THE CITIZEN.

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

WILLIAM C. NEGLEY - - Publisher

THURSDAY, FEBRUAR Y 3, 1898.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Subject to Republican Primary—Tuesday, March 22nd—1 to 7 P. M.

FOR CONGRESS.
(One to nominate.)
DR. J. B. SHOWALTER, of Millerstown boro

FOR ASSEMBLY.
(Two to nominate.)
M B. McBRIDE, of Millerstown boro.
JOHN DINDINGER, of Zelienople.
JAMES N. MOORE, of Butler.
A. M. CHRISTLEY, of Butler.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
(One to nominate.)
JOHN W. COULTER, of Butler.
LEVI M. WISE, of Butler.
JACOB M. PAINTER, of Butler.

FOR DELEGATE TO THE STATE CONVENTION.
(Three to Elect.)
NEWTON BLACK, of Butler.
DR. ELDER CRAWFORD, of Cranberry twp.
JAMES C. McCLYMONDS, of Muddycreek.
JOHN T. KELLY, of Butler.
NELSON H. THOMPSON, of Brady twp.
MATTHEW N. GREER, of Buffalo twp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
(One to nominate.)
FRANK E. McQUISTION, of Butler.

NOTE—The Return Judges will meet in Butler on Wednesday, March 23d, at 1 P. M.

A Card.

EDITOR CITIZEN.

Dear Sir: Will you be kind enough to allow me to say to the Republicans of the county that my name has been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for the office of District Attorney. I wish to say that the early date fixed for our nominations would make it impossible for me to reach even a liberal number of Republican voters especially in this inclement season of the year.

I take this method therefore of saying to the Republicans of the county that I will not submit my name at this time in connection with said nomination. To those who have kindly offered me their support I return my sincere thanks.

Yours Very Respectfully
GEORGE E ROBINSON.

A Card.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF BUTLER CO.:

I had informally announced myself as a candidate for the Legislature at this year's Primary election, but in view of the fact a majority of the County Committee present at the meeting held on Jan. 29th, voted in favor of holding a midwinter Primary-March 22. I have decided not to be a candidate. I thank my friends for their generous offers of support.

O. G. MECHLING.

Butler, Pa. February 1, 1898.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22d.

The Republican County Committee met in Butler last Saturday, and was in session for about one hour.

Thirty-five of the sixty precincts were represented, and immediately after the roll call, John Womer, of Allegheny twp., moved that the primary be held on Tuesday, March 22nd, between the hours of 1 and 7 P. M., and made a short argument in favor of an early primary and short canvass for this year.

M. B. McBride, Esq., of Millerstown, saw no necessity nor reason for so early a date, and moved to amend by substituting Tuesday, April 26th.

Mr. Womer thought two months enough and referred to the actions of other counties in this Congressional district.

Charley Kerr said that the 26th of April came in the lull between oats sowing and corn planting and was therefore a proper time. Charley is full of patriotic principles, and would like to give Young America a chance.

R. L. Brown, of Harrisville, opposed the amendment and favored an early date.

W. W. Brandon thought two months too short a time, and so did Pres. Jamison.

Mr. McBride is a friend of Dr. Showalter, but is a candidate himself, and would like the primary to come in the Springtime "when the grass is growing, and the birds are singing."

Charley Kerr referred to York state politics, said Butler Co. was not patterning after anybody and put in a word for the Cherry twp. candidate.

The "question" was called for and the Amendment was lost by a rising vote

Then the original motion was carried by about a two to one vote and March 22nd it is.

POLITICAL

On Friday last H. K. Newitt the bolting candidate for Receiver of Taxes in Phiaidelphia announced his withdrawal from the contest.

At the meeting of the Republican county committee of Potter Co., held in Coudersport, Tuesday, resolutions were offered to instruct the chairman to have Senator Quay's name printed upon the ticket for United States senator, and to instruct the representative elected to vote for Quay for relection. Both resolutions were lost by a decided majority.

Attorney General McCormick says he is not a candidate for any office; and the Business Men's League at its meeting yesterday endorsed John Wanamaker for Governor.

The Criminal Insane.

Applications for the removal of three insane prisoners from Riverside Penitentiary to some asylum calls attention anew to the need for a hospital for the criminal insane. This subject has been agitated by Warden Wright and other authorities on various occasions, but has thus far failed of the necessary sanction and appropriation by the Legislature. Some of these insane criminals, of course, can be properly cared for in the State hospitals for the insane—some of them cannot. In any event the present system imposes the trouble and delay of having them legally transferred, and more trouble and delay in returning them to the prison if circumstances require.

It is not to be assumed that any of the unfortunate for whom the present application is made are victims of the new law restricting the employment of convicts; but upon the testimony of prison authorities and mental experts a material increase in such cases may be anticipated. What is now an inconvenience may then be expect to become a burden, and the next Legislature should give its attention to means for avoiding it.—Dispatch.

THE storm on our northeast coast this week is reported to have wrecked a hundred fishing vessels with great loss of life.

A Baltimore inventor asserts that he has discovered a process of making butter direct from the vegetables which constitutes the usual food of cattle. Electricity is the force employed.

WASHINGTON.

After a debate which occupied the greater part of last week, the Senate by the vote of 47 to 32, passed the Teller concurrent resolution. The resolution is a practical reaffirmation of that of Stanley Matthews in 1878, and is as follows:

That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard Silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

All efforts to amend the resolution were voted down by majorities ranging from 5 to 29. Mr. Lodge's gold standard substitute being defeated by the latter majority. The vote on the Lodge amendment was: Ayes, 24; nays 53.

On Monday the House killed the Teller Resolution by a vote of 182 to 132.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.) declared that the resolution was meaningless unless its purpose was to open the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It was a proposition that the United States stamp its legend on 44 cents of silver and declare that it was $1. It was the proposition of national repudiation, and against it all the forces of national integrity and honor were arrayed. More sacred than the centuries of history, its tradition and its heroes, was its honor, and he thanked God that the party in power had been and always would be the protector of that honor.

Pensions G. N. Reed, Chicora $8; Robert Cooper, Brownsdale: Margaret Henderson, Harrisville.

Representative Showalter introduced a bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Mary W. Townsend, of New Brighton, at $24 per month.

HARRISBURG.

At the meeting nf the State Board of Agriculture in Harrisburg last week, some of the speakers branched off on education and one of them spoke strongly for twp. high-schools or graded schools while another read a carefully prepared paper on "Balanced Rations of the Farmer's Family." discussing in some detail the value of a variety of food and the effect of certain foods upon individuals. He instanced the people of the New England States to show that where brown bread and fish and similar foods are used the effect is evident in the mental make-up.

The bids for the new State Capitol will be opened next Monday. Each bid must be accompanied by a check for $15,000 and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids. The persons receiving the contract will have to furnish bonds in the sum of $150,000 that he will complete the work Nov. 15, 1898.

On Monday Gen. Hastings placed himself squarely on record against the new Capitol scheme. He addressed a Letter to State Treasurer Haywood, Secretary of the Capitol Building Commission, protesting against awarding any contract for the erection of a new State House under the terms and conditions proposed in the public advertisement issued by the commission and the plans and specifications which they have in their possession.

Vote for the Poor House on Feb. 15. It will be best for the tax payer, because cheapest. After a farm is bought and houses built (which will not cost over $40,000, stretch it as you will), paupers can be comfortably kept for $1 each per week—the fees of superintendent, matron, doctor, etc. included. Under the present system it costs from $1.50 to $2. It is more humane to take a poor family "Over the hills to Poor House," than to separate them, and let them out to the lowest bidder. At a Poor Farm, paupers will be made work, will be kept clean, and will stand better chances of mental, moral and physical uplift and improvement than under the present system.

The Poor Farm Question.

There are two parties interested in the purchase of a Poor Farm and the erection of a Poor House thereon in Butler county, viz: The tax payers and paupers. If it be to the interest of these parties to have these things we should have them, but if otherwise, the proposed change now pending should be voted down at the approaching election

In my judgment a Poor House, with farm attached, would be beneficial to both, and hence I favor a change. That the tax payers will be benefited by the new arrangement is obvious from its working in neighboring counties and in other counties throughout the State where it has been in active operation for years. Some of the facts I am about to state have already been submitted to your readers, but their pertinence to the matter in hand will justify a repetition with a view "to stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance" Venango County has perhaps as many or almost as many paupers as Butler County and her officials report her expense for the support of her poor as averaging about $8,500 annually, while the poor of Butler County costs about $21,000 each year. One of the Commissioners of Crawford County writes: "We think it much cheaper to support our poor at a County Farm than any other way, the farm furnishes a large amount of the necessary supplies and as a general thing the inmates are contented." A McKean County Commissioner writes: "We consider a Poor Farm and a Poor House indispensible towards taking proper care of our poor and we are of the opinion in McKean County that a Poor House is the thing for every poor district to have."

In line, the Commissioner's Clerk of Bedford County writes: "You will make no mistake if you build a Poor House in your county, it is the cheapest way of taking care of the poor." and Mercer County is no less emphatic in her testimony on the same subject. These testimonials are from gentlemen of good standing and who are in a position to know the working of the establishment under consideration and hence their testimony should be considered conclusive on the point, that it is decidedly to the interest of the tax payers that the new method of caring for the poor be substituted for the one now in existence in our county.

And that the change proposed will prove beneficial to the paupers every thoughtful and observant person, I think, must readily admit, the present method of disposing of this unfortunate class, styled the poor, in Butler County, is worse than cruel. As is known to all, for the most part they are sold to the lowest bidder irrespective of comfort, or interest in any sense, and as a general thing the class that gets them has neither means nor disposition to make them comfortable and more than this, in too many instances the surroundings do not contribute to their morals or religion.

Of course, there are honorable exceptions, some who have them in charge no doubt treat them kindly and well. These however I am safe in saying are few in number, and for a county like ours to cleave to a system that makes the best treatment of the poor even possible is neither manly nor Christian.

Christ while sojourning in the flesh was poor himself. He has a fellow feeling and deep sympathy with such still, and for no class does He evince a greater tenderness in His word than for them.

In the Poor Houses of our day the arrangements are of a kind that tend to contribute to the comfort and well being of their inmates, in them they have comfortable rooms in which to sit and sleep. And they have a measure of social enjoyment which they would not have at the fireside of those who entertain them solely for reward. I think moreover, these houses have libraries and papers to which all can have access and they have either a stated chaplain to attend to their spiritual interests, or if in any case this be lacking, the local clergy do so in turn. And I might add that the entire establishment is under rigid government by a board of directors, and presided over by a competent superintendent and matron who live in the building and see that everything is done and kept as it should be.

Fellow citizens viewing this matter either from a financial or moral standpoint the weight of evidence is on the side of a change, and hence it is wisdom and a solemn duty that we owe to ourselves and to the poor of the county to cast our votes at the coming election for that change. Let us do it.

SAMUEL KERR,
Harrisville, Pa.

Against the Poor House.

A Brady township woman writes as follows:

The Butler woman who writes about the three kinds of poor in our land—God's poor, poor devils and Devil's poor, must know that they are all one in the sight of God; and they have a heart and their feelings are as easily hurt as the rich; and what is more sad and heart-rending than to see the poor old gray heads treading their way "Over the hills to the Poor House." A man or woman born and raised in a township certainly would feel better and more at home to be kept among their old neighbors and friends and to know that when their journey here on earth is ended there will be kind friends and neighbors to lay their weary bodies to rest in the Church yard, not in the pauper's field.

Our Butler writer must have a poor opinion of farmers as she talks of us keeping our poor in hovels, among a dozen children, and so on. Our farms are generally large, with large comfortable houses, with pleasant surroundings, the most cheerful and homelike place for poor. Another thing our poor do not become a charge to the township while they are able to work. Our poor are the old and feeble who have done their work in this world, and we do not begrudge them maintenance the rest of their days. We are not like our Mercer correspondent says; we do not have fifteen-year-old boys to come on the township; boys of that age are able to work and earn their living outside of the Poor House.

Our township is able to keep its own poor, and keep them clean and decent too, with plenty to eat and wear.

I say let every voter take into consideration what our poor taxes are now and then think what they will have to be to buy a large farm and erect suitable buildings thereon, and employ men to run it. Which do you think will be the best to let each township and boro. keep its own poor, or have a Poor House?

Our Butler writer says to "vote for the Poor House and we will let a farmer run it." I wonder who she is that she may have the letting of it. I say let every tax payer vote for his own interest, not for the interest of Butler town.

It certainly will not be to the interest of the tax payer to vote for the Poor House.

The statistics from the other Poor Houses vary so much that we cannot depend on what they say, or what the expenses are. But our own common sense teaches us that we have taxes enough to pay now. The Butler writer says "the only time the farmer pays anything is when he has to." There is one thing sure he don't have to vote for a Poor House. If the vote of the people says there will be a Poor House, that ends it—it is all they will have to say about it. They will not have the say—what shall be paid for the farm, or what the buildings shall cost. No, all that will be asked of them then will be to pay taxes, and it is all they will be expected to do with. All they want of the farmer and taxpayer. They will do the rest.

Then voter and taxpayer consider well what you are doing before you cast your vote for a Poor house. Count the dollars and cents that it will cost to erect it and maintain it after the farm is paid for, and weigh it in the balance with what taxes you are paying now

FROM BRADY TOWNSHIP.

He Favors Poor Houses.

One of the Commissioners of Westmoreland Co. writes as follows to Clerk Meals.

DEAR SIR,—I take great pleasure in answering your letter, and hope it will help you in ascertaining what you wish. The cause is a deep one and you deserve great credit for trying to learn from the faults or failures of the system ere you leap. If I could answer you in a word or two I would say only—"For God's sake build a home for the Destitute and do away at once with the pernicious system of the Overseers." I do not say this from want of knowledge but from experience with all the systems, practical experience by being associated with poor work for 3 and 4 years as a director I have seen it in all it phases and can only say again, your system is wrong, uncharitable and cruel. I wish that you could come here and let me show you our Home and you would indeed become a christian in the new faith. No more could our Home become a thing of the past than the Ocean dry. It is a fixture to which we point with pride, we are indeed very proud that we treat those who are unfortunate to a Home better than many of us own ourselves with comforts provided by the people with the keenest pleasure. To fail in this by the ones in charge would damn them eternally. I take a vast amount of pleasure in answering you, I know whereof I speak, and my heart was always in the work. It is still there and my friend I say to you "Build a home for your poor, provide it with all the comforts of life, make the declining years of your unfortunate as happy as in your power; they are human but unfortunate, let the cause be what it may." The man who may kick, may kick harder in the great hereafter, but you who know nothing of the working of this treatment of the poor and who live under that slavery system the Overseers of the Poor, urge not to come and see it in its humanity and you would be a minister for its immediate emphasis and wonder why it ever was a system. With over 140,000 people in this county we keep three times more unfortunates than Indiana and Armstrong counties combined and they have less than half the population, and spend more money by $20,000 dollars than we. Why?

Your system is a guerilla warfare with township and borough at ceaseless war; the poor are handled from one district to another the common pestilence is fought from our doors, human bodies are a traffic sold to the lowest bidder. I have no interest in whether you build a home for your unfortunate or not, but as humanity's cause your system is a disgrace and shame to your fair name as a good people. If the system now in use here for thirty years is a failure, why have all the good people in three fourths of the counties of our state adopted it? Why have they discarded the Overseers system? Because it is wrong, it is barbarous and a relic of the past. I do not know your mind on this subject, but I can say to you and to all the good people of your county, "Build a Home for your destitute, make them know that charity is not only a name but a fact, and I say farther, you will point with pride at the structure reared by the people for their poor.

It may seem strange to you when I repeat, that in Indiana county alone, where the Overseer system is in operation, with about ¼ of our population, and few public works, they pay almost as much if not as much for caring for their poor as we who have thousands of foreigners and all the evils of their helplessness at times when strikes come to them. I wish that I could go on and tell you more than I have but as I have much to do, will hasten on and end answer your questions.

The first item "what it takes to care for our poor" is subject to times and events. In times like the present $35,000 per year is what the Commissioners raise for the support of the Home and out-door relief. We have a very good four story brick building and if I do not err, it cost $100,000; the land (220) acres has barn and necessary out buildings; the Home mines its own coal; the Home has been run for $28,000 per year all expenses. The worst feature in connection with any home is the abuse of out door relief, too much is given to unworthy at times and it is a duty for the directors to see that only the worthy are provided. For instance temporary relief is given in cases where it would be cheaper to keep them at home for a time as in cases of sickness wherein large families were involved, then again parties (old) should be taken to the home, that is the place for them and when once there they forget their abhorence to the name of Poor House and find indeed that it is good for them to be there where every comfort is at their service. The superintendant is paid $800, per year; the matron $200; physician $415; baker $480; hospital nurse $264; Engineer $600 seamstress $8.00 per week; farmer $420; cook $378 and insane nurse $420 per year. The inmates do all the necessary help in farming and work about the Home. The cost per capita per week is in the neighborhood of $1.25. The assessed value for our county is about $65,000,000 we do not lay any poor tax, the directors place a requisition on us as commissioners and we in laying our millage embody it in our estimate for the year. Our millage for county purposes is 8¾. Our system is very simple, if a person becomes a charity he or she is taken to the Home and there mantained by the people; they are compelled to aid in the work of the Home, do what they in their condition can, outside of the salaried parties named no hired help is in or about the place, all the rest of the work is done by inmates. To give you an idea will say that in 1897 the number mantained in the year was 451, this includes the number admitted during the year (228), number born in home (10) and number remaining in Home March '96, (212). The number discharged during the year was 158, died 35. The Home is migratory to an extent and we have fewer in summer than winter I shall take pleasure in sending you a report as published for last year which will answer many questions that you have not thought of. Trusting that you may be able to do much good in this grand move for right and justice in the interest of the unfortunate of your county. I have great pleasure in signing myself,

Your friend,
W. D. REAMER.

Against a Poor House.

Carbon Centre, Pa., Feb. 1. 1898.

EDITOR CITIZEN: I see discussions on our proposed Poor Farm in our county papers from California to the remotest parts of our own Pennsylvania, but none from Clearfield twp.

In our last CITIZEN I think we got pretty near the two extremes on the two sides of this important question, viz: the moral or humane and the financial.

By Mr. Mongomrey's letter, he has an axe to grind, he being paid to dispense that sweet charity and captain the forces that slaughtered those Graybacks (he says our people).

Mr. Smith in his letter by a little comparison and figuring shows us how some of these people who are being paid well to dole out this charity are making this thing appear on paper, for the sole purpose of deceiving the country people; he also gave a very good portrayal of the humane side of it from a country standpoint. It is safe to say if the country poor were left to decide this question—over the hill to the Poor House or not—Butler County would never see a Poor Farm.

Mr. Hoon's letter, coming the way it does makes it very easy for us to see which way is the best from a financial standpoint, and if you compare his figures with those of the Commissioner's Clerk of the same county in the Herald last week, you will see that it will be well to take these figures of men who are being well paid for caring for the poor with a good big grain salt.

The good Mrs. from Butler says that they (Butler) pay 1-5 of our tax; yes and you can count on them and the other towns in our county to furnish farmer never pays anything unless he has to.

This is going to be a case where they will make us have to. For whether the county districts furnish any poor or not, for a Poor Farm we will have to pay just the same as the people in Butler and the other towns in our county, and they will never be without them.

Now just let us think; before Butler got her glass house, four railroads, oil development in the lower country and her population more than trebled did her poor board have to appoint a committee to solicit alms like the present day.

With her increased population came what the Mrs. designates as the poor devils, which are usually a large majority of our poor; and with her more railroads, more manufactories there will come more.

Take our country districts then and the present day, we have had about the same, sometimes more, sometimes less, sometimes none. God pity Butler and her poor if she should lose her glass house.

They say charity should begin at home, now the farmers of McKean Co. must have had this in mind when they built their Poor House and excluded Bradford City from their poor district.

"After the ball is over" on Feb. 15th and if we have been unfortunate enough to elect for a Poor House, farmers like the Fence Law to them that reside along the lines of R. R. will find out that the people of the towns of our county shoved something on them that they do not know exactly what it will be like till they have tried it awhile.

If they had just thought, got the same thing without the R. R. in it, it would be all right, build a fence on each side of their track to keep your own stock off, or they will make you pay damages. Pay your greatly increased poor tax, and saw wood; double our valuation, take off ½ mill and then they will figure it out for some other fellow over in another county that it is cheaper and much better.

The Mrs. says if we vote for a Poor House they will let a farmer run it, so it will be run honestly, now you know brother farmers that Butler is just full (crowded) with hungry politicians who do not know corn from cow-peas, that would make a first class man for that.

H. J. O'D.

Fairview Facts.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kelchner died Wednesday, the 26th ult, after an illness of less than a week. She leaves a husband, P. B. Kelchner, who took sick about the same time she did, but is now able to be about. The funeral services were held at the house and were conducted by Rev. Leslie Hawk.

The series of revival meetings in the U. P. church closed last Sunday, when communion was held. There were 11 or 12 accessions to the church.

Prof. William Young has purchased the house and lot west of J. J. Maxwells and by strenuous efforts moved last week into his house without missing any school.

Hugh Young is constructing a hay press to bale hay for market.

Harry Bowlinger has been sick ever since he came home but is now convalescent.

Good sleighing here, and the people are making good use of it. NEXT.

100 Doses in a Bottle

is peculiar to and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is proof of its superior strength and economy. There is more curative power in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. This fact, with its unequalled record of cures, proves the best medicine for all blood diseases is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Advertis iathe CITIZEN.

Saxonburg.

Sleighing!

Zero weather!

Get out your Portlands.

Mr. Jacob Neher is slowly recovering.

Mr. Geo. Wilson has left the town perhaps for Klondyke. Goodby George.

The girls want "Billy" to give them a sleigh ride.

No regular services will be held in the St. Lukes Ev. L. Church, next Sunday.

The weekly choir meeting was held at the residence of James C. Gray, last Thursday.

Miss Leah Horn is spending a few days in Tarentum and Pittsburg.

Mr. Marion Crawford will give an entertainment at the Jefferson Centre school house, Friday evening.

Chas Rothweiler, the tailor, has moved to the house formerly occupied by Chas. Pfeifer, and Chas. Mulholland has taken up his residence in the house vacated by Chas. Rothweiler.

No entertainment was given by Marion Crawford, the elocutionist, last week, on account of the bad weather, but is talking of holding one at the school house at some future date.

The Misses Smith entertained a number of the English choir last Wednesday evening. After the guests had all arrived they took part in some very pleasing games and then delicious refreshments were then served, after which they all engaged in conversation. The party after singing some beautiful good night songs departed for home very well pleased with the evening's pleasure and enjoyment.

West Liberty.

D. S. Badger and family, of New Castle, were visiting friends in this vicinity last week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Badger, a son.

Samuel Moore is on the sick list.

The family of T. J. Badger, who have been sick, are recovering slowly.

Mrs. Josiah Baker has been on the sick list.

The school directors of Brady twp. have been visiting the school lately.

Gerge Staff and J. J. Badger have completed a clearing of six acres for T. A. McClymonds, and have taken a contract for seven more.

Mrs. Nancy Baker, wife of Frank Baker of Elwood, formerly of this place, dropped dead at her home on Sabbath at one oclock from heart trouble, the remains were brought to Halston Station and the funeral services held at her daughter's, Mrs. Carrie Croll, on Tuesday at 2 P. M., and interred at the West Liberty cemetery. The deceased had been enjoying good health previous to this. ANON.

AT the Manufacturers Banquet in New York last Thursday night, President McKinley announced himself, for the first time, as strongly in favor of currency reform. He declared it to be the chief issue now before the United States. In the absence of an international agreement for bimetallism he took firm grounds for the maintenance of the gold standard and the payment of all obligations in gold.

DEATHS.

NELSON—At his home in Middlesex twp. this county, January 26, 1898, Mr. Richard G. Nelson, aged 74 years.

ELLIOTT—At her home in Buffalo twp. Jan. 27, 1898, Mrs. Thos. W. Elliott, aged about 60 years.

BURRY—At her home in Franklin twp., Jan. 29, 1898, Olive, daughter of John and Agnes Burry, aged 4 years.

She had been sick but a week, and her affliction is very severe on the parents. She was buried at Prospect, Monday.

OBITUARY NOTES

ISAAC C. STEWART.

At his home at Ocheton Osceola Co. Iowa, Jany. 13th 1898 the death of Capt. Isaac C. Stewart occured after a long illness.

Captain Stewart was born about one mile north of Prospect this county, June 1st, 1836. He served in the first three months service in Co. H. 13th Pa. Vols. as private. He also volunteered in Co. H. 102 Pa. Vols., immediately after his honorable discharge from the three months sevrice and served in that Company as private, corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and brought that gallant company home as its captain. His promotions were deserved for patriotic fidelity to duty.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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W. C. RUMBERGER,
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THE BUTLER CITIZEN.

$1.00 per year if paid in advance, otherwise $1.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES—One inch, one time $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents each. Auditors' and divorce notices $1 each; executors' and administrators' notices $1 each; estray and dissolution notices $2 each. Reading notices 10 cen. a line for first and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. Notices among local news items 15 cents a line for each insertion. Obituaries, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, notices of festivals and fairs, etc., inserted at the rate of 5 cents a line, money to accompany the order. Seven words of prose make a line.

Rates for standing cards and job work on application.

All advertising is due after first insertion, and all transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith, and should reach us not later than Tuesday evening.

Death notices must be accompanied by a responsible name.

M. A. BERKIMER,
Funeral Director,
337 S. Main St., Butler.

Practical Horse Shoer
WILL ROBINSON,

Formerly Horse Shoer at the Wick House has opened business in a shop in the rear of the Arlington Hotel, where he will do Horse-Shoeing in the most approved style.

TRACK AND ROAD HORSES A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL
Election Proclamation!

To Vote For or Against a Poor Farm.

To the Honorable John M. Greer, President Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Butler County, Pennsylvania:

We, the undersigned, being the majority of the Overseers of the Poor District composed of the county of Butler, under the Act of Assembly of the 19th day of June, 1897, most respectfully petition and recommend that Your Honorable Court order that the question of the purchase of real estate within the said district, the erection of suitable buildings and the establishment of a poor district be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of said district at such time as your Honorable Court shall determine under the provisions of the above act.

And as in duty bound we will ever pray, &c.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
Wm. Gibson	Fairview borough
John I. Mamy	Butler township
R. M. Anderson	Penn township

And others.

ORDER OF COURT.

Now, November 4th, 1897, the within petition being presented in open Court and it appearing that a majority of the Overseers of the Poor in office in said county at the time of signing said petition have signed it, recommending the purchase of land and erection of buildings to furnish relief and give employment to the destitute poor and paupers in Butler county, upon due consideration the prayer thereof granted, and it is directed that the question of purchase of real estate within Butler County Poor District and erection thereon of buildings and providing tools, machinery and stock by the County Commissioners as they in their judgment may deem necessary, proper and sufficient to carry out the design and purpose of the law, be submitted to the votes of the qualified electors of the Butler County Poor District.

Said election shall be held at the time of the election for borough, ward and township officers, on the

3rd Tuesday of February, 1898,

at the hours and places of holding said elections and be held and conducted by the election officers provided by law for holding elections in the respective voting districts and precincts within said poor district of Butler county according to the laws governing municipal and general elections in this Commonwealth.

A clear sixty days' notice of said election shall be given by the Sheriff of the county by publication in newspapers published within said county, and the Commissioners of said county are hereby directed to prepare and furnish printed ballots sufficient in number to fully supply all the electors in the county, on the outside of which shall be printed the words, "Poor House." On the inside of one-half the number of ballots prepared shall be printed the words, "For Poor House," and on the inside of the other half shall be printed the words, "Against Poor House." Each election district shall be furnished with at least four times as many ballots as there were votes at the last general election on November 2d, 1897. The election officers of the several election districts shall receive ballots from qualified electors written or printed as aforesaid. At the close of the polls the votes shall be counted and duplicate certified returns be made and sealed, one copy of which shall be deposited with the Commissioners of the county, to be opened by them, and the other with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county.

At the first meeting and session of the Court of Quarter Sessions thereafter the said returns deposited with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions shall be opened and counted by the Court and a record made of the result of said election.

If a majority of the votes cast are for a poor house, the County Commissioners shall, within a reasonable time at their direction, proceed to purchase real estate and erect buildings as provided by law, but if a majority of the votes so cast are against a poor house, no land shall be purchased.

The expenses of this election shall be borne by the county of Butler.

By the Court. JOHN M. GREER, P. J.

Certified from the record this 10th day of November, A. D. 1897. ISAAC MEALS, Clerk.

SECTION 4, ACT OF MARCH 24, 1877.

SEC. 4. In receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and applied to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voted at and in attendance upon its elections, held under the provisions of this act and the act to which this is a supplement.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of said order of Court, I, William R. Dodds, High Sheriff in and for the county of Butler, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of Butler county, Pa., that on Tuesday, the 15th day of February, being the third Tuesday of said month, a special election will be held in the several election districts of said county established by law, at which time and place they will vote "For" or "Against" the establishing of a county "Poor House." The form of ballot will be as provided for in the above "Order of Court."

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 Buffalo 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 H. McBride in said township.

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

The electors of Concord township, a 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 Somerset 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 Eichart in said precinct.

The electors of Jackson township, Western precinct, at the Jarecki Mf'g 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. K. 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 Hilliards.

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 Wuller 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. S. 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 House 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 H Coverdin 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 10th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord, 1897, and in the 122d year of the Independence of the United States of North America.

W. B. DODDS, Sheriff.

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Office on Main St. near Court House.

A. T. SCOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office at No. 8 South Diamond St.

S. H. PIERSOL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office at No. 104 East Diamond St.

H. H. GOUCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Mitchell building.

ALEX RUSSELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office with Newton Black, Esq. South Diamond Street.

A. T. BLACK, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Room 1.—Armory building.

J. M. PAINTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office between Postoffice and Diamond

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