THE CITIZEN

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WILLIAM C. NEGLEY, - Publisher

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

VICE PRESIDENT,
GARRETT A. HOBART.

STATE.

CONGRESS-AT-LARGE.
GALUSHA A. GROW,
S. L. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES J. DAVIDSON.

FOR STATE SENATE,
W. H. RITTER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES N. MOORE,
JOHN DINTINGER.

FOR SHERIFF,
W. B. DODDS.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
W. J. ADAMS.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
R. J. THOMPSON.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
ISAAC MEALS.

FOR TREASURER,
CYRUS HARPER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
HARMON SEATON,
JOHN MITCHELL.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
W. S. MOORE,
O. R. THORNE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN L. JONES.

The Real Remedy.

With wise tariff measures the money question would regulate itself. If the American manufacturer is sufficiently protected so that he can pay good wages and run his establishment full time without the fear of European competition, there will be plenty of work and good wages in this country. The people will then have money to purchase those things which are made here, as well as many things made abroad that do not come into competition with our home manufacturers. Thus the revenues are swelled and home business revived. Money is plentyful, and the farmer commands a good price and ready sale for his products. By judicious reciprocity treaties and extensive foreign market is obtained for our products, and foreign products are secured for our people at the lowest price. This foreign market creates a favorable balance of trade, and the gold flows into the United States instead of going out, for gold is used all over the world to pay balances. But if, on the contrary, the tariff is so adjusted as to let in foreign manufactured goods so low as to compel our own manufactories to close or run half time, then our laboring people have not the means to buy either foreign or domestic goods in any considerable quantities. Hence business at home is depressed and the revenues of the Government fall short—all because the laboring man is so poorly remunerated that he cannot supply himself with the comforts of life, and his consuming capacity is this reduced from one-half to two-thirds. Thus it is easy to see how the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only disarranges everything, and brings about depression and distress every time it is attempted.
Punxy Spirit.

Mr. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee has announced the names of the members of the Executive Committee:

Chairman, M. A. Hanna.
Secretary, William M. Osborne, Massachusetts.
General Powell Clayton, Arkansas.
Charles G. Dawes, Illinois.
W. G. Durbin, Indiana.
Cyrus Leland, Kansas.
Joseph H. Manley, Maine.
M. S. Quay, Pennsylvania.
H. C. Payne, Wisconsin.
N. B. Scott, West Virginia.

Our Creed.

In response to the speech made by the Chairman of a visiting delegation, from Cleveland, last Saturday, Major McKinley spoke as follows:—

My fellow citizens, recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility and a duty greater than that of any since the civil war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the government of the United States. Now it is a struggle to preserve the financial honor of the government of the United States. (Cries of "yes" and applause.) Then it was a contest to save the Union. Now it is a contest to save spotless its credit. (Great applause.) Then section was arrayed against section; now men of all sections can unite and will unite to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of our currency. (Applause.) In this contest patriotism is above party and national honor is dearer than any party name. The currency and credit of the government are good now and must be kept good forever. Our trouble is not with the character of the money that we have, but with the threat to debase it.

We have the same currency that we had in 1892, good the world over and unquestioned by any people, Then, too, we had exampled credit and prosperity. Our difficulty now is to get that money in circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnish employment to American labor. (Great applause.) This is impossible with the distrust that hangs over the country at the present time and every effort to make our dollars, or any one of them, worth less than one hundred cents. Each only serves to increase that distrust. What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial; which will give courage and confidence to all, for when that is done the money now unemployed because of fear of the future and lack of confidence in investment, will quickly appear in the channels of trade. (Cries of "You are right, Major," and applause.)

Gentlemen, the employment of our idle money, the idle money that we already have, in gainful pursuits will put every idle man in the country at work and when there is work there is wages, and when there is work and wages there are consumers who constitute the best market for the products of our soil (Great applause.)

Having destroyed business and confidence by a free trade policy, it is now proposed to make things still worse by entering upon an era of depreciated currency. Not content with the inauguration of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy which will diminish the value of the money in which wages and products are paid (Applause.)

Against both of these we stand opposed. Our creed embraces an honest dollar, an untarnished national credit, adequate revenues for the uses of the government, protection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market and reciprocity which will extend our foreign markets Upon this platform we stand and submit its declarations to the sober and considerate judgment of the American people.

QUAY has resigned the chairmanship of the state committee, and his place will be filled by the state candidates. Mr. Elkins will probably succeed him.

The Primer in Politics.

Yes, this is likely to be a campaign of education for some people. Even some of the old-time Greenbackers are wholly at sea in discussing the great financial problem of to-day. The free-silver advocate who stated in an argument that the ratio of 16 to 1 simply means that "every time the Government coins one dollar in gold it must coin sixteen silver dollars" no doubt was honestly in favor of the inflation of the currency. But the man who said that under the 16 to 1 idea "a man could present a gold dollar at the bank and get sixteen silver dollars for it" didn't seem to reflect that upon that basis he might have some trouble in getting hold of a gold dollar. Free Silver and a free lunch seem to be synonymous terms in the minds of some "financiers" in these days. The man was thirsting for knowledge, however, who said he wanted a little light on the subject; he didn't know "whether this 16 to 1 they were talking so much about meant that a silver dollar should be 16 times as big as it is now or 16 times as heavy as a gold dollar."

Just here is a simple proposition which it might be well to consider: Suppose we could find seventeen of the largest mountains in the country composed wholly of the precious metals at the ratio of sixteen mountains of silver to one of gold, and should convert them into coin and scatter "free silver" and gold throughout the land, dividing the coin per capita. In that event we might all become millionaires several times over. Yet, with all that money it would not be [illegible] We should have to go on to till the soil for food, and to manufacture necessary articles out of raw materials as now. We should have so much money it would cease to discharge its appropriate function as such, and we should be forced to look after some other circulating medium as a measure of value.

Man, government, law, only took hold of and utilized the materials furnished by nature in the adoption of gold and silver as money. Nature fixed the ratio of value by the relative supply of the two metals. Statistics show that from 1792 to 1872 the average annual product of silver in this county was about two millions of dollars. From 1873 to 1894 the product ran up to the average of fifty millions of dollars annually. During the two years of 1892 and 1893 alone, this country contributed more silver to the world's stock of that metal than it had done during the whole eighty years previous to 1873. The price of silver went down because of its excessive production compared with gold. There is more silver produced than the world can absorb in its present uses and the price has gone down. The universal law of nature and of commerce brought it down, just as it did the price of wheat, of iron of calico and everything else. That is all there is of it, and it seems quite easy to understand.—Wellsboro Agitator.

IT was a Scotch woman who said that the butcher of her town only killed half a beast at a time. It was a Dutchman who said a pig had no marks on its ear except a short tail. It was a British magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded: "That's a good thing for your wife." It was an American lecturer who solemnly said one evening: "Parents, you may have children, or if not your daughters may have."

Bolting Democratic Papers.

The Democratic and independent Democratic newspapers that have declared against the Bryan and Sewall ticket up to date are:

New York Sun.
New York Herald.
New York World.
New York Times.
New York Staats-Zeitung.
Chicago Chronicle.
Chicago Staats-Zeitung.
Brooklyn Eagle.
Philadelphia Record.
Philadelphia Times.
Baltimore Sun.
Baltimore Evening News.
Louisville Courier-Journal.
Louisville Post.
Louisville Anzeiger.
Buffalo Courier.
St. Louis Anzeiger Des Westens.
St. Paul Globe
Richmond [Va.] Times.
Lewiston [Me.] Sun.
Sioux Falls [S. D.] Argus-Leader.
Boston Herald.
Boston Globe.
Syracuse Courier.
Manchester [N. J.] Herald.
Detroit Free Press.
Sioux City Tribune.
Davenport [Ia.] Democrat.
St. Louis Arbeiter.
Washington Post.
Austin Statesman.
Galveston News.
Mobile Register.
Key West Equator Democrat.
Hartford Times.
Memphis Scimitar.
Dayton Times.
New York Irish American.
Buffalo Democrat.
Trenton True American.

On the other hand the Seattle, Washington, "Evening News," heretofore Republican, has declared in favor of Bryan and Sewall, as has the Ogden, Utah, "Standard."

SAMUEL Dickson, counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and Democratic Presidential elector, declines to stand on the Chicago platform and will vote for McKinley unless the Democrats put up a gold candidate. Dickson resigned as an elector.

Appeal for Armenia.

Monday was the closing day of the Christian Endeavor convention at Washington, and in Tent Washington there was a great demonstration in favor of helping the Armenians. Several Armenians told the story of the butchery of their people and burning of their towns and houses.

Evangelist Mills took up the appeal, and in a passionate harangue assailed the governments of Europe, England and the United States for their indifference toward the Armenian slaughter. He described the bailliancy and cunning of the Sultan, showing him to be a man of great ability and then said: "I have no doubt that these massacres in Armenia were planned and carried out by the Sultan for his own purpose."

"Had our noble President," added Mr. Mills, "on one of his fishing excursions wandered into the Turkish domain and had so much as a tiny little bullet from a Turk's play pistol passed through his sail, I take it Americans would have found that it was of our business to interfere in Turkish affairs."

As Mr. Mills blamed the Cleveland administration for non-interference in behalf of the Armenians every sentence was greeted with loud cheers. Men and women on the platform behind him, and and in the benches before him rose and shouted their hearty approval of the denunciation of President Cleveland. In the midst of the solemn charge of cowardice and disloyalty, leveled at the Chief Executive, the Secretary of State and the American minister, the whole audience arose spontaneously, waving flags and banners and crying aloud their approval. As Mr. Mills proceeded, they kept on their feet, repeating the cheer of indorsement at every adjective. Finally, when his voice and manner indicated that he had reached the end of his period, six rousing cheers of approval were given. Rev. Wayland Hoyt, who presided called upon the audience to reaffirm the charge. Again came the six cheers with hearty enthusiasm. "I hope the response will reach through the empty White House and extend to Buzzards Bay," cried Mr. Mills, as he took his seat.

End of the Chicago Convention.

On Thursday all sound money amendments to the report of the Committee on Resolutions were voted down by a two to one vote; Jones rebuked Tillman for saying that the money question was a sectional issue; the pleas of Hill, Vilas and Russell for sound money fell upon unwilling ears; Hill's motion to indorse Cleveland's administration fell by a vote of 564 to 357: Tillman withdrew his motion to censure Cleveland, and the 16 to 1 platform was adopted by a vote of 628 to 301.

That night the nominating speeches were made during such great confusion that but little of what the speakers said were heard.

Bland of Iowa, Matthews of Indiana, Boies of Iowa, Bryan of Nebraska, Blackburn of Kentucky, McLean of Ohio and Daniel of Virginia, were put in nomination that night. The Pennsylvania delegation said it would vote for Pattison, but would not indorse the platform; the Massachusetts delegation said it would vote for Russell; and at 12.35 the convention adjorned till next day.

On Friday the balloting begun with Bland in the lead, and 160 delegates not voting. The chair ruled that two-thirds of those voting could nominate. On the 3rd ballot young Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., had two terms in Congress forged ahead of Bland. During the 4th ballot, the delegations broke one after another to Bryan, Bland withdrew and threw to him, and his nomination was made unanimous so far as the free-silver votes in the convention were concerned. The sound-money delegates voted "no." The band played, and the convention adjourned till next day.

On Saturday, Walter Clark of North Carolina, James Fulton Lewis of Washington, Arthur Sewell of Maine, Jos. C. Sibley of Penn'a, J. D. Showalter of Missouri, G. W. Fithian of Illinois, Sylvester Pennoyer of Oregon, J. R. McLean of Ohio, [illegible] of Massachusetts and Senator Daniel of Virginia were put in nomination for Vice President. Five ballots were taken, and Sewell of Maine was nominated. He is a wealthy shipbuilder, banker and railroad man.

The usual clearing up resolutions of thanks to the temporary chairman, Senator Daniel of Virginia; the permanent chairman Senator White of California; the acting chairman Representative Richardson of Tennessee; the secretary and others, were offered and agreed to. A resolution was also offered by Senator Blanchard of Louisiana, and agreed to, declaring the city of Chicago the "greatest convention city on earth," and then at 3:16 o'clock, the chairman, Senator White, declared the convention adjourned sine die.

THE new National party—the bolters from the old Prohibition party—sent out its declaration of principles a few days ago. It declares for woman suffrage; the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; ownership of railroads, telegraphs "and other natural monopolies', by the Government; direct taxation of property and incomes by the National Government; election of the President and of United States Senators by direct vote; the amendment of naturalization laws, and more strict regulation of the privilege of voting, and several other things, including, of course the suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverages. The Executive Committee of the new party "invites all citizens who desire the good of the whole people and the overthrow of all political wrongs" to go to the polls next November and elect Bentley and Southgate as President and Vice. President of this republic. If so great good can be brought about by so simple a process, we don't see why it shouldn't be done; but many voters may look upon some of the avowed objects of the new party as harmful to the people. And so Bentley and Southgate may not be elected this year.

Making American Tin Plate.

The quarterly list of American tin plate works, which was published in the Metal Worker, shows that on July 1 there were thirty-six complete tin plate plants rolling their own block plates in actual operation in the United States and three in course of operation. The active plants possessed an aggregate of 179 tin mills, having an estimated yearly capacity of about 5,500,000 boxes of tin plates. In addition to these establishments there were thirty-one tin plate dipping works, without rolling mills, possessing an aggregate of 169 tinning sets.

At the end of last month the production of American tin plate is estimated to have been going on at the rate of over 4,000,000 boxes yearly. During the last quarter the The New Castle Steel and Tin Plate Company, of New Castle, Pa., has completed large extensions to its works, making it an eighteen-mill plant. This gives the United States the largest and most complete tin plate works in the world. It annual capacity is three-quarters of a million boxes.

PHOTOGRAPHY in colors has been finally achieved. Many know that McDonough, the inventor, has spent a lifetime in experiment, but the news that every obstacle had been overcome, and that a great corporation had been formed to develop the invention, was hailed as the greatest advance step in the art since Daguerre succeeded in making his primitive picture.

The keynote of the progress lies in a ruled screen of celluloid, which to the naked eye appears perfectly white. Ruled paper for postives show the same white effect. But under the microscope each one of those three hundred lines is seen to be a spectrum. When a picture is taken through this transparent screen on an orthochromatic plate, which gives the relative color values in black and white, a negative is obtained with all the fine lines across it. A positive is then made in the ordinary way. Then if the color screen and positive are placed together, the picture appears in all the original colors, for the reason that the orthochromatic positive cuts off every color save the one that should show.

A State Medical Scandal.

There has been trouble before over the state medical examinations, and if anything additional were needed to bring the State system into disrepute it was furnished by the recent discovery that at the last examination applicants were furnished with the questions to be asked by one of the examiners.

The Harrisburg papers say that to avoid a scandal the promised investigation will be hushed up. A graduate of a Maryland school, who started out to buy the questions with contributions from the applicants is to be punished by having his certificate held back for six months, but we do not hear of any punishment being meted out to the examiner.

An official acting for the State and for the protection of the people who would thus abuse the confidence reposed in him is, of course, unworthy the position of trust which he has occupied. Punishing the student and letting the examiner go unpunished is like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. It doesn't improve the matter any to hush it up. The honorable physicians of the State should interest themselves in removing the source of possible future scandals concerning their profession.

THE use of the fire-cracker as a means of expressing sentiments of patriotism on the Fourth of July originates, perhaps from the old custom of firing off canons to proclaim some joyful tidings. The cracker appeals alone to the sense of hearing is easily manipulated and seems to gratify the average boy more than anything else. But it is dangerous and is getting more so every year on account of the tendency to increase the size of the cracker.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Mrs. Martha Gullman of Wilkes Barre competed with fifteen men in a spike-driving contest at Beaver Run. She beat all the men and took the prize. She has an arm on her like a pugilist. She was so elated over her victory that she eloped with John Smiles, leaving a husband and four children behind.

The barn of S. J. and W. M. Patterson, of near Mosgrove Armstrong Co, was struck by lightning last week during the storm and set on fire, but the flames were discovered and extinguished in time to prevent much loss. A horse standing in the barn was rendered perfectly deaf by the shock. The bolt struck the iron roof knocking a small hole in it and running down the end of the barn splitting almost every board.

Over in Lawrence county a Democrat is running for office on the following original platform: "I was never in the war, never hollored at the surrender and never killed ansbody that let me alone, and the only thing I know about the financial question is this: I need money."

Green county is already making arrangements to celebrate its centennial on August 26 and 27.

William O. Smith, the Bedford county member of the legislature, who has been renominated for the third term proposes to renew his fight for a change in the method of distributing the school appropriation. He says that a distribution based on the number of taxables favors the cities and does injustice to the country.

A peculiar fatality is noted at Reading. A few days ago Patrick McGrew of Girardville was cut to pieces by a passenger train His father was killed on the railroad at the same place July 1, 1895, and his brother was killed on the railroad near the same place July 1, 1894.

Charles Peterson was driving through Lafayette, McKean county, during an electrical storm, when a flash of lightning suddenly deadened his senses. On regaining the use of his faculties he found himself sitting in a wrecked buggy attached to which were two dead horses. The lightning had torn the shoe from one of Peterson's feet and severely burned him.

Mr. James Young, a dairyman residing in Shenango township Mercer Co., lost two fine cows and of the herd of twenty-five of his best milch cows several others are sick. The animals seem to be suffering with an attack of hydrophobia, and suddenly go crazy in the field and try to impale everything in sight upon their horns. There is however no mark upon them to show that they have been bitten by a rabid dog. The disease is a peculiar one and thus far defies the skill of all the local veterinarys.

City Attorney Moreland, of Pittsburg has acknowledged to embezzling $26,000 of the city money, and his bail was continued for sentence.

THE nomination of Wm. Jennings Bryan for the Presidency conveys one impressive lesson to every youth in our land. Study and acquire the art of oratory. Be able to get up before folks and speak your piece. Wm. J. spoke his at the favorable moment, and he bagged the whole menagerie, even including the proud, prejudiced, hide-bound old tarheels and moss-backs of the South. They all danced up and formed into line to the music of his speech, moving as did the trees, stones and wild beasts at "that strange song which once Apollo sung, when Ilion like a mist rose into towers." W. J. Bryan is the boy Apollo of the Platte.—Franklin News.

McKinley Tried and True.

(Air "Wait for the Wagon.")

When Democrats bring out their man
And shout for silver free,
We'll say to them, "the Buckeye boy"
Is good enough for me.
We'll rally round our standard, boys,
And this is what we'll do,
We'll vote in next November for
McKinley tried and true.

We'll vote for McKinley,
We'll vote for McKinley,
We'll vote for McKinley,
McKinley tried and true.

Protection's what our workmen want,
O'er prarie, heath and hill,
And nothing hits the mark as true
As bill McKinley's bill.
Just give us reciprocity,
Let in our sugar free;
Then with sound money we will sail
Into prosperity.

We'll vote for McKinley, etc.

The silver cranks may tear their hair,
The "pops" can take a slide,
Their fiat money scheme has failed
Wherever it was tried.
The veto man will soon be gone
To where the woodbines twine;
We'll wake our slumbering industries
When we fall into line.

We'll vote for McKinley, etc.

Though Johnny Ball may grumble
And say it is sin,
We're bound to make our dinner pails
O! Bill McKinley tin.
We'll fling our banner to the breeze
And this is what we'll do,
November next we will elect
McKinley tried and true.

Hurrah for McKinley!
Hurrah for McKinley!
Hurrah for McKinley!
McKinley tried and true.

—L. M. WISE.

GOMERSOL.

A thing of the past—New Hope festival.

The miners are running part time at present.

Sproull and Stoops are selling out at cost.

Robert Daugherty attended the ball game at Butler, Saturday.

Geo. James, the jolly miner from Coaltown attended the ball at Mez. Thompson's, Friday evening.

The song of the reaper is again heard in the land and the busy farmers are gathering in their bountiful harvest.

Miss Minnie Wallace of Butler is visiting friends and relatives in town.

Mrs. Eli D. Hoge is on the sick list at present. B. B.

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AN attempt was made to assassinate President Faure of France at a military review, Tuesday.

THE last Congress passed an act by which goods may be imported direct into the port of Erie and the duties paid at the custom house there. Merchandise can be bonded there and withdrawn in any quantity desired.

THIS Goverment is founded upon and is ruled absolutely by opinion. It is therefore important that men reflect before giving utterance to their opinions, for every man has his influence and if his opinion be erroneous he may do some thing towards bringing general distress upon his fellows without intending it.

FREE wool cost the farmers of the United States millions of dollars in the depreciated value of that product within the past few years, and its compensatory blessings are not apparent. Free silver is even more seductive in sound and would prove a more destructive siren. But it seems that delusions and disappointments are the lot of man.

THE gold-standard Democrats have started a movement for another convention and a new set of candidates.

DEATHS.

COOPER—At his home in Slipperyrock twp. June 7th, 1896, Harvey Cooper, egrd 79 years and 1 month.

Mr. Harvey Cooper was born within a mile of where he died, on May 9th, 1817, and lived in Slipperyrock twp. all his life accepting ten years that he passed in Mercer Co.

He was a good citizen. His wife and two children, Harvey and Mrs. Abner Grossman survive him.

McGEARY—At his home in Allegheny, July 8, 1896, Mrs. Margaret McGeary, formerly of Summit twp.

WILLIAMSON—At her home in E. E. Pittsburg, July 9, 1896, Mrs. John Williamson, aged 75 years.

McCARRIER—At her home in Clay twp. July 8, 1896, Mrs. John McCarrier, aged 45 years.

KILDOO—At her home in Clay twp. July 3d, 1896, Miss Susan Kildoo, daughter of James Kildoo.

MAURHOFF—At her home in Saxonburg July, 13, 1896, Mrs. Johanna Maurhoff, widow of E. E. Maurhoff, aged 76 years.

GILMORE—At her home in Mercer twp. July 12, 1896, Mrs. Joseph Gilmore aged about 55 years. Her death was caused by paralysis.

McLAUGHLIN—At his home in Mercer twp. July 11, 1896, Hugh McLaughin, aged 65 years.

DUFFY—At his home in Butler, July 15, 1896, William Duffy, aged about 65 years.

Won-

derful, exclaimed a druggist, how the people stick to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They all want

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Office closed Wednesdays and Thursdays

NOTICE.

Dr. W. P. Mellroy, dentist, formerly known as the "Peerless Painless Extractor of Teeth," wishes to announce the fact that he has recently fitted up offices at 111 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa. He will do dental operations of all kinds by the latest devices and up-to-date methods. Prices reasonable and work guaranteed good as the best.

A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office at No. 194 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.

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

ALEX RUSSELL.
Attorney-at-Law.
Office with Newton Black, Esq.
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Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address
A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.
Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

McCANDLESS' HEAVE CURE

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

A. J. McCANDLESS,
Butler, Pa., 1893.

MR. A. J. McCANDLESS:

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

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

I. J. McCANDLESS:

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

J. B. McMILLIN.

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All grade of underwear at very low prices.

Largest stock of hats and furnishings for gentleman ui the country. An inspection will prove this to any ones satisfactory.

Colbert & Dale.
242 S. Main St., Butler, Penn'a

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Western Pennsylvania Division.

Schedule in Effect May 18, 1896.

South, — Week Days

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
BUTLER.....Leave	6 25	8 00	11 20	2 45	5 05	
Saxonburg.....Arrive	6 54	8 25	11 45	3 10	5 28	
Butler Jct..... "	7 27	8 48	12 07	3 35	5 53	
Butler Jct.....Leave	7 30	8 48	12 12	3 35	5 53	
Natrona.....Arrive	7 38	8 58	12 21	3 45	6 02	
Tarentum.....	7 43	9 03	12 26	3,52	6 07	
Springdale.....	7 52	9 12	12 38	4 02		
Claremont.....	8 07	9 25	12 53	4 16	6 27	
Sharpsburg.....	8 14	9 31	1 01	4 22	6 32	
Allegheny City.....	8 25	9 42	1 14	4 33	6 42	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	

SUNDAY TRAINS—Leave Butler for Allegheny City and principal intermediate stations 7.40 A. M., 2.30 and 5.00 P. M.

North. — Week Days

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Allegheny City..Lv.	7 00	9 00	11 25	3 00	5 30	
Sharpsburg.....	7 11	9 12	11 37	....	....	
Claremont.....	....	9 19	11 45	....	....	
Springdale.....	....	9 30	11 59	....	5 57	
Tarentum.....	7 32	9 39	12 08	3 30	6 07	
Natrona.....	7 37	9 43	12 13	3 34	6 11	
Butler Jct.....Ar	7 45	9 50	12 20	3 40	6 20	
Butler Jct.....Lv	7 45	9 50	12 34	3 45	6 30	
Saxonburg.....	8 10	10 15	12 59	4 09	6 44	
BUTLER.....Ar.	8 35	10 38	1 25	4 35	7 10	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	

SUNDAY TRAINS—Leave Allegheny City for Butler and principal intermediate stations 7.25 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Week Days		For the East	Week Days.	
P. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
2 45	6 25	Lv BUTLER...Ar	10 02	12 56
3 35	7 27	Ar Butler Jct Lv	9 53	12 42
3 40	7 45	Lv Butler Jct Ar	9 40	12 34
3 46	7 49	Ar Freeport..Lv	9 36	12 30
3 50	7 53	" Allegy Jct "	9 33	12 24
4 00	8 04	" Leechburg.. "	9 20	12 12
4 19	8 21	"Paulton(Apollo"	9 05	11 55
4 45	8 51	" Saltsburg.... "	8 37	11 32
5 18	9 22	" Blairsville... "	8 05	11 00
5 27	9 30	"Blairsville Int'n"	7 45	10 15
8 50	11 35	" Altoona..... "	3 40	8 00
1 00	3 10	" Harrisburg... "	11 55	3 10
4 30	6 23	" Philadelphia. "	8 50	11 20
a. m.	p. m.		p. m.	p. m.

Through trains for the east leave Pittsburg (Union Station) as follows:—

Atlantic Express,	daily	.....	3 10	A. M.
Pennsylvania Limited	"	.....	7 15	"
Day Express,	"	.....	7 30	"
Main Line Express	"	.....	8 00	"
Philadelphia Express	"	.....	4 30	P. M.
Eastern Express	"	.....	7 05	"
Fast Line	"	.....	8 10	"

For detailed information, address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agt. Western District, cor. Fifth Ave. and Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pasar. Agent.

P. & W. R. R.

Schedule in effect May 12, 1896. (Butler time) The Short Line to Pittsburg.

DEPART SOUTH.	FROM SOUTH
6.25 a m Allegheny Ex	9.25 a m, Allegheny Ac
8.15 a m Ally & Akron	10.00 a m, Al & N Castl.
10.05 a m Allegheny Ac	12.30 p m, Allegheny Ex
2.55 p m Allegheny Ex	5.05 p m, Allegheny Ex
3 56 p m Chicago Ex.	7.30 p m, Ally & Akron
6 05 p m Ally & Ell. Ex	8.00 p m, Allegheny Ex
DEPART NORTH.	FROM NORTH.
10.05 a m Kane & Brad.	8.05 a m, Foxburg Ac
5.15 p m Clarion Ac	9.50 a m, Clarion Ac
7.35 p m Foxburg "	5.20 p m, Kane Mail

SUNDAY TRAINS.

DEPART SOUTH.	FROM SOUTH.
8.15 a m, DeForest Ac	10.00 a m, Allegheny Ac
11.45 a m, Allegheny Ex	1.05 p m, Allegheny Ex
7.00 p m, Chicago Ex	6.05 p m, Allegheny Ex
6.05 p m, Allegheny Ac	7.30 p m, DeForest Ac

Train arriving at 5.05 p m leaves B & O depot, Pittsburg, at 3:15 o'clock.

Butler and Greenville Coach will leave Allegheny at 2.20 p. m. daily except Sunday. Connecting at Willowgrove, arriving at Butler at 5.05.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and first-class Day Coaches run through between Butler and Chicago daily.

For through t