THE CITIZEN

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

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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 F. HUFF.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

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

OUR CANDIDATES.

The CITIZEN presents its readers with excellent portraits of our candidates for Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

AMOS H. MYLIN.

Amos H. Mylin was born in West Lampeter township, Dauphin county, Sept. 29, 1837, his ancestors being of Mennonite stock, who settled in the township about the year 1710. He received a common school education, attending the schools of the township, and subsequently spent several years at Andover College, Massachusetts; He then became a law student at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated and was admitted to the Bar of Lancaster county opening an office in Harrisburg for the practice of law in 1861.

In 1872 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature and was twice re-elected, serving until 1876, when he was transferred to the State Senate. His service there was so satisfactory to his constitments that he was accorded a re-election by large majorities in 1880, 1884 and 1888, refusing a renomination in 1892.

During his service in the Senate he was chairman of most of the leading committees, and for several terms was honored with the presidency pro tempore of the body, a position he filled with credit to himself and universal satisfaction of the members of the body. Senator Mylin is possessed in a large degree of personal traits of popularity.

JAMES W. LATTA.

James W. Latta was born in Philadelphia, on April 19, 1839. He entered the military service as a private in the Reserve Corps in April, 1861, and was promoted to second lieutenant and first lieutenant in the 119th Regiment Pa. V. in August 1862, and was promoted to the captaincy of company B. of the same regiment on March 4 1864. In May following he was made captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, and was mustered out of service on January 20, 1866 with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel.

After the war he took much interest in local military affairs and was made colonel of the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Governor Hoyt appointed Colonel Latta, Adjutant General of the State, vice A. L. Russel, resigned, and he served until the first election of Governor Pattison in 1882, when he retired and engaged in the practice of the law.

In May, 1887, upon the creation of the Municipal Civil Service Board, Mayor Fitler appointed General Latta Secretary, which position he filled very satisfactorily until he was elected Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1886. 1893 he was re-elected to the same office. In June, 1891 General Latta was placed on the list of retired officers of the National Guard, having served fifteen years in the State Militia since 1861.

Sheep and the Tariff.

The San Antonio (Tex.) *Express* contained the following: "Talk about the great strike, said the sheep man as he nervously twirled his last year's straw hat in his hand, it is nothing compared to the destruction of values in Western Texas by Tariff agitation, as far as San Antonio is concerned. A few years ago sheep in Western Texas were worth from three to four and a half to five dollars a head, and the land they grazed upon was rated at from three to five dollars an acre. Now what are sheep worth? Next to nothing. There is no sale for sheep, except under foreclosure for debt, and unless creditors can be prevailed upon to extend their leniency most of what remains in the country will change hands in that way before long, if any one can be found to take them at any price. Many have been sold in this way, and I will cite a few instances to show how values have shrunk since the profits of wool growing were knocked off. Recently a flock of sheep of about 10,000 head, which two years ago were rated at $2 to $2 50 per head, being exceptionally well bred and cared for, were sold for 65 cents per head. Another flock of 1,200 head, a few years ago worth $3.50 per head, with selected ones at $5, were sold at 67 cents. Another flock of 2,100 were sold a few days ago at 35 cents. And the land where most of these sheep were run —— A snap of the fingers expressed the value the wool grower placed upon the land."

EUROPEAN correspondents are not permitted to accompany Japanese troops, and China allows no news to be published which does not proclaim her to be the victor, hence the news we receive from this oriental seat of war must be taken with a large "grain of salt." Corea, the bone of contention, like the proverbial bone, seems to have no voice in the affair. The war, however still goes on.

The Canvass in this State.

The first week of General Hastings' canvass has served to show in a very lively degree the great interest the people are taking in the situation. The enthusiasm that has been displayed at every point, and which closed for the week with the great demonstration in Westmoreland county on Saturday, makes it evident that the significance of an overwhelming Republican majority is understood and desired by all.

The importance of conveying to President Cleveland a command that there must be no further tariff agitation under this Democratic Administration such as was threatened cannot be denied. It is a result that appeals to the patriotism of Democrats and Republicans alike, and there is abundant evidence in every vuarter of the State that thousands of Democrats are uniting with Republicans to bring it about There is no other course for them to pursue. When Mr. Cleveland announced, ofter the passage of the Senate bill, that the tariff war was not ended, but would be carried on in the future as long as the Democrats are in power, he was menacing the business of the country with a continuation of that depressed and uncertain condition which has afflicted it during eighteen months of Democratic control. In this purpose he has the support of the radical free trade element of his party.

That intention of the President to renew the tariff fight when Congress again meets in December leaves no room in the Democratic party at this time for any man who does not believe with him that there should be further agitation and business disturbance. No one can vote the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania or elsewhere without giving his indorsement to that policy of further disturbance declared by the President, by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and by their followers. In the face of the country's industrial distress every other question shrivels into insignificance in comparison. No other thing is in the minds and hearts of the people. They are not concerned in the mere details of executive administration in the State when they are so sure, as they are now, of the trustworthy character of the men who are to be put in charge of these affairs; they want a result that shall halt the policy of ruin and restore confidence and wholesome business relations.

General Hastings has admirably gauged this situation. He has not done it with the narrow mind of partisanship, but on the plane of patriotic statesmanship, with the practical knowledge of an enlightened and successful business man. On that ground not only Republicans but many who have never before acted with the Republican party are meeting with him in the common cause. It is no wonder the people are aroused and enthusiastic. Since the days of the war there has never been so much to arouse them. They have not since then had a higher motive for the votes which they will cast. They intend to pronounce for industrial peace and business prosperity, so wickedly destroyed upon the advent of the present administration.

To accomplish that purpose the majority cannot be too large. It will be all the more impressive and effective if it shall run into the hundreds of thousands. Such a result will be worth all the effort that can be expended upon it.—*Press.*

A VOTE for the Democratic party this fall implies approval of the Gorman tariff and of the legislative scandals accompanying its passage. No honest Democrat can evade his political obligation to pass judgment upon the work done by his party at Washington. He must either sign the Gorman bill or veto it by his ballot in November, or else he can do what the President did in neither signing nor vetoing it —he may stay away from the polls altogether.

THE 45th star will not be added to the national flag before next Independence day. The Fourth of July is the only day on which the starry additions can be made to the flag. The probability is that there will be at least three stars added by the Fourth of July, 1895. The admission of Utah will doubtless be followed by the admission of New Mexico and Oklahoma.

DESHA BRECKENRIDGE, a son of the defeated candidate, went on a grand drunk and tear on Friday and used a dirk on one of the friends of Owens, the victorious candidate. Desha caused trouble at Washington by his bellicose nature, and was severely reprimanded by the court.

The Old Prisoner's Song.

An exciting episode occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the steps of the postoffice. For a few moments there were indications of a riot. Postmaster O'Donnell and a policeman being the objects of the threats of a large gathering of grand army men. The discipline in which the old soldiers had been schooled prevailed over their temporary incitement to make trouble.

The cause of the racket was E. W. McIntosh, a veteran of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, who had been for eight months a prisoner in Captain Wirtz's summer resort at Andersonville. He has been for some years a resident of Decatur, Ill., but resides now in Indianapolis. He sells photographs of himself as he appeared when released from Andersonville, a living skeleton, books detailing his prison experience, more horrible than any tales of Calcutta black holes, and sings songs which he has himself composed.

He visited Postmaster O'Donnell's office and asked to sing, from the big front steps, a couple of songs to the old Grand Army men, who were clustered thick upon the steps and standing about in groups on the broad pavement in front of the postoffice. The postmaster gave his permission, and McIntosh went out and sang.

Postmaster O'Donnell stood at his window and listened. He supposed, as a matter of course, that the Illionis ex-prisoner would sing some song of war times, of bivouac or battle. The first verse and the chorus were enough for the postmaster.

McIntosh has a strong voice and a clear enunciation. The moment he tuned up, thrumming a guitar as an accompaniment to his clarion tone, people flocked from every direction, and within half a minute 500 people were massed upon the steps and on the sidewalk, entirely blocking three out of four entrances to the postoffice

The first stanza and the chorus which McIntosh sang ran as follows:

As I sit idly dreaming of the happy time that's gone,
Not a dollar in my pocket and the winter coming on,
The thing that breaks me up the most, and makes me feel so small,
Is the sight of that old dinner-pail that's hanging on the wall.

Grover, Grover, you robbed the boys in blue,
What have you done for the laboring man Since the fall of '92.
Hundreds and thousands are in an awful fix,
But we'll have McKinley and protection in eighteen ninety-six.

There was more to come, but it did not come. The postmaster rushed from his office seized the singer by the arm and told him he could not in that way blackade the postoffice entrance. A uniformed police-man who had rushed into the crowd was summoned by the postmaster's finger, and took McIntosh in tow, conducting him down through the crowd to the sidewalk.

The scores of veterans raised voices of protest. Many clinched fists were lifted, and hisses and groans were heard. The officer was pushed roughly, but he remained good natured and got his man out of the crowd. There he informed McIntosh that he was not a prisoner, but that he must not sing and attract crowds on the postoffice steps nor on the sidewalk.

McIntosh was taken in charge by some old soldiers, who returned into the postoffice with him and introduced him to Capt. Skinner, the Pension Agent, on the second floor. There the old man was given permission to set up his stand and ply his trade. He was invited to sing at the meeting of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the Pension Office, and made a hit.

The Sugar Bounty.

In his speech at Indianapolis, Tuesday evening, McKinley sprung a decided sensation when he presented a phase of the tariff law recently passed, which was a startling surprise to the audience. The sugar schedule of the law, schedule E, in effect provides for a continuation of the treaty of 1875, made with the king of the Hawaiian islands, under which all sugar from these islands was and is, under the law of 1894, admitted free. The language of the schedule quoted is: "Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity which was concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian islands on the 30th day of January, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same."

This provision was inserted in the law by the senate. It gives to the great Sugar Trust, said Gov. McKinley, an advantage which has not heretofore been suspected. The sugar production of the Hawaiian islands is under the control of the Sugar trust; that country is the field of its primary operations. The Democratic party took away from the sugar raisers of the United States the bounty of $10,000,000 a year and bestowed a bounty of $6,000,000 a year on the sugar producers of the Hawaiian islands, giving them an advantage over not only the sugar producers of the United States but of the whole world outside of these islands.

The sugar producer of the Sandwich islands profits by the tariff of 40 per cent. while upon all other sugars that 40 per cent goes into the treasury of the United States. I do not question my fellow-citizens, nor discuss the propriety of maintaining that treaty inviolate. But there were other treaties made by the government of the United States twice as sacred. When we made the tariff law of 1890 and took away all the tariff from sugar, we gave to the cane producers and the beet producers and the maple sugar producers a bounty equivalent to the tariff, and we said in that law that bounty should stand for fifteen years. That is all wiped out by the law of 1894. Not even the bounty of this year is given to the crop that has already been supervised by the government of the United States. By this law this is taken from the sugar producers of the country. What is there more sacred in a reciprocity treaty with a foreign country than in a solemn contract made with her own citizens?

Democracy was criticized for increasing the salaries of certain officials at a time when the revenues of the country fell below the expenditures and the money question was touched on, Gov. McKinley saying: "Our money is all good, whether it be gold or silver, whether it be national bank notes of greenbacks, or treasury notes, gold or silver certificates—every dollar is good."

"To get the money out among the people is the serious problem to-day. To do this we must not only have something to sell, but be able to find somebody to buy. No matter who wants it, we must keep it. If we are compelled to keep it we suffer the loss in whole or in part of what it costs us to produce it.

"The banks are filled with money; money was never more plentiful or less employed than it is now. It is because it is not employed that we have the stagnation in business which distresses the country, and the reason it is not employed is because the invitation to safe and profitable investment is not presented.

"It is not the lack of money nor the kind of money that is our trouble; it is the lack of prosperous manufacturing and the absence of confidence in the party managing the government, and we want a faith in the future. When confidence and hope are everywhere manifested, manufacturers are busy and labor is employed, and when both are engaged the one with a fair profit and the other with fair wages, then agriculture is prosperous and money has free and healthy circulation."

Do you hear there—all you Republicans. See that your taxes are paid next week.

NEARLY two million feet of Canadian lumber landed at Oswego, N. Y., within twenty four hours, and several times that amount awaiting shipment on Canadian docks, is one of the effects of the Wilson Gorman Sugar Trust tariff bill that must be very interesting to American lumbermen.

Tariff and England.

Chauncy M. Depew has reached New York from England, and in speaking of business conditions said: "In England the tariff was the one absorbing topic before the Wilson bill became a law. I met one of the oldest members of the House of Commons at lunch and he said: "All I care about your country is to know whether you are going to let my wool into your market or not. The conditions in Europe for the past year and since the enactment of the measure demonstrate how dependent the industries and business of the old world are upon trade with the new. Our commercial depression has found its counterpart on the other side. The trade of nations has not yet adjusted itself to the instantaneous intercommunication which virtually makes all the world one market. Difference of cost in raw material, of labor and of living become inextricably jumbled and confused, and tariff laws and revenue restrictions have not wholly solved the problem. Unless we can protect ourselves in some way, the cheapest section of this market will govern every part of it. It is not a ghastly conceit, but a serious question for the statesman and the economist if the people of China or India, who will work for 5 cents and live on 3, are to supply the manufactures of the future."

THE sugar planters of Louisiana haven't any doubts as to the benefits of protection to their industry. A Republican congressional delegation from the Pelican State is among the probabilities this fall.

In Memory of my Boyhood Home.

[By J. E. Burkhart, Lamar, Kansas.]

I am looking back some fifty years ago,
To where the Connoquenessing waters flow,
Down from the Allegheny's rocky brow,
Through the valley amid coal fields below,
To grace the site of Butler, a city so sublime,
Shall stand written in poetic rhyme,
An honored queen more beautiful to see,
Than Tirzah beneath the mountain lee.

On wings of thought we cleave the air,
We are here and there, the truth is fair,
And at the old home among the trees,
Where grape vines climb among the leaves,
With fruit in clusters large and round,
And some were clustered near the ground.
The foliage hid its walls of oak,
Which stood behind a leafy cloak.

A home of comfort, by the way;
It stands in my memory yet to-day,
Beside the fountains singing brook,
Then, as now, its winding way it took,
Across the meadow, by the lane,
To hide behind the hills of fame,
Where we chased a fox, to hole a coon
Beneath the rocks and dug it out till noon.

Beyond the fields the hazy wood,
So dense in giant stature stood,
Outlined against the soft blue sky,
Reflecting views that to me are ever nigh,
Upon the porch the house dog lay,
Where he always liked to stay;
The tabby cat sat in her usual place,
Humming the same old song of grace.

I can see through the open front door,
The same old carpet neat on the floor;
The old German clock is ticking away,
And everything else looks tidy and gay.
Mother is sitting in her easy chair,
Though worn, yet she is lovely and fair;
She is sewing while singing a song of joy,
Never yielding her moments to cloy,
Or allowing her heart another to hate,
Always toiling until it was late;
Her summer has come no longer to wait,
She has long since passed through Eternity's gate.

Father is resting on his old-fashioned cot,
Asleep or in the deeps of his thought;
He wears a look of anxious care,
For he labors hard to do and dare,
That he might have plenty to spare,
And leave to each his blessings to share.
While he long since has passed away,
To where we each and all must go to stay,
To dwell with friends we used to know,
Have lived and lives in loves eternal glow.

Political Notes.

The condition of affairs politically in S. Carolina is said to be of such a nature as to excite the gravest fears among the Democratic leaders. The alarm is by no means confined to the possibility of the defeat of the regular Democrats by the Populists, but is occasioned by indications that the election will be followed by a dual government in the State and all the riot and bloodshed that accompanies a perturbed condition.

The possibilities of the Baker ballot law are numerous and varied. The latest development comes from Indiana county and it is likely to have an important bearing on some election results. Ex-Judge Blair of Indiana, a Republican, is the candidate of the Democrats, Populists and independent Republicans of that county for judge against Judge Harry White, the regular Republican nominee. Judge Blair's friends know this is a Republican year and fear the effect of the voting of straight tickets under ordinary conditions. But to get the benefit of straight ticket voting they conceived the plan to get out nomination papers for the regular Republican state ticket under the caption of "Independent Republican." These they are having signed all over the state. Then they will get out county and district papers at home containing the names of every Republican candidate except Judge White, of whom they substitute ex-Judge Blair, thus permitting a Republican to vote a straight ticket with Judge Blair's name on.

Hastings spoke at Kittanning last Thursday night, and since then at Greensburg, Jeannette, Johnstown, Huntingdon and Williamsport.

Harrison and McKinley spoke at a great mass meeting held in Indianapolis, Tuesday night. Harrison spoke first and McKinley followed, and both made great speeches.

When Gov. McKinley resumed his seat the audience gave way to a torrent of applause that continued for three minutes. The ex-President Harrison arose and said:

I want to propose that before this great meeting breaks up that we manifest our appreciation of the forcible, able and convincing speech to which we have listened and of its distinguished author by giving three rousing Hoosier cheers for Gov. McKinley.

The audience gave the cheers vigorously and added a round of applause for the ex-President himself. For an hour thereafter Gov. McKinley stood on the stage and held an impromptu reception. Afterward a big procession escorted him back to his hotel.

Next Monday is the last day under the law for the filing of certificates of nomination with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. There will be seven days following that in which to prepare and file nomination papers, but those who become candidates by means of nomination papers do not get their names on the regular party ticket on the official ballot.

There are two Congressional districts and one judicial district in the State where the conferree system has so far prevented a Republican nomination from being made. The Congressional districts are the Sixteenth, composed of Tioga, Lycoming, Clinton and Potter counties, and the twenty-first, composed of Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Westmoreland. In both these districts many ballots have been taken, and in the former it does not appear that there is the least sign of agreement.

In the Twenty-first District there is a better chance of agreement. There are four candidates, one representing each county. Since the last meeting of the conference there has been a considerable intervals, during which those who should know the situation have thrown out hints that at the next meeting, which will take place to-day, an understanding will be reached and a candidate nominated. It is probable that Congressman Heiner would have been conceded a renomination without material opostion had it not been for the fact that two years ago the district broke the two term rule in refusing a nomination to Colonel Huff. That opened the way for a free-for-all fight this year.

The experience in these districts with the conferree system—and in the two Congregessional districts it is not by any means the first—is sufficient to prompt the abolition of that method. The party people should be given a chance to participate in the nomination of their candidates, but that is a privilege which is virtually denied them under the conferree system. The failure to make a nomination in either of the districts in question will be wholly due to that system, for the people if permitted to go to the polls and vote direct for a candidate would make a choice at once, and every candidate would be on an equal footing.

Nobody attempts to defend the conferee system, because absolutely nothing can be said in its behalf. It has been denounced by formal action of a Republican State Convention, the highest authority in the party, yet corrupt and dangerous as it is, it is still retained in a number of districts. It ought to be wiped off the face of the earth.

A SEVERE tornado swept over northern Iowa, southern Minnesota and part of Wisconsin at midnight Saturday, and carried death and devastation to hundreds in their beds. The largest loss of life is reported from Algona, Iowa, where 26 people are reported killed and twice that number badly injured.

Trees, orchards, barns and houses were torn, shattered and completely wrecked, and the terrific force of the wind made play of picking up a large building and carrying it 30 or 40 rods. It is reported that the Court House at Mason City, Iowa, is destroyed and that considerable damage was done at Cresco, Iowa.

At the village of Leroy, Minn., a party of 30 couples were dancing and several were killed. The building totally collapsed.

Other points struck were Osage, Emmettsburg, Burt, North Cerro Gordo, of Iowa; and Spring Valley, Minn.

THERE is a hop strike on in the Pleasanton hop district in California. Whites, Portuguese and Chinese are all included in the strike. They claim they cannot live upon the wages. When John Chinaman strikes for higher wages there must be something wrong.

OWENS was declared nominated for Congress over Breckenridge at the Democratic convention at Frankford, Ky., on Saturday. His plurality was declared to be 255. Breckenridge announced that while he protested against the nomination he would not contest, and earnestly hoped the best for the Democratic party.

Buttercup.

Mrs. Benton Stoughton is visiting her parents in West Virginia.

Miss Maggie Dickey, of Washington twp, who has been visiting L. P. Dufford, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Wm. Wilson and daughter, Mary, of Waters station, are visiting at R. J. Turk's.

Miss Hattie Duffy, of Buttercup, is visiting her brother, Jacob H., of Franklin twp.

The Pomona Grange meeting was not very successful last week because of the rain.

The negotiations pending for the transfer of the Dyke tarm and Henry's store to Henry Young, of Evans City, are off and no change will be made.

There was a grand golden wedding at Daniel Raseley's on Tuesday and all the reletions of the family were present.

Third Annual Convention Butler County C. E. Union.

Evans City, Pa., Sept. 13 - 14

The first meeting of the C. E. convention was held on Friday evening at five o'clock.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Vina McCollough, after this the delegates were assigned their places of entertainment.

At 7:30 the second session convened in the Pres. church. Miss Laura Bowen led the praise service followed by a selection of music, Rev. J. M. Thompson then tendered the welcome to the delegates which he did very heartily in well chosen words. In the absence of Dr. Forrester, Rev. Stark responded, P. W. Lowry then introduced the speaker of the evening, Philip Pendleton who spoke on the subject of "Good Citizenship." No one who listened this talk could but be made to feel that although he was a good citizen through the help of God he could be better; the speaker said there are great questions of reform before us as a nation, but these reforms need not be brought abou by a shedding of blood, for has not Christ shed his blood? And through him we shall conquer. The Mizpah Benediction closed the service.

Friday morning at 6:30 sunrise prayer-meeting was held in the U P. church, Rev. S. M. Geobring as leader, who spoke very earnestly on the subject "The Whole Armor."

At 9:00 o'clock the meeting convened in the Baptist church. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. H. C. Snyder. Minutes of last convention were read and adopted. Mr. Lowry, President of the of union then gave his annual address, he said our aim should not be to increase our societies in number only, but also in spiritual growth, this can be done only by faithfulness and consecration.

After a selection of music and a paper on "Our Works and Its rewards" was read by Mrs. N. S. Bartz, it was very good and gave many hints and helps to C. E. workers; "Mercy is Boundless and Free" was then sung by choir; Reports of societies were then given which showed very progressive work done in the county during the past year; Miss Lottie White then read a paper entitled "Glad Tidings," she spoke of the advance made during the last year, not so much of increase in number as good work done in all lines in the societies, Ira Graham then gave an address, his subject was "Our County for Christ," which was appropriated by all, this was followed by a general discussion.

Convention adjourned with the doxology.

Friday afternoon session was held in the same church as forenoon session, Mr. Cowan led Devotional exercises; The next subject on program "How to get Our Members To Pray" was generally discussed. The discussion, "The Value of the Social Element in Our Work," was opened by Miss Virgina Cookson followed by others.

Report of Committes was next on program.

Rev. Eli Miller then talked on Our Specialities, and What is the Most Profitable Plan of Work in Your Societies, these subjects were discussed quite lengthy and all present were no doubt instructed by them. Convention Echoes by Cleveland delegates, was given; extracts of Pres. Clarks address, the enthusiasm, the welcome and other topics were talked of.

"Our Duty to Our Associate Members" was spoken of by different members of Convention.

After the Querry Box the Convention adjourned for the afternoon.

The last session was held in the U. P. church Friday evening at 7: 30.

After Devotional Exercises led by Miss Zillah Glenn and several selections of music the Convention was favored with an address by Rev. De Witt Benham of Pittsburg, his words seemed to fill all present with new inspiration for the C. E. work.

Consecration Meeting followed which was participated in by the different societies represented. The Convention closed with the repeating of Mizpah Benediction. The next annual meeting will be held at Millerstown the last week of August 1895.

THE meeting of the Lincoln League, Monday evening, was addressed by A. T. Scott and Nathan Slater, both of whom made good speaches The meeting of next Monday evening, and hereafter regularly, will begin at half past seven.

WHITNEY refused to run for governor in New York, and the Democratic convention at Saratoga, Wednesday, nominated Hill. The platform indorses the new tariff bill, excepting the income tax, but the N. Y. Democrats want no more tariff tinkering.

Hunntig the Cheetah.

Christ Schmick of Emlenton, who is now drilling a well in India. writes home as follows:

Khodaung, Burmah, Aug. 5, 1894.

On Saturday, the 28th of July, we had a little excitement. About noon a Buman from Beme came up to where I was drilling and asked me to go out in the jungle to shoot a cheetah. He told me the cheetah had been seen that morning and they (the Burmese) knew very near where it was and thought they could beat it out, so I concluded to try my luck on him anyhow, not expecting to see him as I have been out several times and never saw one till this time.

We started about twelve o'clock and arrived in due time at Minlindawn, a high hill about two miles from Khodaung. Here we stopped for a rest and to wait for the rest of the beaters to come, of which we had about fifty.

When the rest of the beaters came up we started on and finally arrived at the place of action, which was a sort of a basin with high ground all around and a creek on each side coming together at the southern point. The jungle was pretty thick. I was stationed at the confluence of the creeks at the southern point, the beaters being strung along the northern side on high ground. At the word they started yelling at the top of their voices and coming towards me throwing stones every place. When this had been kept up for about half an hour and nothing came I got tired waiting and thought they had been over every inch of ground in the place. I crossed the creek bed and was up on the point between the creeks when the alarm was sounded. He had been started and went up the creek instead of coming down and I started after him and was well up the creek when the beaters above said he was coming back and I stopped, but could only see the creek for about two or three yards, and he got past me without my getting a shot at him and I started down the creek again but had only gone a few yards when he jumped out of the creek bed and attempted to cross in front of me to a thick clump of a jungle, when I at once opened fire on him with my Winchester (90 caliber Express) the first shot missed, the second one cut the skin on the back of his neck and the third one struck him just behind the heart, and he jumped in the brush where we could not see him. Not knowing whether he was hurt or not no one felt like going too near the place as it is very dangerous to go near an enraged cat, so the beaters stoned the place and sent the dogs in, but nothing came out except the dogs, and they showed no evidence of violence. This was kept up about half an hour, when finally we peeped around and ventured pretty close, when we saw him lying there dead and went in and pulled him out. He stood 26 inches at the shoulders, and was six feet from tip of tail to tip of nose. This ended the cheetah hunt. The man that started him got slightly bitten across the forearm, leaving three big teeth marks. This was the only person hurt. I will get a bounty of twenty rupees from the government for killing the animal.

OHIO is going to dispute Republican supremacy with Pennsylvania this fall. It is talking of giving 100,000 Republican majority in November.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

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

DEATHS

WIEST—At her home in Butler, Sept. 22, 1894, Mamie, daughter of Geo. Wiest, aged 8 years.

CARR—At her home in Butler, Sept. 20, 1894, Lulu Carr aged 18 years.

Miss Carr was a daughter of the widow Carr who lately moved to Butler from Watters Station. She was buried at Parker.

CLARK—At his home in Butler, Sept. 24, 1894, Paul Clark aged 25 years.

Paul had not been in good health for some time, and his death was caused by heart failure. He was a fine young man, and his untimely death is greatly regretted by a large circle of friends.

FORQUER—At his home in Donegal twp. Sept 23, 1894. John Forquer, aged 18 years.

PALM—In Norristown, Sept. 23, 1894, Chas. Palm, son of George Palm, of Butler, aged 21 years.

ELLENBERGER—At her home in Fairview twp on Sunday Sept. 22. Mrs. John Ellenberger.

VINCENT—At his home in Oil City, Sept. 24, 1894. Dr. D. P. Vincent, aged 39 years.

His death was caused by typhoid fever. He was a native of Centreville, and was buried there.

OBITUARY NOTES.

REV. JAMES FLETCHER JONES, D. D.

After an illness of three weeks, the death of Rev. Jones, pastor of the Butler Methodist church, occurred on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock. He had not been in good health for about 18 months, but had attended to his duties until recently, having preached his last sermon three weeks ago on Sunday.

His death was caused by some stomach trouble, the nature of which is puzzleing the physicians.

Rev. Jones was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, 58 years ago and was educated at Barnsville. His first charge was at Barrsville, Ohio, and later he had congregations at Kittaning, Connelisville, Bellaire, New Lisbon, Ohio, Washington, Pa. and Braddock. At Washington he served 9 years, 3 of which were as Presiding Elder, and everywhere he was loved and respected as a good man. His mind was broad and everything in life had an interest for him. His patriotism was unbounded.

A wife and seven children moura his death. Rush, the oldest, is connected with the *Commercial Gazette*, of Pittsburg, Raymond and Clifford live at Washington Pa., Floy is a lawyer at Kittanning and Louis is at home.

Mrs. W. D. Patton and Mrs. Fred Rohrer, daughters, live at Kittanning

Funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church tomorrow, Friday, at 9 A. M., after which the remains will be taken to Washington Pa., for interment. The services here will be conducted by A. L. Petty, D. D. Presiding Elder of the Allegheny district.

BERKIMER & TAYLOR

Funeral Directors,

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

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rev. Jas. A. Clark, dec'd, late of Franklin twp., Butler Co., Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

REV. DAVID S. CLARK, Ex'r.
Prospect Pa.

W. D. BRANDON, Atty.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Ollie Rankin, has left my house and bed in Fairview twp. Butler County without just cause or provocation. I therefore warn all persons not to harbor her or give her credit on my account, as I will not be responsible for the same.

C. C. RANKIN.
Fairview Pa.

Aug. 24th 1894.

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.

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 make 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.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Eliza Melvin, dec'd, late of Muddycreek twp., Butler Co., Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement

WM. S. LUTZ, ex'r.,
Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.
H. Q. Walker, att'y.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Klinger, late of Penn twp., dec'd, 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 to

D. B. DOUTHETT, Ex'r.,
Brownsdale, Pa.

Executrix Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Shem, late of Butler, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

HANNAH L. SHEM, Ex'r..
W. D. Brandon, Butler Pa.
Att'y.

Auditor's Notice.

In re estate of W. E. Reed, dec'd. } In the Orphans' Court of Butler Co., No. 20, Dec. Term, 1894.

Now, to-wit, Sept. 15, 1894, motion in open Court by A. E. Reiber, Esq., for the appointment of an auditor granted, and J. D. McJunkin, Esq., appointed to make and report distribution of the balance in hands of the Administratrix to and among those entitled thereto.

BY THE COURT.

Those interested will please take notice, that in pursuance of the above appointment, I will discharge the duties thereof at my office in the Reiber Building in the borough of Butler, Pa., on the 5th day of Oct., 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, when and where they may attend if they see proper.

J. D. MCJUNKIN,
Auditor.

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, Executors.
Att'y.

L. S. McJUNKIN

Insurance and Real Estate Agent,

17 EAST JEFFERSON ST.

BUTLER. - 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 last will and testament of Robert Gilliland, late of Summit township, Butler county, Pa., dec'd, having been this day granted by the Register of wills of said county to us, the undersigned executors thereof, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make speedy payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them to us, duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM ALLISON,
JOHN A. GILLILAND,
McJunkin & Galbreath, Executors.
Attorneys. Butler, Pa.

Professional Cards.

Dr. N. M. HOOVER,

137 E. Wayne St., office hours, 10 to 12 M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

G. M. ZIMMERMAN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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L. BLACK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

New Troutman Building, Butler, Pa.

SAMUEL M. BIPPUS.

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A. T. BLACK.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Room F., Armory Building, Butler, Pa

IRA McJUNKIN.

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

S. H. PIERSOL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office at No. 104 East Diamond St.

J. M. PAINTER,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office—Between Postoffice and Diamond, Butler, Pa.

A. T. SCOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office at No. 8, South Diamond, Butler, Pa.

H. Q. WALKER,

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

NEWTON BLACK.

Att'y at Law—Office on South side of Diamond Butler, Pa.

COULTER & BAKER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office in room B., Armory Building, Butler Pa.

A. M. CHRSITLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office second floor, Anderson Block, Main St. near Court House, Butler, Pa.

W. C. FINDLEY,

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent. Office on South Diamond, Butler, Pa.

H. H. GOUCHER.

Attorney-at-law. Office in Mitchell building Butler Pa.

J. W. HUTCHISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on second floor of the Huselton block, Diamond, Butler, Pa., Room No. 1.

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