# THE CITIZEN.

Entered at P. O. at Butler as d class matter

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1897.


## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, LEVI G. McCAULEY.
STATE TREASURER, JAMES S. BEACOM.
JURY COMMISSIONER, A. O. EBERHART.

## WASHINGTON.

The first regular sesssion of the new Congress will meet on the first Monday in December. There is little doubt that the session will be a long and interesting one. The Hawaiin Annexation question will occupy the early attention of the Senate, and the Cuban question will be a fruitful source of discussion for some time to come. Then the currency question is likely to occupy a great deal of attention, especially if the recently appointed committee completes its work in time and makes its recommendations to Congress. These leading questions with others likely to develop during the session are likely to make the first session of this Congress of unusual interest to the public.

It is worth noting that the earnings of the second month of the Dingley law were greater than those of the second month of the Wilson-Gorman law, notwithstanding the exactly reversed conditions of affairs when the two laws went into effect. The officials of the Treasury Department are likely to be justified in their predictions that when importations have reached a normal condition the revenue under the new law will be ample to meet the Govenment expenses.

FIFTY-THOUSAND people surrounded Miss Cisneros, on Madison Square, New York, last Saturday evening, and gave her such an ovation as would tend make her forget her long imprisonment. She is the daughter of a Cuban and was imprisoned by Weyler on her father's account. The Cuban Junta of New York employed a young man named Decker to go to Havanna and release her, if possible. He went there, secured assistance, rented a house near the prison, cut the bars one night and got her out, and got her passed to the steamer, dressed as a boy, on a forged pass. It was a risky job, and it was well planned and executed.

### Wanamaker and Stewart.

Mr. Wanamaker's private office is not more than 10 by 12 in size. He does his work at a little $25 desk, crowded up under the window, so that the light falls over his right shoulder, as he sits there looking over the figures of each day's business. He rose, and as we shook hands I could not see that he looked a day older then when he was Postmaster General.

Still, he is now in his sixtieth year, and he has been in active business life for more than a generation. He has few wrinkles and does not look hurried or worried. As I shook hands with him I remarked upon his freshness, and said to him that he did not seem to be over worked. He replied:

"No; I am not overworked. Still, I have plenty to do. I have to spend a part of each week in New York. I get reports from my New York store every morning, and the business of two establishments is, of course, greater than one."

"I suppose your business extends to the whole country, Mr. Wanamaker, does it not?"

"No," was the reply; "it is largely local. The business of any great store must be near home. My chief customers are within a radius of 100 miles of New York and Philadelphia. Of course, we sell some goods by mail, but the real business is made up of the goods which we sell across the counters."

"I should think, Mr. Wanamaker, that this store would have been large enough for one man. You have made a great success here. Why did you add to your work by buying the establishment in New York."

"Why do we do anything?" said the merchant. "It is hard to tell. I can only say I saw that there was an opening for such a store as I have in New York. I took it, not that I wanted to compete with other merchants there, but that I might succeed in satisfying the demand which I thought existed. I was right. The store has done better than I expected."

"Mr. Wanamaker you are one of the largest advertisers in the country. I noticed that you keep your advertisements running during the hard times. Many of the merchants have left them drop. Does it pay to advertise when times are hard?"

"I certainly think so," replied Mr. Wanamaker. When the times are hard and people are not buying is the very time that advertising should be the heaviest. You want to get the people in to see what you have to sell, and you must advertise to do that. When the times are good they will come of their own accord. But I believe in advertising all the time. We never stop advertising.

"You use the news papers almost altogether for advertising, do you not?"

"Yes,; I have tried all kinds, but I think newspaper advertising is by far the best. I used to spend a great deal of money in posters and bills, but I have given up that long ago."

"Can you see any immediate results from such advertising?" I asked.

"I should think so," replied Mr. Wanamaker. "If you will come over here or to our New York store some morning when we have advertised a job lot of bicycles or of some other things and look at the long line of people who are standing outside waiting till the doors are open, you will see how the advertisements in the newspapers are read."

"Then advertising is one of the chief elements of business success, is it not?"

"It is one of the elements, but not the chief," replied the great merchant. "The chief element is getting what the people want, in keeping your eyes on the parts of the world where new things are made and in giving them the best and the newest things along the lines of their real or fancied needs. My aim is to get the goods. The advertisement is merely to tell the people that I have them. I like an advertisement which merely describes what we have in the store."

"How do you like doing business in New York?"

"Very much, indeed. Have you been in my store yet?"

"No, I have not," I replied.

"You ought to visit my store the next time you are in New York," said Mr. Wanamaker. "It is worth visiting to see the building, if for nothing else. A. T. Stewart was a genius. I have been surprised again and again as I have gone through that building, walking in that dead man's shoes to find what a knowledge he had of the needs of a mercantile establishment. Mr. Stewart put up a building which is today, I believe, better arranged than any of the modern structures which are being erected. He seemed to know just what was needed."

"Did you know Mr. Stewart?" I asked.

"Yes I met him often when I was a young man. I used to buy goods of him, and I have reason to think that he took a liking to me. One day I remember, I was in his woolen department buying some stuffs for my store here when he came up to me and asked me if I would be in the store fifteen minutes longer. I replied that I would. He then went away. At the end of 15 minutes he returned and handed me a slip of paper, saying:

"Young man, I understand you have a mission school in Philadelphia; use that for it."

"Before I could reply he had left. I looked down at the slip of paper. It was check for $1,000."

"But A. T. Stewart was not noted for his charities, was he, Mr. Wanamaker?"

"He did a good deal of good in secret, was the reply. "He was always doing something for others. He gave $20,000 to the people who lost by the Chicago fire, and when he died, you know, he was building a million-dollar home for the working girls of New York. He had many charitable plans that were never carried out. After the Franco-German war he sent to France a lot of flour for the starving people of Paris, and during the famine in Ireland he sent a lot of provisions to that country. He was, in fact, a very charitable man."

"How did Mr. Stewart look, Mr. Wanamaker?"

"He was rather slight and of not over medium height, with fair hair and light blue eyes. He was a man of fine tastes and of much culture."

"Was he a great merchant?"

"Yes; I think he was the greatest this country has ever had. Look over his life and you will think the same. He was the son of an Irish farmer. He first came to the United States as a teacher. When he was 21 years old he bought $3,000 worth of Belfast laces and linens and opened a store for the sale of these in New York. He slept at this time in the rear of his shop. He turned his capital over and increased his business until he had what was said to be the largest retail store in the world. The building alone cost Mr. Stewart nearly $3,000,000, and its current expenses at the time of his death were about $1,000,000 a year. In his two stores he was at that time doing a business of about $2,000,000 a year. He had, in addition to these, branch stores in different parts of the world, and he was the owner of a number of mills and factories. When he died he was said to be worth about $40,000,000."

"How about the times, Mr. Wanamaker: is business impreving?"

"Yes, somewhat," was the reply. "The tariff has opened the gate, and the beneficial effects which are coming from it have been added to by the misfortunes of other nations in having poor crops while we have good ones. As yet, however, there are still many people unemployed. Many of those who have secured work through better times are saving their money to pay their debts, so we do not yet feel the good times as we shall later on."

"Then you think our prosperity will continue?"

"I believe we will have to spell of good times. We cannot expect that the crops will always be poor in South America, India and Europe, and this element of our present prosperity may be lacking next year. Still the tariff will start the mills to going, and our biggest demand after all is the demand at home."

"Has the tariff already raised the price of goods?"

"Certainly it has," was the reply. "We received to-day, for instance, an invoice of steamer rugs. They actually cost us $7.57 apiece. These same rugs we have been selling here in the store under the old tariff rate for $7 50. No one would ask us to sell rugs at that price which really cost us 7 cents more, so you see the price must go up. It is the same with other things. The tariff must necessarally make a general raise in prices."

"Do the people realize the prices are rising?"

"Yes, indeed, they do," replied the merchant. "There has been no time within the recent years when the people have realized just how many cents there are in a dollar so well as they do now. They have learned through the hard times to figure closely, and they are much more economical than they were before the hard times came."

"Is not that a good thing all around Mr. Wanamaker?"

"I don't know about that," was the reply. "In order for us to have good times the people must not only make money, but they must also spend it freely. The two things are reciprocial. It is the market that keeps the factories and the stores going, and pays the wages."

"How about your connection with the Postoffice Department. Have you ever regretted your official career there?"

"I can't say that I have," replied Mr. Wanamaker. "I don't like to criticise the postoffice and postal matters, now that I am out of office. The machine is not rightly organized and managed as it should be. The real boss of the department is Congress at the other end of the city on the hill. Congress makes the laws which govern the department, and the Postmaster General is dependant on Congress for everything he gets. There are scores of ways in which the business there might be bettered, if the Postmaster General had only the power to act. He has not the power, however, and our postal system will never be what it should be under our present conditions of government."

"You were strongly in favor of postal savings banks, were you not?"

"Yes," was the reply, "I thought they would help the poor."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

THE historic old town Windsor, Nova Scotia, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Two people were burned to death. The loss was about $4,000,000, and the insurance $582,000. The wants of the stricken people were relieved by neighboring Canadian towns.

STEPHEN J. FIELD, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has handed his resignation to Pres. McKinley, to take effect December 1, 1897. Justice Field is 91 years old and was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1863 by Pres. Lincoln.

## HARRISBURG.

George M. Hosack, of Pittsburg, was appointed auditor to distribute the funds of three Pittsburg collapsed building and loan association—the Freehold, State Standard and Hamilton—all of which went into the hands of receivers two years ago. There is $25,000 to be distributed among the stockholders.

THE postal report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, shows the postal revenues during the year were $82,665,462, expenditures, $94,077,242; deficiency $11,411,779 against $8,127,088 deficit during the previous year. Over 500,000,000 postal cards were issued. It used to be that the balances of the Post Office department were on the credit side, but such is not the case now. Why?

### Centre Township.

The Post Office at Unionville has been removed to D. C. Miller's store with Miss Iva Miller as Postmistress.

Mr. Jos. Coulter, of McKeesport, is spending a few weeks on his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Young, of New Kensington, are visiting the family of Simon Young.

Mrs. Jno. Allison started for Missouri las week where she will visit relatives.

Miss Sara Moore, who is teaching in Jackson twp., spent Saturday with her parents.

Mr. Aaron Fleeger has an attack of typhoid fever.

A series of meetings were held at Unionville Presbyterian Church for two weeks. The pastor, Rev Oliver, was assisted by Rev. Montgomery, of Porterseville, and by Rev. Oller, of Butler. Communion services were held on Sunday, when a large number were received into the church.

Communion services will be held in Holyoke United Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, Oct. 31.

Quite a lot of clover seed was threshed in this vicinity, last week. H. D. Thompson threshed 35 bushels.

Misses Mabel and Jeannette Smith visited relatives at Carbon Centre, on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Miss Blanche Hoon returned to her studies at Butler Business College, this week.

Derrick for gas well, is being erected on the Greene farm.

George and Anna Thompson are attending school at the Butler Collegiate Institute.

Miss Florence McCandless, who is attending school at Centreville, spent Sunday with her parents.

SEVERAL Cincinnati people were killed by the fall of the ceiling of a theatre last Friday night.

BISMARK calls the Monroe Doctrine uncommon insolence on our part to wards the rest of the world.

### Dalzell Talks Of England.

Representative Dalzell of Pittsburg returned to Washington a few days, and talked of his trip to Europe to a newspaper man as follows.

"I enjoyed very much my two months' sojourn abroad, but enjoyed my return home more. I have not seen any place that strikes me as being quite equal to my own country. I do not mean to say that there are not many things on the other side that we do not have here and that compel admiration; such things, for instance, as belong to an older civilization than ours. But I do mean to say that it seems to me that in the conveniences and comforts of life people abroad are far behind us. Of course this judgement is from an American standpoint, and much allowance is to be made for differences in environment and education.

"I went abroad for rest and recreation, and not to study social or economic questions, and I cannot enlighten you very much, I am afraid, in that direction. Our course took us through a portion of rural England, through Northern Wales, through a portion of Ireland, and a part of the time we spent in Paris and in London. Rural England is very beautiful, and if one should make up a judgement from a car window view he would be disposed to say that the people were contented and happy. The farm houses are comfortable-looking, the outbuildings are extensive and the fields seemingly very fertile. If all of England were cultivated, as it might be, agriculture ought to thrive, as it does not seem to do. The real trouble, as it seems to be, is that there is so small a part comparatively devoted to agriculture. Thousands upon thousands of acres are included in the parks and pleasure grounds of the nobility. Fertile fields that ought to produce the cereals so much needed are devoted to the pleausre grounds and game preserves of the nobility. We heard much of the coming hunting season. What enjoyment is to be derived from butchering pheasants and rabbits as tame as chickens is beyond my conception. We visited one place near Chester, Eaton Hall, the residence of the Duke of Westminster, where we found them raising pheasants in coops just alongside of chickens and found them as tame as the chickens themselves. And yet these are to be the sports of the huntsmen when the hunting season opens. My observation in Ireland leads me to believe that the newspaper forebodings as to a possible famine there are not without foundation. Year by year less and less ground is being devoted in Ireland to the raising of cereals and more and more to the raising of hay and to pasturage. The past season has been exceedingly wet, and in many places we saw from the car windows hay stacks resting in pools of water and in many places hay unwinnowed because of the wet. Many of the farmers with whom I talked in the south of Ireland spoke in the most despondent terms of their condition, complaining of the failure of crops and the great increase in the price of flour.

"So far as political questions are concerned, I do not know that I can enlighten you much. I did not undertake to come in contract with any of the public men abroad, or discuss political or social questions. Parliament was not in session when we were in London, and most of the prominent public men were out of town.

"So far as the Dingley law is concerned, it goes without saying that it is not popular abroad. I spent a portion of a day in a linen factory in Belfast, Ireland, and was very much interested in the processes of manufacture. The person who showed us around said that pending the passage of the Dingley bill the factory had been running full, both as to number of hands and as to time, so as to export their product in advance of the bill becoming a law. But since the enactment of the law they had only been running on short turns. I learned that the linen of Ireland is made not from the Irish flax, but largely from flax imported from France and Belgium. Indeed, the manager of the concern with whom I talked said that a single factory of large proportions would exhaust the entire output of Irish flax. It occured to me that if it be true, as claimed, that our American crop of flax is not of a character to make linen there was no reason in the world why we could not make linen in America from imported flax, just as the Irish do, and just as I believe we will do under the provisions of the Dingley law. In fact, the Committee of Ways and Means had that object in view when our bill was framed, and I believe that the duties provided for by the bill are such that we shall successfully build up a linen industry in this country, just as under the provisions of the McKinley law we built up a tin plate industry.

"There is absolutely no excitement upon the other side with respect to our relations with Spain, or as to Cuban affairs, nor is there any excitement with respect to Hawaiian matters. Nobody dreams of a possible war between the United States and Spain, and everybody seems willing to acquiesce in whatever the United States may determine to do with respect to Hawaii.

"Mr. Sherman does not seem to be very popular with the English people. They do not like the tone of his diplomatic correspondence. They say he is too peremptory. The London journals are full from day to day of comments upon the attitude of our State department and that of Lord Salisbury with respect to a conference over Bering sea affairs. The English press seems to be a unit in indorsing Lord Salisbury's view that England should not participate in a conference in which Japan and Russia should be parties.

"The real absorbing topic in England today is the great strike of the engineers. It threatens to paralyze English industries, and to postpone the completion of many business enterprises. It is a contest between organized labor and organized capital. Up to this time neither party seems willing to give way and what the outcome will be it is difficult to perdict. It is a strike which, in its proportions, its importance, and its far-reaching influence, is such as we have never known in this country. Its existence gives the lie to the free trader's claim that such industrial outbreaks are consequent upon a protective tariff.

"Yes, I am expecting that the next session of Congress will be a laborious one, and that it will have to deal with many very important measures. Of course, there will be discussion and deliberation as to currency reform. The house will undoubtedly pass a general bankruptcy bill. What the Senate will do, no man can tell. We shall have armor plate discussion and many other things of pressing importance. With the tariff question, however, out of the way and returning prosperity, I indulge the hope that we shall get to business promptly, do our business promptly and get away within a reasonable time."

### Prospect Schools.

ED. CITIZEN:—Knowing you to be a friend of schools, children and teachers we ask you for a reasonable amount of space in your paper for a few facts about our schools for the first month, ending Friday, Oct. 15.

Room No. 1 is composed of about 35 bright little tots, and is taught by Mrs. Lepley.

Room No. 2 is composed of 43 bright, mannerly young men and women, and attended the first month, to-wit:

George Heyl, Jas. Richardson, Mont Dunn, Willie Langherst, Hugh Weigle, Clayton Critchlow, Ned Barr, Roscoe Critchlow, Felicia Morrow, Mabel Henshaw, Lois Lepley, Willa McConnell, Benjie Lepley, Sophia Langherst, Hazel Richardson, Florence Stamm, Jessie Thompson, Lulu Heyl, Martha Barr, Helen Dunn and Mary Ralston missed no days; George Stoughton, Walter Shaffer, Frank Shafier, Howard Critchlow, Lydia Langherst, Florence Harvey missed one day; John Waddell, Clare Forrester, Blanch Newman, two days; Robert Grossman, George Shaffer, Blanch Kelly, three days; Henry Lepley, five days; Blair McLure, six days; Newt Johnston, Emma Hillman, seven days; Edna Hays, nine days; George Harvey, ten days; Milton Langherst, Willis Ruby, Blanch Forrester, fifteen days; Russell Heyl, sixteen days. Some were kept at home by work, some by sickness.

The boys and girls all did very well, and the teachers return their thanks to the parents for their support and hope it may continue throughout the term, they also thank the scholars for their kind treatment, and are glad to see that the boys have agreed to banish all profanity and calling of names from the school. Come every day boys and girls and let no one persuade you to stay away.

Directors:—Geo. Warren, Pres.; D. W. Forrester, Sec'y.; F. B. Forrester, Treas.; F. P. Critchlow, A. M. Shaffer and A. Weober.

Visitors:—Mrs. N. S. Grossman, Miss Flora Forrester, Allen Barr, Jr. and Paul Shaffer. G. P. WEIGLE.

### DEATHS.

HAY—Oct. 16, 1897, at the home of his son, George E., in Brownsdale, James M. Hay of Clinton twp., aged 77 years.

PHILLIPS—At his home in Buffalo twp., Oct. 17, 1897, James Phillips, aged 21 years.

MANN—At his home in Murrinsville, Oct. 14, 1897, J. D. Mann, aged 40 years.

GILGHRIST—At his home in Marion twp., Oct. 17, 1897, John Gilghrist, aged 60 years.

HULINGS—At her home in Butler, Oct. 17, 1897, Ethel, daughter of S. S. Hulings, aged 14 years.

ROYAL—At his home in Washington twp., Oct. 16, 1897, Henry Royal, in his 73d year.

His wife and a large grown-up family survive him.

MILLER—At his home in Freeport, Oct. 13, 1897, Benjamin Miller in his his 81st year.

Mr. Miller was the oldest and wealthiest citizen of the town.

CROWE—At his residence in Forward twp., Oct. 13, 1897, David B. Crowe, aged nearly 75 years.

The deceased was one of the oldest, most thrifty and respected citizens of his section.

He had been ill over one year from heart trouble, the result of a general breaking down, but he bore his illness with Christian fortitude, calmly awaiting his earthly end, which came peacefully. His remains were followed to the grave on Saturday by a large concourse of relatives, friends and neighbors.

OBITUARY NOTES

George M. Pullman, the car-builder, died at his home in Chicago, Tuesday. He was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1831; went to Chicago in '59, built his first "sleeper" in '65, and has made millions in the business since.

Charles A. Dana, the veteran editor of the N. Y. Sun, died at his home on Long Island, last Sunday.

"Mr. Dana's most striking characteristic perhaps was his hatred of cant, and in this is found the key to what appeared to be the eccentricities of his genius. Rather than indorse or participate in anything that savored of this, he would perhaps give his support to something which was far worse. To use a Hibernian expression, he stood so straight sometimes that he leaned backward.

"But, though he has antagonized and fought every political party that has existed during his political career, though he has sacrificed public men and even his fellow newspaper men at times with a vigor that hurt them clear through, all will now join in tributes to his great genius, and will sincerely mourn the loss of so vigorous and forceful a personality in public affairs. Not to be able any longer to know what Dana will say will be a real deprivation to millions of intelligent American readers."


Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.



Counting The Cost.

Have you ever calculated how much is saved in the long run by having your clothing made by tailors who know their business? You get better goods, more careful workmanship and the fit and style are worth a great deal.

It's a satisfaction to wear first-class, well made clothes, and then it's economical as well. Clothes that fit, wear longer, look better and are more satisfactory to the wearer. Those who wear our garments appreciate this.

Stop and calculate. Do you wear tailor-made clothes? In that case you have garments that last longer, wear better and suit you more completely than any other. Every garment is made in the best style. No accidental fits. No disgraceful effects. It is cheaper to wear custom clothes than any others. Fall styles on display.

WEDDING SUITS A SPECIALTY.

COOPER & CO

Cor. Diamond. Butler. Pa



NOW IS THE TIME TO HAEV Your Clothing CLEANED or DYED

If you want good and reliable cleaning or dyeing done, there is just one place in town where you can get it, and that is at

THE BUTLER DYE WORKS

216 Center avenue.

We do fine work in outdoor Photographs. This is the time of year to have a picture of your house. Give us a trial.

Agent for the Jamestown Sliding Blind Co.—New York.

R. FISHER & SON.


A PROJECT is on foot to run a railroad tunnel connecting Brooklyn and Jersey City under New York City and the East and Hudson rivers.

THE appearance of the Sheriffs' Proclamations in the different papers throughout the state reminds people of the fact that a general election will take place next Tuesday, week.


SORES SOON HEALED

Terrible Effects of Typhoid Fever—Scrofula Trouble.

"After a severe attack of typhoid fever I was taken with a terrible scrofula trouble. I had large sores on my limbs, from which I suffered terribly. All treatment seemed to make me worse. I read what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done for others and began taking it. The sores began to heal and I continued with Hood's until cured." MISS ALLIE SEIFFERT, 736 West Philadelphia St., York, Penn.

Hood's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take.



B. & B.

LOTS OF

Fall and Winter Dresses

to be bought yet—nicest lots of medium priced Dress Goods and Suitings here to select from we ever offered—samples ready to send when you write, so you can see for yourself, no matter how far away you live, how choice styles are, how good the qualities for the money.

ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS.

25, 35 45c

—neat woolens—not a clumsy thread in them—mixtures and choice serviceable goods that will surprise anybody who thinks America can't make nice Dress Goods. We're making a feature of nice goods at a moderate price—extra values for little money—making it pay you to buy here that way—these goods at the prices will show it.

So will the large assortments at

50, 75c, $1.00

—stylish imported novelties.

Lots of Plaids for waists and children's dresses, 35 and 50c. New Plaids 10c to $2.00.

COLLECTION OF

Rich Silks

we think you'll find without a counterpart in any other store—get samples of new Fancy Silks,

50c to $1.50.

We charge you nothing for samples—pays us to send them—they show where money's to be saved, and we get extra business thereby.

Boggs & Buhl

ALLEGHENY, PA.



C. & D.

A LOVER OF GOOD HATS

Can surely find in every desire satisfied in our Spring 1897 stock, which contains all the shapes, colors and qualities most admired by connoisseurs. We have no fancy prices, but merely value for value.

WE TREAT

Furnishing Goods in the same manner, buying the best and selling as low as many charge for inferior goods. We are always glad to show visitors our goods.

Call And See Us.

COLBERT & DALE,

242 S. MAIN ST. BUTLER, PA



AT J. R. GRIEB'S

2 and 2 Do Not Make Five.

It's quite a problem to please everyone's taste in any line you may select and particularly of jewelry, silver novelties, cut glass, etc., but I'm sure you will find what you want in my large stock and at such prices that defy competition. I am making a specialty of nobby and find Goods and want your trade.

J. R. GRIEB.

118 SOUTH MAIN ST


A. M. CHRISTLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on North Diamond Street, opposite the Court House—Lower Floor.

## GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

# General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, As by Section 10 of the Act of the General Assembly to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections:

It is made the duty of "the sheriff of every county, at least ten days before any general election to be held therein, to give notice of same by advertisements in at least three newspapers, if there be so many published in the county, two of said newspapers representing so far as practicable, the political party which at the preceeding Nov. election cast the largest number of votes and the other one of said newspapers representing so far as practicable the political party which at the preceeding November election cast the next largest number of votes, and in addition thereto the sheriff of every county shall, at least ten days before any general election to be held in cities of the first, second and third classes, give notice by proclamation posted up in the most conspicuous places in every election district in said cities of the first, second and third class and in every such proclamation or advertisement shall.

I. Enumerate the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nominations made as provided in this act, and to be voted for in such county, and the full text of all constitutional amendments submitted to a vote of the people but the proclamations posted in each election district need not contain the names of any candidates but those to be voted for in such district.

II. Designate the places at which the election is to be held.

III. He shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this State or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial department of the State or of the United States or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the state Legislature and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district is, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that of an election officer.

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM B. DODDS High Sheriff of the County of Butler, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of Butler county, that on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, being the

2nd Day of November, 1897.

from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

A general election will be held in the several election districts of said county, established by law, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named as follows:

One person for State Treasurer.
One person for Auditor General.
One person for Jury Commissioner of the County of Butler.

And as required by the "Act of Assembly," the following is a list of the parties and nominees:

### REPUBLICAN.

STATE TREASURER, James S. Beacom.
AUDITOR GENERAL, Levi G. McCauley.
JURY COMMISSIONER, Andrew O. Eberhart.

### DEMOCRATIC.

STATE TREASURER, M. E. Brown.
AUDITOR GENERAL, Walter E. Ritter.
JURY COMMISSIONER, Charles Redick.

### PROHIBITION.

STATE TREASURER, Silas C. Swallow.
AUDITOR GENERAL, William Lathrope.
JURY COMMISSIONER,

### SOCIALIST LABOR.

STATE TREASURER, William H. Thomas.
AUDITOR GENERAL, J. Mahlon Barnes.
JURY COMMISSIONER,

### LIBERTY.

STATE TREASURER, Amos Steelsmith.
AUDITOR GENERAL, James C. Hogan.
JURY COMMISSIONER, James A. Horton.

### INDEPENDENT.

STATE TREASURER, William R. Thompson.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
JURY COMMISSIONER,

PLACES OF HOLDING THE ELECTIONS

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Adams township, North precinct, at the carpenter shop of J. J. Smith at Myoma in said precinct.

The electors of Adams, south precinct, at Parks' Mill in said precinct.

The electors of Allegheny township at the house of David Boozle at Six Points in said township.

The electors of Buffalo township at the house of Thos. W. Elliott in said township.

The electors of Butler township at the house of James Hageman in said township.

The electors of Brady township at the School house at West Liberty.

The electors of Clearfield township at the office of Frank P. McBride in said township.

The electors of Clinton township at the Hall at Riddles X Roads in said township.

The electors of Concord township, at M. Cochran's new house in Middletown.

The electors of Clay township at the Centre School house in said township.

The electors of Centre township at the Centre School House, in said township.

The electors of Cherry township, North precinct, at the Rye-bread School House, in said precinct.

The electors of Cherry township, South precinct, at the Gomersol School House in said precinct.

The electors of Connoquenessing township Northern precinct at School house No. 7, in Whitestown.

The electors of Connoquenessing township, Southern precinct at the Graham School House No. 5.

The electors of Cranberry township at the house of Andrew Kirshler in said township.

The electors of Donegal township at the election house in said township.

The electors of Fairview township at the election house in said township on farm of W H H Riddle.

The electors of Forward township at the house of Robert H. Brown.

The electors of Franklin township at Mt. Chestnut Grange Hall in said township.

The electors of Jackson township, Eastern precinct, at the house of Jno A Eichartin said precinct.

The electors of Jackson township, Western precinct, at the Jarecki Mfg building in said precinct.

The electors of Jefferson township, at the house of Morris Reighter.

The electors of Lancaster township at the house of C. Uhl.

The electors of Middlesex township at the house of George Cooper.

The electors of Marion township at the house of R. W. Atwell in said township.

The electors of Muddycreek township at the house of Henry Hay in said township.

The electors of Mercer township at the house of J. A. Galbreath in said township.

The electors of Oakland township at the house of William J. Hutchison in said township.

The electors of Parker township at the house of Mrs Lucinda Walley in Martinsburg.

The electors of Penn township, North precinct, at the Opera House in Renfrew.

The electors of Penn township, South precinct, at the house of H. Sutton, in said precinct.

The electors of Summit township at the house of Adam Frederick.

The electors of Slipperyrock township at the house of Harry Albaster in said township.

The electors of Venango township at the shop of E. R. Taylor.

The electors of Winfield township at Grange Hall in said township.

The electors of Washington township, North precinct, at the house of Mrs. Jane Henderson, at Hillsdale.

The electors of Washington township, South precinct, at the Insurance Co. office, in North Washington.

The electors of Worth township at the Public Hall in Mechanicsburg in said township.

The electors of the borough of Butler, 1st ward at the Muller Hall in said ward.

2nd ward at the Kohler House in said ward.

3d ward at the Grand Jury Room in Court House.

4th ward at Nixon's Home, N. McKean St, in said ward.

5th ward at the Wick House, on N. Main St., in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Centreville at the house of Robert Ralston.

The electors of the borough of Harrisville at the shop of J. H. Morrison Jr. in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Prospect at the house of Sam'l. Riddle in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Saxonburg at the house of Mrs. E. A. Helmbold in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Sunbury at the public school house.

The electors of the borough of Millerstown at the hotel of Jno. Dolan in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Petrolia at the Council Room in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Fairview at the Union Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Karns City at the Hose house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Evans City at the shop of Mickley & West in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Harmony at the office of F R Coovert in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Zelienople at the wagon shop of James Wallace in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mars at the house of Thomas Miles in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Portersville at the house of E. L. Beighley in said boro.

The electors of the borough of Valencia at the store room of Ball & Stoup in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Connoquenessing at the house of P W Thomas in said borough.

Given under my hand at my office at Butler this 20th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1897, and in the 122nd year of the Independence of the United States of North America.

WILLIAM B. DODDS,
Sheriff.


We All Know

that the slovenly dressed man never receives the respect and consideration the well dressed man gets. One secret in dressing well lies in the selection of the right tailor.

our garments

are cut and made in our own workshop in this city. We are particular about the fit, fashion and all the minute details in their construction.

Would be pleased to show you a product of our shop and also give you a pointer in economy.

fall patterns now displayed

ALAND,

MAKER OF MEN'S CLOTHES

A LESSON

Worth learning is that despite the increased cost of leather. We are selling shoes at lower prices than ever before. We anticipated our wants early in the season and bought very heavy before the advance in leather, and now we are in shape to sell you your footwear at old prices and some cases less.

We Want To See You

When you get ready to buy your fall footwear come to us, no matter if you need one pair or ten. We have the strongest line of shoes ever brought to Butler, and we will not be undersold. So you have nothing to lose and everything to gain by buying your shoes of us.

Felts and Rubbers.

It is a little early to speak of these goods, but when you need them you will kindly remember us.

Our Prices Are Sure to be The LOWEST.

Butler's Progressive Shoe House.

C. E. MILLER,

215½ S. Main St., Butler, Pa.


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V. M. McALPINE, DENTIST. Main St. Naesthetics Administered.

DR. J. E. FAULK, DENTIST, Painless extraction—No Gas—Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office—Room No. 1, new Bickel building.

DR. N. M. HOOVER, 137 E. Wayne St., office hours, 10 to 12 a. m. 1 and to 3 p. m.

DR. CHAS. R. B. HUNT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Eye, ear, nose and throat a specialty. 132 and 134 S. Main Street, Ralston building.

W. H. BROWN, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office 236 S. Main St., opp. P. O. Residence 315 N. McKean St.

DR. S. A. JOHNSTON, DENTIST. Gold Fillings Painless Extraction of Teeth and Artificial Teeth without plates a specialty, Nitrous Oxide or Vitalized Air or Local naesthetics used. Office over Millers grocery, east of Lowry house.


IRON BEDS AT $3.50.

The new Iron Beds arrived this week.

COME NEXT WEEK, if you want to buy an Iron Bed Twenty-five different styles to show you, and the prices are much lower than they were last month. The new Iron Beds are not only lower in price but the styles are superior to last season's.

The old stock of Iron Beds has been reduced in price—**$16 kind marked down to $10**, and at this price we don't consider them any better values than the new $10 Beds. But you can have your choice.

IRON BEDS Price $3.50

A neat bed well made and at the prices quoted is certainly a good value.

IRON BEDS Price $5.00

The best value we have ever shown for the money; it's better than you expected to find for the money.

IRON BEDS Price $6.00

Brass knobs; some customers say it's worth a dollar more than the $5 ones; others say it's not. Come and judge for yourself.

IRON BEDS Price $7.00

Brass trimmings, swell foot, and a better bed than many of last season's $10 ones. We know it's a good value.

IRON BEDS Price $8.00

This new bed is different from the old style Iron Bed. In place of straight iron rods, the head and foot center parts run in curves.

IRON BEDS Price $10.00

The best value on our floor is the new swell foot Iron Bed, with fine brass trimmings.

Higher priced Iron Beds to show you if you want them. The Brass Beds are here also. Come in and see our stock of Brass and Iron Beds, even if you don't care to buy.

Campbell & Templeton,

BUTLER, PA



DIRECT FROM

$4.00 EXPRESS PAID — DISTILLER TO CONSUMER — $4.00 EXPRESS PAID

Saving profits and preventing adulteration. We have been in the liquor business for the past twenty-five years, and thoroughly understand the wants of the public—During all that time we have sold nothing but the

Purest Product, Direct From The Distillery.

The Public know that they have always received the best whiskey for their money, to be had.—We have a special offer to make—we want you to try a gallon of Bear Creek Whiskey—You know it sells everywhere for $1.00 per quart—Now to our friends of Butler County we will

Deliver To Your Door---All Charges Paid,

a gallon of this whiskey either in a jug or four full quart bottles for $4.00—

We Are Out The Amount Of Expressage,

but we want you to try a gallon—You'll buy it again, and tell your friends that its

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E. A. RUSS