THE CITIZEN

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor—DANIEL H. HASTINGS.
Lieutenant Governor—WALTER LYON.
AUDITOR GENERAL—AMOS MYLIN.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LATTA.
Congressmen-at-Large. { GALUSHA A. GROW. GEORGE P. HUFF.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—THOMAS W. PHILLIPS.
Assembly { DAVID B. DOUTHETT, JAMES N. MOORE.
Jury Commissioner—HENRY W. NICHOLAS.

Extend Federal Supervision.

Senator Sherman's proposition to bring the Pullman Palace Car Company within the field of Federal supervision was ill-timed in view of the strike at Chicago, but it is a step in the right direction, and it ought to be extended to include under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission all the agencies of interstate commerce.

The commission and its statistician, Mr. Henry C. Adams, have urged this step in report after report, and now that the Chicago strike has made clear the intimate relation between the railroads and other auxiliary corporations engaged in interstate commerce, Congress ought to bring them all within the purview of the interstate commerce act. Water transport is now excluded. It should be included, reports required and rates by water placed under the regulation of the commission. Telegraph companies, long distance telephones, interstate trolley companies, express companies, palace car companies, fast freight lines, terminal, bridge, elevator and yard companies, ought all to be included in the supervision of the Federal power. Their rates ought to be regulated by law and their reports ought to be public. The telegraph companies, of which the largest, the Western Union Telegraph, has a capital of $108,000,000, are engaged in interstate commerce to a wider extent than railroads, yet their affairs are concealed from the public. Express companies employ nearly 50,000 men and pay the railroads $23,000,000 a year, yet they publish no reports and their rates are often grievously unjust. The telephone companies, which in 1890 had a capital of $72,341,736, gross earning of $16,404,583 and net of $5,260,212, are part of interstate commerce by their connection with long distance work, and are now free from all supervision. A great swarm of subsidiary companies, freight lines, abattoir and elevator companies, terminal corporations, yard and bridge companies and local express and baggage companies are links in interstate commerce, and ought to have their capital, traffic and profits laid bare. Lastly, the palace car companies, of which the two largest, the Pullman takes in $10,000,000 a year and the Wagner $3,000,000, ought to be brought within the interstate commerce act.

If Senator Sherman, instead of taking up a small corner of this field, would turn his unrivaled ability and experience to a comprehensive measure extending Federal supervision over and requiring Federal statistics from all the agencies of interstate commerce he would discharge a great public service and silence current criticism on his action.—Phila. *Press.*

CONGRESSMAN T. W. PHILLIPS, who has been at his home in New Castle suffering from malaria, returned to Washington, Tuesday. While at home Mr. Phillips devoted a good deal of time considering the labor problem, which he believes is the greatest one now before the country. All his life, in fact, Mr. Phillips has been investigating that subject. As a consequence, he expects to introduce a bill soon that will offer a practical solution. It will authorize a non-partisan commission, composed of representatives of labor, agriculture and business, which is to investigate the subject fully and then report to congress the legislation it deems advisable.

SOME of the tests made at Indian Head, below Washington, are attended with remarkable results. At the test made there, Thursday, a 17-inch Harveyized armor plate, manufactured by the Carnegie Co., met with disaster. The plate itself cost $21,000, weighing 33 tons, and was one of a group of plates weighing 387 tons, which are worth to the Carnegie company $246,000. The plate had been made with as great care as possible by the Carnegie Co., and it was hoped that a successful group had been secured, for it was desirable to remove, as far as possible, the doubts cast on Harveyized steel plates by the failure of the 18-inch plate made by the Bethlehem company, and tested some time ago.

This plate was as sound and fine a specimen of Harveyized armor as has ever been turned out. At least that is what the Carnegie company thought. The second test was the one that did the damage. A Wheeler-Sterling 12-inch shell weighing 850 pounds was used, with 396 pounds of brown prismatic powder, giving an initial velocity of 1,858 foot pounds, and an energy of 20,370 foot tons.

The shell pierced the plate entirely, smashing through the 3½ feet of oak backing and 3 feet of oak supports; through 50 feet of earth beyond, and into the woods for 100 yards.

This was the first shell of the kind which was manufactured by purely American processes, which had been developed in this country.

The shot did as much damage as any shot ever did. The result was entirely unexpected to the Carnegies and the ordnance officers. Capt. Sampson said the shell was a phenomenal one and the plate soft.

The Strikes.

Saturday's news from the strikes was that it was broken. Debs was not sustained by the approval of his men generally and he was denounced as an autocrat. Sovereign felt sore over the failure of the men to go out, but said he would continue the fight.

At Sacramento, Cal., the regulars and strikers came together and two men were badly wounded and others injured. Martial law was put in force and the strikers were defiant.

On Saturday at Sacramento, Harry Knox, leader of the strikers at that point was arrested for conspiracy in connection with the train wrecking at the trestle west of Sacramento.

A fierce battle occurred on Monday afternoon between striking miners and deputies near Birmingham, Ala., in which six men were killed and nearly a score wounded. The wildest excitment exists and the negroes are especially terror stricken.

Eugene V. Debs, Geo. W. Howard, L. W. Rogers and Sylvester Keliher, the officers of the A. R. Union were committed to jail Tuesday by Judge Seaman of the U. S. Court. The men were held under $3,000 bond but refused to have their liberty and went to jail. They were arrested for refusing to obey the injunction restraining them from interfering with the running of trains under the interstate commerce law.

United States cavalry of Fort Reno, under command of Capt. J. O. Mackey which had been detained to guard the Rock Island road, missed death at the hands of the Pond Creek train wreckers at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning by less than 200 feet. Two explosions of dynamite occurred within 200 yards at the south outskirts of the city, immediately after the special train carring the troops from Enid to Pond Creek station had passed. One of the shots exploded immediatly under the train but did no damage, but the other blew out a cattle guard and shattered the rails and would have completely demolished the train had it exploded a few seconds later.

The mayor of Enid wired the governor and the United States authorities that the local authorities were unable to keep down insurrection or to apprehend the men who have been destroying the railroad property and asked for an increase of the number of United States troops stationed in the city.

CAPT. FLEEGER'S ADDRESS.

Through the kindness of Capt. Fleeger we are permitted to publish the following extracts from his address on July 4th, accepting the monument for the people. We are obliged to omit much of the valuable historical part because of its length, but it is said that steps are being taken to publish, in pamphlet form, the full proceedings:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Gentlemen, Comrades and Fellow Citizens:—

On this, the 4th day of July—a day dedicated to liberty 118 years ago by the Fathers of the Republic—we have assembled to receive from the hands of the Monumental Association this beautiful monument to the memory of our heroic dead. It was eminently fitting and appropriate, that this, the natal day of American Liberty, should be selected by the Association for this important and patriotic event. Thus blending our celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of American Independence, with the dedication of this monument to the memory of the sons of Butler county, who in the great civil war from 1861 to 1865 gave up their lives that that nation which was conceived in liberty "should not perish from the earth."

While we to-day recognize that all of that vast army—marshalled in defence of the Union—whose left flank rested upon the coast of the Atlantic, while its right swept the base of the Sierras, are entitled to our graceful recognition, our highest honor, our warmest gratitude, and our lasting remembrance for their services and sacrifices in behalf of our beloved land, yet we to-day especially remember the soldiers of Butler county who gave up their lives that our nation might live—we to-day bring our laurel wreath to their graves—to day we dedicate that monument to their memory. Citizens of Butler county, that is your tribute to the memory of those who were of your flesh and blood—who went out from your midst, and whose vacant chairs are in the households and at the firesides of Butler county homes.

Our county was settled about 100 years ago by a hardy, energetic and courageous people; with strong arm and brave hearts these first settlers came to this, then unbroken wilderness, to secure for themselves homes and to better their condition. For years the woodman's ax rang sharp and clear over our hills, and along our valleys, as these hardy pioneers battled with the forests, and cleared the pathway for civilization. They transmitted the sterling qualities of their integrity, energy and patriotism to their descendants. Hence the tpeople of our county were a hardy, brave, honest, industrious, patriotic and law abiding people. A people well fitted, when the hour of trial and danger would come, if such hour should come, to meet it with true fortitude and courage. In 1861 that hour came, then the veil which the prophetic Webster prayed might not be drawn in his day, was drawn aside; then the cloud whose muttering thunders had often been heard away off in the distance, burst in all its fury over us, growing deeper, darker, blacker, denser until it covered our whole sky, and its zigzag lightnings flashed across every doorstep, and its rumbling thunders reverberated in every home within our county. The time had come when more than taxes was asked, when a richer treasure than money was demanded on the part of our government from our people. A rebellion, gigantic in its proportions, headed and led on by maddened, determined men had arisen, threatening the overthrow of the fair fabric of our government, reared by the toils and sacrifices of the patriots of the revolution. The 11 states engaged in this rebellion had thrown off the authority of our government—torn down, insulted nd trampled upon our flag—organized a government of their own, adopted a standard of their own, seized and taken forcible possession of the forts, arsenals, custom houses and other property of the government within the boundaries of these states—raised, equipped and marshalled their armies—set at defiance the authority and laws of our government and with threatening boldness pushed their armed legions, and displayed their traitor flags within the very sight of our Capitol. They threw down the guage of battle. Our government took it up, it could do nothing else, the dignity, the honor, yea the very life, the very existence of our government demanded that that unjust and causeless rebellion should be put down and the authority of our government restored to every foot of our territory, and our flag, the symbol of our union, again placed on every fort, arsenal and custom house of the land.

I will not stop here to discuss the causes that lead to that rebellion, suffice it to say, once for all, that it was a wicked, cruel, unjust and causeless one. Notwithstanding all that a Rev. Cave may say. Notwithstanding all that a General Rosser may say. Notwithstanding all that gushing sentimentalists who weep bitter tears over the grave of the "Lost Cause" may say—In that contest the North was right, eternally right—the South was wrong, eternally wrong. It was the struggle of the nation for existence—division meant death-the God of nature never intended that our domain should be divided in that way. Our hills, our mountain ranges and our rivers all run the wrong way. All the resources of a large part of our country, all the abilities and energies of an able and courageous people impelled by that spirit which would rather "reign in hell" than "serve in heaven," and led on by a purpose, a determination, a madness they cannot now understand or explain,—were put forth for the dismemberment and destruction of our Government, and the establishment (upon its ruins) of a Southern Confederacy whose corner stone should be slavery. It was the final—the death grapple, on this continent, between freedom and slavery—the inevitable conflict had come. Compromise had been heaped upon compromise, but all of no avail, the vexed question would not down, the people in the sacred urn of the ballot box had recorded the majority's will that slavery should go no further, but it was of no avail-the South flew to arms, and by her own overt act transferred the antagonist question of freedom and slavery from legislative halls and the ballot box to the battle field. They appealed to the stern arbitrament of war. These questions which had so long vexed the people of our land, were by the deliberate act, the choice of the South, to be settled amid the roar of artillery, the rattle of musketry, the mad rush of charging squadrons and the clang of clashing sabers. The great question at stake was, shall our government survive the shock of arms? Or, shall it like a meteor, that for a moment has dazzled the eye, go out in blackness and darkness? Shall the prediction so often made by monarchists and imperialists of the old world, that our government could not long survive, be stamped as melancholy truth? Shall the last experiment of man for self-government be a failure? These were the questions that confronted us as a nation and which we were compelled to face, and these questions were to be decided by the arbitrament of the sword, the ordeal of battle, at the cannon mouth and the bayonets point. Looking back now through 29 years of peace we can scarcely realize the deep, intense interest of that hour, as the situation, with all its consequences, the existence of our nation at stake, was forced upon the people. It was in such an hour as this, and with such momentous questions as these to be solved by the ordeal of war that the young men of Butler county in 1861 to 1865 stepped upon the stage to act their part in the grandest and bloodiest drama the world ever beheld.

And how did the people of Butler county act their part in this trying hour of our nation's peril? That I consider an appropriate question for this occasion. We make that inquiry to-day—as citizens of the county we are deeply interested in the answer—was it such as to cause us to-day to hang our heads in shame, or was it such as we can look back to with pride?

Thank God the fathers of that day were true patriots! Thank God the mothers, wives, sisters and maidens of that day did not falter or fail in the face of the stern requirements of the hour! Heroically they arose to the occasion, stifling the promptings of love, bidding the voice of affection be silent, Spartan like they brought the shield and with the injunction "Come with it when the battle's done, or on it from the field," they saw son, and husband, and brother, and lover depart for the scene of conflict—the post of duty and danger.

Oh, to how many fathers and mothers, wives, sisters and maidens of our county was the sight of the loved one, as starting for his company, he disappeared down the road, over the hill, or at the turn of the street their last recollection of him on earth. How many never crossed the threshhold of home again!

And how did the young men of Butler county meet the stern demands of that hour? I am glad to say here to-day, 33 years since that time, here in the face of a new generation, here in the hearing of many to whom that time is only a tradition, they proved themselves worthy sons of such fathers and mothers, worthy husbands of such wives, worthy brothers of such sisters, worthy lovers of such maidens. At their country's call they came bravely, gallantly. They came from our farm-houses, our workshops, our mines and manufactories, our stores, our schools and our academies. They came determined to stand by our flag, to do or die for their country.

It was well for us as a nation that in that supreme hour of peril we had at the head of our government the immortal Lincoln, that his steady hand held the helm of our ship of state as it was dashed amid the troubled waters.

On the 4th day of March, 1861, as the duly elected President of the United States, he had taken his official oath—had raised his hand to heaven and sworn "to protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States." Now in April, 1861, eleven states are in open rebellion, the authority of the Government is set at defiance, Fort Sumter has been fired upon and after a gallant resistance by its small garrison has been compelled to surrender, the stars and stripes have been hauled down and the stars and bars, of the Southern Confederacy, run to the top of the flag staff.

In the face of such events, with his official oath resting upon him, with his duties as the Chief Executive of this nation pressing upon him, there was but one course for the President to pursue, the time had passed for parlying or discussion, the time for action, decisive action, had come. Promptly the call for 75,000 men for three months was sent out. Although we did not at that time have the railroad or telegraphic facilities that we do now, yet that call soon reached Butler county. Our quota for that call was one company. Scarcely had the call reached here ere the drum beat was heard on your streets and the young men from Butler and the surrounding country came forward, enrolled their names, and within a few hours from the time the news reached here that first company under Capt. John N. Purviance, an honored and respected citizen of our town who has since gone to his rest, started for the front. You speak of John N. Purviance as "General," well did he deserve that title and all the honors that were conferred upon him, and which he so gracefully bore. But to me John N. Purviance never appeared grander and nobler than when as Captain of that first company from Butler county, at his country's first call, he went forth to the post of duty and danger in defense of our flag and the union he loved so well. That company became Co. H, of the 19th Reg., Pa. Vols., and became part of the army under Gen. Patterson, operating in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg and Shepherdstown.

But events thickened, it was soon discovered that you might as well try to dam up the waters of the Allegheny with reeds as to try to crush that rebellion with 75,000 men. Again the call goes out, 200,000 more, for 3 years. Capt. Samuel Loudon, a sterling patriot, who loved his country, had recruited a company at Sunbury and from that section of the county in May, 1861, and was awaiting orders. Capt. Wm. Stewart, a gallant, patriotic young man, had also in May, 1861, recruited a company at Evans City from that section of the county. These companies promptly offered their services to the government and were accepted. They entered the service on the 10th day of June, 1861, and became Cos. C and D of the 11th Reg., Pa. Reserves. This regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and became a part of the old First Army Corps, and afterwards of the Fifth Army Corps.

In mentioning the companies from this county as they left our county and went out to the front we will, at the present follow them no further than the army to which they were assigned, we will go with them until they enter their corps, we will then for the present bid them good bye and let the curtain drop—behind it are the scenes of battle and carnage and death, the rent and trodden field, the hospital of pain and the gloomy prison pen. In August, 1861, Capt. Thomas McLaughlin recruited a company from the central portion of our county. This company was promptly accepted by the government, and entered the service as Co. H, 102d Reg., Pa. Vols., was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and became a part of the grand old Sixth Army Corps.

Also in August, 1861, Capt. James E. Cornelius recruited a company in the western and north-western part of the county. This company was at once accepted and became Co. C of the 100th Regt., Pa. Vols. This regiment, with other regiments, was ordered to Annapolis, Md., there they were placed on steamers; sealed orders were given to the Colonel, not to be opened until out upon the ocean. When opened these orders read "Sail for the entrance to Port Royal Harbor." We will there, out on the ocean, bid Co. C of the 100th good bye—their faces are turned away southward, their orders take them to the front of Charleston, the hot-bed of secession—the birthplace of treason.

In Sept., 1861, Capt. Wm. S. Jack recruited a company from the vicinity of Butler borough, Harrisville and other parts of the county. This company was promptly accepted by the government and become Co. H of the 78th Regt., Pa. Vols. This regiment with the 77th and 79th Pa. were organized into a brigade, under the gallant Gen. Jas. S. Negley; at Pittsburg, Pa., were placed on steamers and ordered westward to join our gallant Armies of the West. They were assigned to the grand old 14th Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland. This company was the representative of Butler county in western fields and in the Armies of Thomas, Rosecrans and Sherman

In October, 1861, a company in the southern and central parts of the county was recruited and organized under Capt. Samuel Martin; also at the same time one in the northern part of the county under Capt. Wm. Fielding. These companies were accepted by the government and became Cos. E and I of the 103d Regt., Pa. Vols., and were assigned to the Army of the Potomac, where they became part of the old Fourth Army Corps, and were afterwards transferred to the coast of North Carolina in the vicinity of Newberne.

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Following the disaster of the Peninsula the call for more troops was again made by the government. And how did Butler county, depleted by those who had gone out in 1861, respond to that call?

In July and August, 1862, Capt. C. E. Anderson, in the central part of the county; Capt. A. G. Riddle, in the western part of the county; Capt. Wm. O. Breckenridge, in the north-western part of the county; and Capt. Edwin Lyon, at Butler and in the central part of the county, each recruited a company; tendered their services to the government; were accepted, and these four companies became Cos. C, F, G and K of the 134th Regt., Pa. Vols.; were hurried forward to the Army of the Potomac, and became part of the Fifth Corps. Also about the same time, to-wit: in August, 1862, Capt. G. W Hays, in the southern part of the county; Capt. Henry Pillow, in the vicinity of Prospect and the western part of the county; and Capt. Allen Wilson, in the northern part of the county, each recruited a company. These companies were at once accepted by the government and became companies D, F and G of the 137th Reg., Pa. Vols.; were sent to the Army of the Potomac and were assigned to the old First Army Corps.

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Also in 1862 Capt. John G Bippus' Co. E, 169th Regt., Pa. Drafted Militia, entered the service and were assigned to duty on the coast. The term of service of this company was nine months

Also in 1862 a company was recruited in the south-eastern part of the county by Capt. Wm. H. Tibbles. This company became Co L of the 14th Regt., Pa. Cav., and was assigned to duty in W. Va., when it became a part of the cavalry commanded by Gen. Averill.

We have thus nine companies from Butler county entering the service in 1862, but there were more than that I want on this occasion, to do justice, so far as I can, to every organization that went out from our county—to every man that went out from our county, whether he was in a Butler county company or not, and to every patriotic effort made by our people in defense of the government.

After the battle of Bull Run, fought on the 29th and 30th of August, 1862, the rebel army elated by its success crossed the Potomac, and started northward with the proud boast that the waters of the Allegheny would soon reflect their red battle flags, and the scene of war be transferred from Southern to Northern fields. It was indeed a critical hour when Lee pushed his battallions into Maryland and close to the border of Pennsylvania. Another victory to their arms and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburg would be at their mercy. Though Butler county was largely depleted of young men capable for the hardships of service at that time yet a company of emergency men, under Capt. Gilmore Campbell, was hastily organized and started for the front, to interpose whatever barrier they could across the path of Lee's army—old grizzled veterans of many campaigns. Don't smile when I mention this company, their patriotism had the true ring. They enlisted, they entered the service, secured arms, buckled their cartridge boxes around them and pushed bravely to the front, pausing not until they were within the very circle of fire at Antietam. This company was Co. G of the 14th Regt., Pa. Emergency men.

Also about the same time Capt. Wm. R. Hutchinson's company C, 18th Regr., Pa. Militia, impelled by the same patriotic impulses that led Capt. Campbell and his Co. to the sound of the enemies guns at Antietam entered the service to do what they could in that trying time.

This makes 11 companies that went out from our county in 1862.

But what of 1863? In June of that year after the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville the Rebel Army again came northward, this time they did not stop in Maryland, but pushed forth their legions into the very heart of Pennsylvania. From Chambersburg to the Susquehannah the tread of their veteran army pressing our soil, and the rumble of their artillery wheels was heard in our mountain passes and along our valleys, till concentrating at Gettysburg; the great battle of the war was fought resulting in the triumph of the Union arms, and the driving back of the invader from our soil.

In this emergency Capt. Wm. H. Hutchinson's Co. F, 56th Regt. Pa. Militia; Capt. E. L. Gillespie's Co. G, and Capt W. M. Clark's Co. I, 58th Regt., Pa. Militia, which volunteered for 90 days; entered the service and rendered important and patriotic service.

In 1864 Capt. W. R. Hutchison's Co. A, and Capt. G. L. Braun's Co. B, 6th Pa. Artly., enlisted for one year and performed service in front of Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, out to Manasses.

In the early part of 1865 Capt. R. I. Boggs recruited a company in the southern part of our county, for one year, this company was accepted by the government and become Co. E 78th Pa. Vols. and was ordered to Nashville Tenn. where they remained until discharged.

This was the last company to enter the service during the war. In the spring of 1865 came Appamatox and final victory to the Union Arms, the authority of our Govrn't was restored to, and our flag again floated over every inch of our territory, but over 300,000 of our noblest and best had died that the nation might live.

In mentioning these companies I do not mean to say that all who went out from Butler county to the defence of the Government were enrolled in them, nor that all the Butler county soldiers who gave up their lives during the war, fell in their ranks. No, I know that very many men from Butler county served in other organizations—the 4th, 7th, 9th and 16th Pa. Cav. and the 23rd, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 83rd, 101st, 104th, 105th, 155th, 190th and 191st Pa. Infantry Regs. and the 5th Pa. Heavy Art'ly, and other organizations from Pennsylvania had many Butler county men in their ranks—within the circle of a mile and a half from my old home in Concord twp., I know of six young men, four of whom were killed in battle and two died in prison, not one of whom was in a Butler county organization.

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And how did the soldiers from our county perform their duties? That is an important question for us on this occasion. If they performed them heroically and nobly, gratitude demands at our hands, that we who enjoy the rich heritage of a Union preserved, should not permit the names or the memories of the fallen to perish.

I have made the military history of our county somewhat of a study, and I am glad, my fellow citizens, to say, here in your presence and hearing to-day, here at the monument we dedicate to the fallen, I do not believe that a single company that went out from Butler county ever disgraced its regiment, its county or its colors—they took your flag forth with them, they bore it without dishonor through the fiery ordeal of many of the bloodiest battles of of the war. They returned it to you unsullied "without a star erased or a single stripe polluted."

The severe losses in killed and wounded of many of the companies mentioned in the bloodiest battles of the war attest the fidelity and bravery with which they stood by our flag when the bolts of death fell thick and fast. The percentage of losses in battle in a number of these companies stands among the highest of any organizations in our whole army. In the companies I have mentioned, as near as I can ascertain, 361 gave up their lives in the service. Add to this those who fell in other organizations and it would swell the honored list of patriot dead to over 500.

I believe that there was not a single corps in all our armies but what had Butler county men in it. I believe there was not a single state over which the red tide of battle surged, but was dyed with the blood of Butler county's sons. I believe that to-day the ashes of her dead mingle with the dust of almost every battle field of the war.

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Where do our fallen rest? Some of them wounded, or stricken by disease came home to die, and in quiet church yards and cemeteries of our county they sweetly sleep the years away. Some sleep on the battlefields where they fell. Some by the rivers and Mountain ranges of the south, and some by the sobbing sea. The graves of some are known, but many are unknown. Some sleep in the beautiful National Cemeteries of our land These Cemeteries are places of beauty, carefully guarded and tended by the Nations hand, adorned by walks and trees, and shrubbery, and well kept lawns, as though repeating the poets question "Why should a dark pine scowl on any spot where man grasps immortality" The flag neath which they fell floats from the staff over them. The over 16,000 who died within the gloomy stockade at Andersonville now repose in a cemetery made beautiful by the hand and care of the government Butler county boys are sleeping there. Go to the beautiful cemetery at Gettysburg, on some of the headstones there you will read the names of some of Butler county sons who fell in that battle. So at Arlington and Stone River and many other of our national cemeteries.

This monument which we to-day dedicate is to the memory of all who gave up their lives for our country during the war it matters not whether they served in a Butler county organization or in an organization outside the county, whether they fell amid the smoke and storm of battle, or whether with fevered brow and parched tongue they gave up their lives in the hospital, this monument is for them, for all who died for our country.

Money spent in memorials to valor and devotion to duty and country is not spent in vain, there is something in such a monument that touches the heart that awakens and stirs all the nobler and better qualities of our nature. What teachers of patriotism such monuments are! Who can look upon them with indifference? Who can estimate what Bunker Hill Monument has been to us as a nation? And what it has been to us as a nation, this monument will be to us as a county—a teacher of patriotism for all the future; there all our patriotic impulses can gather, and around it can cling; and should the hour of danger and trial come, as come it may, should our sky darken, as darken it may, then this monument will be more eloquent in its voiceless appeal to patriotism and duty than the words of any orator. And oh! I think as I contemplate our troublous times, how much we need a pure patriotism. It is our country's reliance, it should be taught from our pulpits, and in our schools. Obedience to, and respect for our laws and order, the youth should be taught what our government and liberties have cost and the great value of peace and law and order, they should be taught to love our country and respect its laws, they should be tought that next to the Cross of Calvary, our flag, the glorious stars and stripes is the most sacred emblem on earth. Perils are still thickly around us, Eternal vigilence is still the price of liberty, for as the poet has said "Not yet mayst thou unbrace thy corselet, or lay by thy sword nor yet, oh Freedom, close thy lids in slumber, for thine enemy never slumbers or sleeps, and thou must watch and combat until the new earth and heaven"

It is said that the children of ancient Greece for 300 years were taught to repeat by memory the names of the 300 who fell at Thermopylae.

While Greece was patriotic, Greece was great. When she ceased to remember those who died for her, her greatness departed, and well could the poet write of her Isles "Eternal summer gilds them yet. But all except their sun is set."

This monument will be a teacher of patriotism for all the future. Age will reverence it, manhood look with pride upon it and children with artless prattle will ask what it means—it will we trust forever repeat the story of those who gave life for country.

I am sorry that I cannot on this occasion give you the price in young manly and precious lives that Butler county paid as her share for the preservation of our national life, our glorius union, the money cost of the war was small as compared with the cost in life. Money cannot be weighed against blood. All that a man hath will he give for his life, but here from 1861 to 1865 we see our young men, our strong and vigorous, our noblest and best giving their lives by hundreds, for what? That their beloved land might live. Over their graves may truely be written "We died that our country might live." Oh wonderous patriotism well do they deserve at our hands our highest honors, and our lasting remembrances. This monument that we dedicate to-day is our tribute to their memory, we place it in the most beautiful part of our town, on the solid and adamantine foundation of this hill, we build it of enduring granite, so that the rains of summer and the snows and storms of winter may beat against it in vain, so that it may stand there for the ages to come, and tell, when our lips my comrades are sealed in death, the story of our comrades who for their country fell.

Look over our town, you see the spires of our churches pointing their long tapering fingers heavenward, indicative of the object for which they have been erected, the worship of Almighty God. These are our temples to Religion.

Here is our beautiful Court House which we all so much admire and of which we as citizens of Butler Co. feel so justly proud; this is our temple to justice.

There, now standing in that beautiful square, beautiful in its simplicity and symmetry, is our memorial to patriotism.

It is true that it is not grand and massive and towering and costly as are many of the monuments of earth, but my fellow citizens, it represents a heroism grander, a patriotism nobler and sublimer, than that commemorated by the Arch of Triumph, the column Vendome or the guilded lantern of the Invalides.

Gentlemen of the Monumental Association:—In behalf of the people of our county I congratulate you on this occasion, on the successful completion of your work. They placed in your hands an important and patriotic trust. The zeal with which you took hold of it—the energy, fidelity and perseverance with which you followed it up, through discouragements and difficulties, meets with our highest praise, our warmest commendation. In the name and on the behalf of all the old soldiers of our county we thank you for this beautiful memorial to the memory of our departed comrades who sleep in soldiers' graves.

In the name and on the behalf of all the the people of our county, we thank you for this column which speaks in silent but eloquent tongue, not only of the patriotism of those whose memory it commemorates, but also of the gratitude of our people.

In behalf of all these we accept this beautiful memorial erected under your supervision and promise to guard and cherish it with our tenderest care—to tell to trembling age, to youth and lisping childhood what it represents, and thus to send its story through the coming ages.

Fellow citizens:—I have in your behalf accepted this monument from the association it is now yours, and the futures dedicated forever to the memory of our honored dead, and while we thus honor their memory in granite let us protect, defend and preserve the union, they by their deaths saved to us, and we trust to all the generations of the future. Let a true and unselfish patriotism and devotion to duty and country ever control us in all our actions and conduct—thus may we honor their memory by sending down to the future the union preserved by them unimpaired.

When they fell beneath our flag there were 34 stars upon its field of blue, there are 44 now. May they still increase and grow brighter and brighter with the coming years and may the last standard representing earthly government, whose folds may even catch the breath of the eternal morning be the glorious old stars and stripes.

For 29 years our honored dead have slumbered in their graves, but they have not been forgotten by their county. This monument is now reared and dedicated forever to their memory. Sleep on my comrades fallen; though no father or mother or wife or sister or loved one may ever stand by your low green beds, yet the birds of song will ever carol their sweetest melodies there, the stars of heaven will ever look kindly down upon you and the God of Heaven will ever lovingly watch over you, while

"You granite column's voiceless stone,
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished year has flown,
The story how ye fell."

In dealing with the offence which Debs and his associates and followers committed, Judge Grosscup is clear and incisive. The riotous uprising at Chicago was insurrection against the United States, and the leaders were guilty of criminal conspiracy to incite insurrection. Labor has absolute control of its own arm. It can refuse to work if it choose. But Debs and his followers did not content themselves with refusing to work. They violently obstructed the mails of the United States. They forcibly interrupted the movement of interstate commerce. These agencies of intercourse and trade are under the protection of federal law, and in resisting the execution of that law the rioters became not simply a street mob but insurgents against the authority and power of the United States. When resistance becomes too formidable to be dealt with by the ordinary civil process and to require the interposition of military force it becomes flagrant insurrection, and every man who encourages or sustains it becomes a public enemy.

THE great Saengerfest ball in Cleveland was crowded last Thursday at the opening exercises of the Christian Endeavor convention, and besides this several overflow meetings were held. It was estimated that 25,000 delegates were in the city.

AN anarchist was hanged in Chicago last Friday, and the strike was declared off. The world continues to revolve.

Washington Notes.

Monday's session of the conferees on the Tariff bill ended in a row. The differences of opinion were so radical as to prevent progress, and led to harsh words.

There was a report in circulation that day to the effect that the Republican conferees, angry as they are at being barred from the consultations, were considering the advisability of not attending the conference after they are invited by Chairman Voorhees. This could not be verified. In fact it is known that the Republicans propose to be on hand and to contest every inch with their opponents. It they find that the Democrats have agreed upon a a measure as radical as the Wilson bill they propose to fight its adoption in the conference and in the senate with all their might. In fact they expect that they can either kill the bill on a direct vote in the Senate or to at least delay a vote until after the elections in November.

On Tuesday the Democratic conferees called the Republicans into the conference and there was a short general discussion that resulted in nothing. The Republicans were informed that the Democratic conferees had been unable to reach any agreement and that the chief points of disagreement were sugar, iron ore and coal, and certain features of the iron and steel schedules and of the cotton and woolen schedules, believed to be too high. It was admitted that there were other differences, but they were minor ones only.

On Wednesday the conferees agreed to disagree, and the whole Tariff bill was to go to both Houses next day. The conferees could not agree on the sugar, metal, ore and coal schedules, and will report a disagreement on the whole measure. If the House does not yield the prospects for a deadlock are good.

Gresham's dispatch to Japan protesting against its alleged war with Corea was considered a blunder in official circles.

EIGHT men were killed near Hazleton, Pa., by the explosion of 200 sticks of giant powder in the midst of a gang of miners at Stockton Colliery, No. 8.

The Republican conferees of the 24th Congressional district met at Charleroi, last Thursday and cast 49 more fruitless ballots, and then adjourned to meet in City Hall Pittsburg, July 24.

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.

GOSSER'S CREAM GLYCERINE has no equal for chapped hands, lips or face, or any roughness of the skin, and is not excellent as a dressing for the face after shaving. Sold by druggists at Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

DEATHS

HEINS—At the home of John Bovard in Centre twp., July 13, 1894, Chas. Heins, aged 12 years.

SHIRA—At his home in Parker twp., July 11, 1894, Wm. H. Shira, aged 68 years. He was a son of Peter Shira, who is now in his 94th year.

MILLER—At her home in Washington twp., July 6, 1894, Mrs. Wm. Miller, aged about 70 years.

HENLEN—At her home in N. Washington, July 6, 1894, Mrs. C. Henlen, aged about 70 years.

McDOWELL—At his home in Butler, July 12, 1894, Merle Clare, son of James A. McDowell.

BELL—At Warren, Pa., July 11, 1894, Jeannette Bell.

BADGER—At his home in Butler, July 16, 1894, Luther Badger, in his 71st year.

SMITH—At Helena, Montana, July 5, 1894, C. K. Smith. He was buried in Butler, last Tuesday.

JOHNSTON—At his home in New Castle July 14, 1894, Edwin H., son of C. N. Johnston, aged 2 years.

LIEBLER—At Herman Station, July 16, 1894, Martin Liebler, aged 54 years.

WINTER—At her home in Zelienople, July 15, 1894, Mrs. Winter, widow of Dr. E. F. Winter, in her 77th year.

DUFFORD—At his home in Mt. Chestnut, July 16, 1894, Joseph Dufford, aged 92 years.

Mr. Dufford was a gunsmith by trade and was noted more than half a century ago for his skill. He was an honest, peaceable citizen.

BERKIMER & TAYLOR,

Funeral Directors,

151 S. Main St., - Butler: Pa.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, Pa., I the undersigned, Thomas Mechling, administrator cum testamento annexo of Miss Mary E. Mechling, late of Jefferson township, Butler county, Pa., dec'd, will offer for sale at public vendue, on the premises on

FRIDAY, THE 24th DAY OF AUGUST,

A. D., 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Mary E. Mechling, at the time of her decease, of, in and to the undivided one-half of 155 acres of land, more or less, situated in Jefferson township, Butler county, Pa., bounded and described as followed: On the north by lands of the heirs of Christian Mechling, dec'd, and Samuel Caldwell; on the east by lands of Peter Kriley, heirs of Frank Kriley and John Michel; on the south by lands of the heirs of David Logan, dec'd; and on the west by lands of D. H. Logan with the appurtenances. The interest of the said Mary E. Mechling, dec'd, to be offered for sale, as aforesaid, is the undivided one-half of the above described tract of 155 acres of land with the improvements and appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on confirmation of sale. Title good.

THOMAS MECHLING.
Adm'n C. T. A. of Mary E. Mechling, dec'd.
E. McJ. and McJ. & G., att'ys Butler, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane Beighley, dec'd, late of Connoquenessing twp., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please made immediate payment and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN M. DUNN, Ex'r.,
Mt. Chestnut P.O., Butler Co., Pa.
J. D. McJunkin, Att'y.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John A. Vogan dec'd, late of Muddycreek twp. Butler Co. Pa. having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle said indebtedness and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

FRANK C. VOGAN, Adm'r.
A. M. Cornelius, Atty. Plano Pa.

Administratrix's Notice.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph Logan, late of Jefferson twp. Butler Co. Pa. dec'd. Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

AMELIA LOGAN Adm'x
J. W. Hutchison Att'y Saxonburg

Executors' Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Isaac Wise, dec'd, late of Penn twp., Butler county, 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

CALVIN WISE, Leota, Pa., or
GEO. B. WISE, Bennett, Pa,
J. M. Painter, Att'y. Executors.

Executors' Notice.

Letters testamentary on the last