho las Albert, aged 70 years.

WELLER—Jan. 6, 1894, Mrs John Weller of Butler, aged about 40 years.

OBITUARY NOTES.

James G. Elliott, Esq., died at his home in Mercer, Pa., on Saturday last, aged about 45 years. Mr. Elliott was born and raised in this county, being a son of the late Mr. Benjamin F. Elliott of Worth twp. He was an attorney at law by profession.

BERKIMER & TAYLOR,

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

iam ond Block, next door to Post Office, Butler, Pa., prompt attention given to orders, day or night.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Orphan's Court Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphan's Court of Butler Co., Penn'a., the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Hesselgesser, late of Winfield township, county and state aforesaid, deceased will offer at public auction, on the premises on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1894,

at 1 o'clock p m. of said day: One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, more or less, situated in the township, county and state aforesaid; bounded on the north by lands of Wm. Bickel on the east by lands of David Hesselgesser, on the south by lands of John Hesselgesser and N. Kirkland, and on the west by lands of Earl Hesselgesser, Sill and Painters heirs, Brick dwelling house, frame barn and outbuildings, and good orchard thereon. About seventy acres thereof cleared, fenced and under good state of cultivation, balance woodland. In all respects this is among the best farms in Winfield township.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and one-third in one year and remaining third in two years thereafter with interest from said confirmation and to be secured by judgment, bond or mortgage. Title good.

JAMES HESSELGESSER,
DAVID HESSELGESSER,
Executors of Robert Hesselgesser, dec'd.,
Leasureville, Butler Co., Pa., Jan. 3, 1894.
E. McJunkin, McJunkin & Galbreath, Att'ys.
January 3d, 1894.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Christina Hassler, dec'd, late of Donegal twp., Butler Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

CHAS. L. NORTHIME, Ex'r.,
S. F. Bowser, Att'y. — Greer P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphan's Court of Butler county, Penn'a., I will offer for sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, 1894,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, 45 acres of land, more or less, situate in Middlesex twp., Butler county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of James Duncan heirs, east by lands of R. Trimble, John Turner, et al, south by lands of Mrs. E. A. Trimble (formerly Hays), west by lands of E. O. Thom son.

The above land is situate in a good neighborhood, convenient to plank road, and well adapted to farming purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from date of confirmation, to secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Title good.

E. O. MCELWAIN, Administrator, C. T. A., of Francis McElwain, deceased.
Thompson & Son, Attys.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE B. B. I. CO. SALE.

Ludwig Dreier, Trustee vs. Brady's Bend Iron Co. et al Armstrong Co., Pa. — Common Pleas Court of Armstrong County No. 275 June T., 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 15th, 1893, at two o'clock of said day at the door of said Court House, and further adjourned to 1st of November, 1893, at the same hour and place, and the said sale is further adjourned to December 1st, 1893, and said sale is further adjourned to

JANUARY 18, 1894,

at 1 o'clock P. M., at the same place. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale.

Harwood R. Pool, Jos. Pool, 62 Cedar St., N. Y. City, Orr Buffington, Kittanning, Pa., Attorneys and Counsel for Plaintiff, and Ludwig Dreier, Trustee, Williams & Ashley, 267 Broadway, New York City, Att'ys for Walton Ferguson, Trustee.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Denny, dec'd late of Clearfield twp., Butler Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

CHARLES READ, Ex'r.
Cowansville,
Armstrong Co., Pa.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles O'Donnell, dec'd, late of Clearfield twp., Butler Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

H. J. O'DONNELL, Adm'r.
S. F. Bowser, Att'y. — Carbon Centre, Butler Co., Pa.

Executors' Notice.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned under the last will and testament of Daniel McDeavitt, dec'd, late of Brady twp., Butler county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY A. MCDEAVITT,
JOHN H. MCDEAVITT, Executors.
A.M. Cornelius, Att'y. — West Liberty, Pa.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers his farm in Butler twp containing over one hundred (100) acres, and located three miles south of Butler, one mile east the Plankroad, for sale or rent. About eighty acres of the farm is cleared, good ground good buildings of all kinds, water at the door and springs on farm, two orchards, two roads to farm, no rough land and everything in good repair. WILLIAM CALDWELL,
131 First St., - - - Butler, Pa

Administrators' Notice.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BURTNER.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of William Burtner, dec'd, late of Clinton township, Butler county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

L. S. LARDIN,
E. WESTERMAN
Administraters.

Administrators' Notice.

Letters of Administration, C. T. A., on the estate of Nicholas King, dec'd., late of Concord twp., Butler Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

MARY KING, Adm'x.,
Jas. N. Moore, Att'y, — Peachville P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

Executors' Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Frederick Dambach Sr., dec'd., late of Jackson twp., Butler Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

FRED. S DAMBACH,
Connoquessing P. O.
HENRY DAMBACH,
Whitestown P. O.
} Executors.
W. D. Brandon, Att'y.

Notice.

The general meeting of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Hannastown and vicinity will be held on the second Saturday of January, 1894, (Jan. 13, 1894) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Creamery building in Delano. All members are invited.

HENRY HECK, Sec'y.
A. KRAUSE, President. — Denny P. O.

Notice to Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the "Worth Mutual Fire Insurance Co." to select officers for the ensuing year will be held in school house at West Liberty, the second Saturday of January at 10 o'clock a. m., being the 13th day, 1894.

JAMES HUMPHREY, Pres.
W. E. Taylor, Sec'y.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Burry, late of the twp. of Franklin, county of Butler and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Elizabeth Burry, resident of said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

MRS. ELIZABETH BURRY, Adm'rx.
Mt. Chestnut P. O.
Butler Co., Pa.
S. F. Bowser, Atty.

GLOVES

are our specialty this week.

50c Gloves for 45c

75c Gloves for 65c.

$.100 Gloves for 90c.

And our Entire Glove Stock at Equally Low Prices.

THE RACKET STORE,

120 South Main Street, Butler, Pa.

PURE DRUGS AT LOW PRICES

is the motto at our store.

If you are sick and need medicin you want the BEST. This you can always depend upon getting from us, as we use nothing but strictly Pure Drugs in our Prescription Department. You can get the best of everything in the drug line from us.

Our store is also headquarters for

PAINTS OILS, VARNISHES

Kalsomine, Alabastine &c.

Get our prices before you buy paints, and see what we have to offer. We can save you dollars on your paint bill.

Respectfully

J. C. REDICK,

Main St. next to Hotel Lowry

BUTLER, PA.

THE highest cash prices paid for beef and horse hides; also sheep pelts, tallow and furs of all kinds. Will be home on Friday and Saturday of each week.

H. C. BRICKER,
201 Mercer St.,
Butler, Pa.

BUTLER COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Office Cor. Main & Cunningham Sts.

H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS:

Alfred Wick,	Henderson Oliver,
Dr. W. Irvin,	James Stephenson,
W.