THE CITIZEN.

WILLIAM C. NEGLEY - - Publisher

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

Call for State Convention.

TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I am directed by the Republican State Committee to announce that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in convention at the Opera House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

One person for the office of Auditor General.

Two persons for the office of Congressman-at-large.

Thirty-two persons (four at-large) for Presidential Electors, and to choose eight delegates and eight alternates-at-large to the Republican National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of June, next, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

In accordance with the rule adopted at the State Convention held in Harrisburg on August twenty-fourth last, the representation in the State Convention will be based on the vote polled at the last Presidential election. Under this rule each legislative district is entitled to one delegate for every two thousand votes cast for the Presidential electors in 1896, and an additional delegate for every fraction of two thousand votes polled in excess of one thousand. Each district is entitled to the same number of delegates as represented it in the Convention of 1898.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

FRANK REEDER, Chairman.
W. R. ANDREWS, } Secretaries.
C. E. VOORHEES, }

Meeting of the Republican County Committee.

The Republican County Committee will meet in Lincoln Club rooms, Butler, Pa., on Saturday, January 20, 1900, at 1 o'clock p. m. to fix a time for holding the next Republican primary election, and for the transaction of such other business properly coming before the committee.

F. A. GRACE, BENJ. CHRISTLEY, Secretaries. LEVI M. WISE, Chairman.

Borough Primaries.

At a meeting of Republicans in Esq. Anderson's office, Tuesday evening, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the primary election of the Republican party of the Borough of Butler be held in the several wards of said borough on Saturday, the 27 day of January, 1900, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. to nominate the following Borough and Ward officers, namely:

One person for the office of Borough Burgess.

One person for the office of Borough Tax Collector.

One person for the office of Borough Auditor.

Two persons for the office of Borough Overseer of the poor.

One person in each ward for the office of School Director.

One person in each ward for the office of Town Council.

One person in each ward for the office of Judge of Election.

One person in each ward for the office of Inspector.

That the said primaries be conducted according to the rules and regulations of the Republican party governing primary elections

POLITICAL.

Our County Committee meets next Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of fixing the date for the Republican Primary Election for this year.

The State Convention is fixed for Wednesday, April 25th, and our Primary can be held as late as Saturday, April 21st.

We see no good reason for rushing matters this year, nor for holding two primaries, as we have heard suggested.

Monday morning brought out a new candidate for Tax Collector in the person of James M. Maxwell.

Third ward Republicans will probably run Dr W. C. McCandless for Town Council, while the Democrats talk of Charles Kennedy.

Representative Showalter has designated Wilbur Blaine of Butler for appointment as cadet at the West Point military academy, with John Knox Cochran of Mercer as alternate.

James Millinger of Institute Hill may be the Republican nominee for Council in the 2d ward.

Quay is yet in Washington shaking the Senatorial tree for the plum that won't drop.

At Philadelphia Thursday, the Grand Jury indicted eight more men for election frauds.

The five election officers that left Philadelphia make a new flock, and it is a pity that after helping the Bosses to so many walkovers they should have to do all this running on their own account.

The situation in Kentucky is arousing the deepest interest in Washington, and embarrassing complications are apprehended. The bold and high-handed course pursued by the Goebelites may, if carried to the ends they seek to accomplish, precipitate a contest that will fall little, if any, short of civil war. Both sides seemed determined, and in case of trouble it is more than probable that the United States will be called upon to intervene. The constitution declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government and Kentucky Republicans, and many leading Democrats as well, contend that the seating of Goebel as Governor would deprive the State of every vestige of popular government. One of the most prominent citizens of Kentucky, who is now in Washington consulting with regard to the situation, told The Pittsburg Times correspondent that its gravity was not appreciated by the country at large. The Gobelites, he said, made no pretense of believing that their candidate was elected, but merely declared, and apparently without any passion or regard for the consequences, that they had the power to seat him and intended to do it.

THE city government of St. Louis has become so rotten that riotous demonstrations have been made against it.

The New Century.

It seems so difficult to understand that 1800, 1900, 2000, designate not the beginning, but the end of a century, that one naturally inquires the origin of the error. It may be that the mistake is due to a kind of optical illusion. The year 1900, marks the beginning of a new series of numbers; and nothing seems more natural than that it should therefore be considered as the first year of a new cycle. But though our reason may tell us that the new number with its two ciphers stands for the end and not for the beginning of a century, our eyes still betray us. It is triumph of sense over intellect—an error, surely, but one into which many famous men have fallen.

When in 800 A. D. Charlemagne introduced the calendar which commences with the birth of Christ, he too thought he was beginning a new century. When Peter the Great decreed that our chronology should be used in his dominions after the year 1700, he made a similar mistake. Throughout the world's history those two ciphers have deceived men. And the error has been handed down to our own day. The Paris Exposition will be inaugurated, surely not to celebrate the death, but the birth of a century; and still it will be held in 1900. The Emperor William has decided ex cathedra that the new century begins January 1, 1900, but this delusion is hereditary, as he shares it with his grandfather, the late Prince Consort, who was of the same opinion. Lord Kelvin, great mathematician and physicist as he is, also holds the same view. The Roman Church, which has always paid great attention to the calendar, and has done much to preserve it, has decided that the year 1900 should be a year of jubilee as being the last of the century.

The problem is not so easily solved as may be imagined. It is evident that there never was a year 0, that the century must begin with a 1; it is equally evident that even as a dollar contains 100, cents so a century is composed of 100 years. But then there arises the confusion of numbers and their values, the contradiction between ordinal and cardinal. When an Italian speaks of his cinquecento (mille cinquecento in other words), he refers not to the fifteenth but to the sixteenth century; and thus he writes all his centuries with a cardinal number one less in value than the ordinal number in his mind.

When we write 1899, the number 18 designates not the eighteenth, but the nineteenth century; and we are constantly compelled to correct a seeming error in our chronology. It is here that our eyes deceive us. So accustomed are we to the intentional misreading of our centuries, that we naturally consider the first two numbers in 1900 to stand for the twentieth century.

A hundred years ago the same wordy war was waged; a hundred years hence it will be renewed; and thus it will go on as century after century comes rolling along. It is a venerable error, long-lived and perhaps immortal.—Sci. Am.

THE Pope has issued an encyclical permitting the priests of South America to marry.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

During the latter part of last week the interest in the Quay case was secondary to the contest in the Senate to unseat W. A. Clark of Montana on charges of wholesale bribery of the Legislature.

On Friday, Senator Pettigrew of S. Dakota attacked the Administration's Philippine policy, and a sharp debate followed.

The pending bill for the government of the Hawaiian Islands, while creating a form of territorial government similar in its general scope to those in the United States, possesses certain features which may seem scarcely in consonance with our ideas of popular institutions. One of these is that voters must be able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language. With the exception of a very few of the older natives, this will not disfranchise Hawaiians, as the compulsory education system has made the percentage of illiteracy among them very low, indeed. There are, however, 15,000 Portuguese who came from the Cape Verde islands 20 or 25 years ago. Those who arrived at manhood within that time may be able to speak, read and write the English language, but the original immigrants certainly have not those requirements. In 1898 there were about 20,000 Japanese males on the islands, and a large number has come in since annexation, being brought under contract to work on the sugar plantations. These, under the treaties between the United States and Japan, are eligible to citizenship, but the above mentioned educational qualifications will bar practically all of them from suffage. The Chinese, of whom there are 19,167 males, come under the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States, and must within one year take out the certificates of residence required by these laws. They, of course, are not eligible to suffrage.

In addition to these qualifications, in order to vote for senators in the territorial legislature, electors must own real property worth not less than $1,000, or be in the actual receipt of a money income of not less than $600 per year. It is probable that this will disqualify, so far as voting for senators is concerned, at least 90 per cent. of the Hawaiian natives.

On Tuesday Senator Rawlins, of Utah, presented to the Senate a memorial from Lorenzo Snow, president of the church, reiterating the statement that polygamy is not taught or polygamous marriages allowed to be solemnized. President Snow then officially wipes his hands of Mr. Roberts in these words: "Nor does the church advise or encourage unlawful co-habitation on the part of its members. If, therefore, any member disobeys the law, either as to polygamy or unlawful co-habitation, he must bear his own burden, or, in other words, be answerable to the tribunals of the land for his action pertaining thereto."

This says the correspondent of the Pittsburg Times is undoubtedly a deliberate throwing overboard of Mr. Roberts by the Mormon church, through its prophet, seer and revelator. President Snow does not use the word "courts," but "tribunals," and evidently does it so as to include Congress among the bodies which have authority to deal with such violations of law as those with which Mr. Roberts is charged. It shows clearly how badly frightened the church is by this Roberts affair. Coming from President Snow, it is especially rich, as the following charge is publicly made and never denied in Utah: "As nearly as we can learn, President Snow has had nine wives, some of whom are now dead. Among the living is his legal wife, but he is cohabiting with a younger woman named Minnie Jansen, who has borne him one child since statehood in Utah."

School Report.

The following is the report of Oakwood School, No. 2, Butler twp., for the fourth month ending Jan. 11, 1900, number enrolled 28, average attendance 24, of this number 8 have missed no days during month, namely; Dan, Frank, and Florence Weisenstein, Edward and Harry Herold, Lida Burtner, Louisa Schenck, and Leah McCandless. Very few pupils have been tardy. I do not forbid whispering in school but ask my pupils to refrain so far as possible from it. The following have been perfect in this respect during month: Clara, John, Edward and Harry Herold, Louisa Schenck, Dan, Warren and Frank Weisenstein, many others have done very little whispering. Most of my pupils are very earnest in their work. We are glad to have patrons of the district and all friends of education visit us, and see what we are doing. The Co. Supt. visited us during Nov.

Respectfully,
ADA MONTGOMERY, Teacher.

THE Philadelphia ballot box stuffers have turned up in Mexico.

THE AFRICAN WAR.

On Friday the London papers gave the loss to the English by the attack by the Boers in Ladysmith, on the 6th, at 800, and estimated the Boer loss at 3000.

There were rumors of a concerted movement by all the English armies. Gen. Buller was reported to be moving his army westward, up the Tugela, which was in flood.

On Saturday Gen. Roberts telegraphed from Cape Town to the British War Office:

"Methuen's cavalry reconnaisance returned on January 11. Went twenty-five miles into the Free State. Country clear of enemy, except patrols.

"All quiet at Modder river.

"French reconnoitered around the enemy's left flank on January 10. Advanced from Slimmger's farm on January 11 with cavalry and horse artillery to bombard Boer laager east of Colesberg Junction, but was unable to outflank the enemy.

Reconnaisance of cavalry and mounted infantry pushed north of Bastards Nek and examined country north of ridge.

"Gatacre reports no change.

"All well on December 28 at Mafeking."

In a letter written to his father from Mooi river on November 23 an officer in the Queen's Royal West Surry Regiment says:

"Against an enemy like the Boers infantry is useless. The Boers have spies everywhere, and, as they are well mounted, they can move away hours before our infantry can get wit in striking distance. On the other hand, they will never attack, and when we advance toward Pretoria commands will be left all over the country looting and burning farms. The only people who have a chance with them are the local volunteers. If the Government would only raise about 2,000 volunteers and send out a lot of mounted infantry who could work with the local volunteers these isolated Boer forces would soon be wiped out. At present we are helpless, as they make rings around us."

On Tuesday Gen. Warren and his column were reported across the Tugela, and advancing to the relief of Ladysmith.

A dispatch dated Saturday, January 13 from Lourenzo Marques, says:

"President Kruger has issued a proclamation ordering all burghers to the front. The 'Volksstem,' the Transvaal official organ, suggests that the moment the British cross the border the gold industry should be irretrivably destroyed. President Kruger also issued a circular, dated January 8, to Boer commandants and burghers urging them to show more energy in the Transvaal cause. He quotes psalm 33, verse 7, as God-given instructions to the burghers and says that the British have fixed their faith in psalm 83. He also quotes psalm 89, verses 13 and 14 and asserts that he has searched the Bible without being able to find any other mode which can be followed by the Boers, who must fight 'in the name of the Lord.' Commandeering is proceeding busily at Pretoria, where the town guard is exchanging Mausers for Martinis, as the former are badly needed at the front. It is said that there are nearly 3,000 British prisoners in Pretoria."

On Tuesday heavy firing was heard along the Tugela river, to the west of Colenso, and a battle was supposed to be on.

This morning Gen. Buller and his army were reported to be on the north side of the Tugela, and in good position.

THE republic of Colombia, South America, is having a red hot rebellion. It is said the rebels have whipped the government troops and are marching on to the capital, Bogota. If they get into control a new president will be placed in power who will likely be moved by Venezuelan influence.

Well Done, Neighbor.

The following appeared in the columns of the Butler Eagle last week and has the right ring to it.

"The nine men who were under indictment for perpetrating election frauds in Philadelphia at the election of '99 are fugitives from justice. The cases were called in the Court of Quarter sessions on Monday and defendants failed to answer to their names, thus forfeiting their bail. The defendants are: Samuel Salter, Deputy Coroner of Philadelphia and ex-Representative at Harrisburg; Joseph G. Rodgers, Lieut. of Capital Police, Washington, D. C.; Clarence Messer, Wm. Cook, Harry McCabe and James T. Sheehan, also of Washington; John Silbeman, John Scullen and John Hanna, of Philadelphia. The defendants were under from $1,800 to $2,500 bail. Search has failed to reveal their whereabouts. Motion was at once made to forfeit the bail and steps will be taken to collect same. This is as it should be and every effort should be made to discover and arrest the fugitives. Their failure to appear for trial is a confession of their guilt. It is evident that the beginning of a good work has been inaugurated by the North American in Philadelphia. It is to be hoped that public sentiment will be so aroused that a repetition of such glaring frauds will be impossible. A vigilant supervision of elections and the discovery, arrest and punishment of every violator of our present election laws will do more to purify our elections than new legislation. Our laws are strict enough for general purposes. It is their vigorous enforcement that is called for, and no guilty man should escape. However, if they are weak at any point, there is no reason why they should not be strengthened. A fraud on the ballot is treason to the state and should be so regarded."

This is good as far as it goes, but our neighbor would have done better service had it told its readers that all of the above self-confessed criminals were of the most pronounced type of "Quay Machine" workers in Philadelphia politics. This is what that kind of politics leads to, the motto of the machine being, "Win by fair means if you can, if not, win anyway," hence the election frauds referred to and rightly condemned by our neighbor in its columns. We would suggest that the Eagle give its readers ALL the facts, let the people be fully informed and they will get rid of the Quay, and all other machines, that for so long have carried on "boss rule" which has become so distasteful to the people. Let the people have the truth, the WHOLE truth, and they will soon end "boss rule" no matter who the "Boss" may be.

West Sunbury.

The revival meetings in the M. E. church are being well attended.

School opened this term with about seventy students

The Base Ball club will give an oyster supper in Academy hall, next Friday evening.

Miss Lucretia Brown is visiting friends in Rochester, Pa.

Mrs. P. Glenn has returned from a visit with friends in Ford City and Kittanning.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter McCarrier entertained a number of their friends Thursday evening. One pleasant feature of the evening was music by the graphophone.

Miss Arthurs who has been very sick with pneumonia is improving.

The Success of the Standard.

In his sworn answers to a lot of questions propounded to him by the Industrial Commission, John D. Rockefeller says:

9. Q. To what advantages, or favors, or methods of management do you ascribe chiefly the success of the Standard Oil Company?

A. I ascribe the success of the Standard to its consistent policy to make the volume of its business large through the merits and cheapness of its products. It has spared no expense in finding, securing and utilizing the best and cheapest methods of manufacture. It has sought for the best superintendents and workmen and paid the best wages. It has not hesitated to sacrifice old machinery and old plants for new and better ones. It has placed its manufactories at the points where they could supply markets at the least expense. It has not only sought markets for its principal products, but for all possible by-products, sparing no expense in introducing them to the public. It has not hesitated to invest millions of dollars in methods for cheapening the gathering and distribution of oils, by pipe lines, special cars, tank steamers and tank wagons. It has erected tank stations at every important railroad station to cheapen the storage and delivery of its products. It has spared no expense in forcing its products into the markets of the world, among people civilized and uncivilized. It has had faith in American oil, and has brought together millions of money for the purpose of making it what it is, and holding its markets against the competition of Russia and all the many countries which are producers of oil and competitors against American oil.

10. Q. What are in your judgment the chief advantages from industrial combinations?

(a) Financially to stockholders.

(b) To the public.

A. All the advantages which can be derived from a co-operation of persons and aggregation of capital. Much that one man cannot do alone two can do together, and once admit the fact that co-operation, or what is the same thing, combination, is necessary on a small scale, the limit depends solely upon the necessities of business. Two persons in partnership may be a sufficiently large combination for a small business, but if the business grows, or can be made to grow, more persons and more capital must be taken in. The business may grow so large that a partnership ceases to be a proper instrumentality for its purposes, and then a corporation becomes a necessity. In most countries, as in England, this form of industrial combination is sufficient for a business co-extensive with the parent country, but it is not so in this country. Our federal form of government making every corporation created by a state foreign to every other state, renders it necessary for persons doing business through corporate agency to organize corporations in some or many of the different states in which their business is located. Instead of doing business through the agency of one corporation they must do business through the agencies of several corporations. If the business is extended to foreign countries—and Americans are not today satisfied with home markets alone—it will be found helpful and possibly necessary to organize corporations in such countries, for Europeans are prejudiced against foreign corporations as are the people of many of our states. These different corporations thus become co-operating agencies in the same business, and are held together by common ownership of their stocks.

It is too late to argue about advantages of industrial combinations. They are a necessity. And if Americans are to have the privilege of extending their business in all the states of the Union, and into foreign countries as well, they are a necessity on a large scale, and require the agency of more than one corporation. Their chief advantages are:

1. Command of necessary capital.
2. Extension of limits of business.
3. Increase of number of persons interested in the business.
4. Economy in the business.
5. Improvements and economies which are derived from knowledge of many interested persons of wide experience.
6. Power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make a profit for stockholders.
7. Permanent work and good wages for laborers.

I speak from my experience in the business with which I have been intimately connected for about forty years. Our first combination was a partnership and afterward a corporation in Ohio. That was sufficient for a local refining business. But dependent solely upon local business we would have failed years ago. We were forced to extend our markets and to seek an export trade. This latter made the seaboard cities a necessary place of business, and we soon discovered that manufacturing for export could be more economically carried on at the seaboard, hence refineries at Brooklyn, at Bayonne, at Philadelphia, and necessary corporations in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

We soon discovered as the business grew that the primary method of transporting oil in barrels could not last. The package often cost more than the contents, and the forests of the country were not sufficient to supply the necessary material for an extended length of time. Hence we devoted attention to other methods of transportation, adopted the pipe line system, and found capital for pipe line construction equal to the necessities of the business.

To operate pipe lines required franchises from the states in which they were located, and consequently corporations in those states, just as railroads running through different states have forced to operate under separate state charters. To perfect the pipe line system of transportation required in the neighborhood of $50,000,000 of capital. This could not be obtained or maintained without industrial combination. The entire oil business is dependent upon this pipe line system. Without it every well would shut down, every foreign market would be closed to us.

The pipe line system required other improvements, such as tank cars upon railways and finally the tank steamer. Capital had to be furnished for them and corporations created to own and operate them.

Every step taken was necessary in the business if it was to be properly developed, and only through such successive steps and by such an industrial combination is America to day enabled to utilize the bounty which its land pours forth, and to furnish the world with the best and cheapest light ever known, receiving in return therefore from foreign lands nearly $50,000,000 per year, most of which is distributed in payment of American labor.

I have given a picture rather than a detail of the growth of one industrial combination. It is a pioneer, and its work has been of incalculable value. There are others American products besides oil for which the markets of the world can be opened, and legislators will be blind to our best industrial interests if they unduly hinder by legislation the combination of persons and capital requisite for the attainment of so desirable an end.

11. Q. What are the chief disadvantages or dangers to the public arising from them?

A. The dangers are that the power conferred by combination may be abused, that combinations may be formed for speculation in stocks, rather than for conducting business, and that for this purpose prices may be temporarily raised instead of being lowered. These abuses are possible to a greater or less extent in all combinations large or small, but this fact is no more of an argument against combinations than the fact that steam may explode is an argument against steam. Steam is necessary and can be made comparatively safe. Combination is necessary and its abuses can be minimized, other nations, our legislators must acknowledge their incapacity to deal with the most important instrument of industry. Hitherto most legislative attempts have been an effort not to control but to destroy, hence their futility.

12. Q. What legislation, if any, would you suggest regarding industrial combinations?

A. First, Federal legislation, under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible.

Second. In lieu thereof, state legislation as nearly uniform as possible encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting state supervision, not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

DURING a snow storm last Thursday night a large Steamer went ashore in St. Mary's bay, New Foundland, and all on it were drowned.

AT Frankfort, Ky., Tuesday, one Colonel and ex-Congressman started a shooting affair, in which three were killed and one seriously wounded.

Harmony and Zelienople.

Frank Stiver of Harmony has been sick with acute rheumatism for over a week, and at present is rapidly improving.

Edwin Shuler, the 12 year old son of Lon Shuler while skating last week skated into an opening where ice had been cut near Harmony and narrowly escaped from being drowned. While going down the second time a tramp chanced to see him and rescued him.

The Empire Glass Co. at Zelienople is shut down at present.

The Mystical Circle of Harmony and Zelienople held a banquet at the Grand Central hotel at Zelienople on Tuesday evening.

Rev. J. W. Ebbinghause of Zelienople gave a very instructive lecture in the Eicholtz hall at Zelienople on Tuesday evening on the "Boers."

Mrs. Aaron Shontz nee Anderson died at her home at Harmony on Saturday afternoon. She was for a long time a great sufferer from a cancer in the breast and curvature of the spine. Her remains were taken to the White Oak Spring cemetery for burial on Tuesday morning. Peace and freedom now belong to this mother who patiently endured severe suffering.

Harry Courtney of Beaver Falls and a young lady from Prospect were married at the residence of Wm. Geiser at Harmony on Sunday morning by Rev. J. W. Otterman of Zelienople. May the young couple spend a happy life together.

The Harmony Milling Co. has completed extensive repairs and at present are busily engaged in custom work.

The Winter vs P. W. damage case is causing a general interest. Many from this vicinity have been boarding at Butler recently, which aside from their direct mission we hope will result in a greater appreciation Butler's hospitality.

Dr. J. A. Osborne of Harmony is recovering from a severe illness with pleurisy and pneumonia, he has been in bed for ten days.

Walter Sample, fireman on the P. & W. railroad is at home at Harmony, sick with typhoid fever.

Lee, second son of E. H. Stauffer of Harmony is sick with pneumonia He is out of danger at present.

Dr. Adam Weiser was instantly killed by the east bound mail train at Zelienople on Thursday evening of last week, (Jan. 11th). He was walking on the track on his way to his temporary home at Hickeys near Forbell station, some boys seeing the approaching train hailed him, he immediately stepped between the tracks but seemed to stagger back when the locomotive struck him on his left breast and threw him to the side instantly killing him. He was picked up by the crew and taken to Harmony, where the undertaker took charge of the body. H. M. Wise telegraphed to his son in Bourbon, Ind, for instructions as to the disposition of the remains. The son not being able to be present directed the local G. A. R. to take charge of the remains. The deceased having been a soldier of the civil war, was buried at the expense of the state. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Harmony on Saturday afternoon the services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Lenzinger of the Reformed church. Dr. Adam Weiser was born in Germany and was 77 years old when he was killed. He was a hospital nurse in the civil war, is said to have been able to speak in seven languages, and practiced as a physician, being a herb doctor. He was not living with his wife at the time of his death and has a son living at Bourbon, Ind. and a daughter at Allegheny City, Pa.

Buffalo Township.

Alex Morris is opening a coal works at Monroe Station, on his own and the McCurdy farms.

James Simmers is happy over the arrival of his third boy, and will be a candidate for Tax Collector.

Fifteen Buffalo twp. men are in Butler today attending the Noel vs Cemetery suit.

Flick Items.

Gold No. 1 oil derrick was burned on Tuesday morning by gas.

Ben Means is as happy as a sunflower. It is a girl.

S. F. Johnston and H Gillespie started for W. Va., last Tuesday.

Ed Westerman has been repairing the water dam on the H. H. Flick farm for Henry Criner.

Wm. Fulton and daughter of Washington, Iowa, and J. N. and Mrs. Fulton spent last Monday evening at W. A. Mahan's

Our kind friend, John W. Gillespie, has taken his chair in the Commissioner's office at Butler.

John Criner of Flick is mining coal in the Porter mines, Allegheny county.

Jacob Kramer is to haul the coal from two cars at Bartley station for the Forest Oil Co.

Our worthy mail carrier and one of our young ladies had an argument as to when the 19th century begins. It not decided yet J.

Constipation,
Headache, Biliousness,
Heartburn,
Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Eyes Examined Free of Charge

R. L. KIRKPATRICK.

Jeweler and Graduate Optician
Next Door to Court House, Butler, Pa.

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 $4 each; executors' and administrators' notices $3 each; estray and dissolution notices $2 each. Reading notices 10 cents 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 obtuosilne name.

W. S. & E. WICK,

DEALERS IN
Rough and Worked Lumber of all Kinds, Doors, Sash and Mouldings.
Oil Well Rigs a Specialty.
Office and Yard,
E. Cunningham and Monroe Sts., near West Penn Depot,
BUTLER, PA.

How the Farmers and Merchants Are Interested in the Exposures. Eight More Alleged Ballot Thieves Are Indicted—Salter and His Gang Have Fled to Mexico, It Is Said. Quay Declares Himself Again in the Field.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Harrisburg, Jan. 16.—On Thursday last eight more of the Quay machine ballot box stuffers in Philadelphia were indicted by the grand jury of that county. The men in question are charged with illegal voting and stuffing ballow boxes in the Twelfth division of the Fifth ward, in Philadelphia, a ward that is notoriously a Quay stronghold in that city. Those who are held for trial are openly charged with being ex-convicts, keepers of disorderly houses and men with no reputations to speak of.

The flight of "Hon." Sam Salter, ex-Representative from the Seventh ward of Philadelphia, and deputy coroner of Philadelphia, together with Lieutenant Rodgers, of the Capitol police, of Washington, D. C., and three other government employes last week is still fresh in the memory of the people of the state. These men have fled to Mexico. The Quay machine, it is hinted, has paid their bondsmen the amount of bail forfeited, and it is not likely that the criminals will be heard from again. The work of uncovering the gigantic ballot frauds, by which 65,000 fraudulent names are put on the voting lists of Philadelphia, is proceeding rapidly. On the assessor's list in the Second division of the Seventh ward 142 bogus names out of a total of 373 was found by those who made a diligent canvass. In other words, the Quay machine had padded the list in this one division more than 98 per cent.

HITS THE FARMERS.

If the country people of Pennsylvania, the farmers, the merchants and the small storekeepers and property owners only knew how this system of "padding" by the Quay machine in Philadelphia costs them money they would defeat the machine every time it showed its hand. The plain people are being robbed by the ballot thieves, the crooks and the ex-convicts in politics in the great cities. Robbed in dollars and cents; money taken out of their pockets. This is how it is done.

Under the law the distribution of the school funds of the state is made on the basis of the number of school teachers in each district, the number of scholars enrolled, and the number of taxables—names of voters—that appear on the assessors' lists. Philadelphia cannot falsify in the number of teachers employed in her public schools, or the number of pupils enrolled in those schools, but the Quay politicians do cheat when they pad the assessors' lists with 65,000 fraudulent names. This gives Philadelphia tens of thousands of dollars more than she is entitled to and cuts down just that much of the amount of money that should go to the other counties of the state.

CASH FROM FARMERS.

It will thus be seen that every time the Quay machine in Philadelphia adds 100 names to the bogus list of voters it is robbing some country community of school money. The farmers of Pennsylvania are therefore vitally interested in the stupendous ballot box frauds in Philadelphia. It means cash to them. They are paying out money for school tax when they should not do so, simply because the Quay machine in Philadelphia pads the list of voters and Philadelphia schools get more than their share of the state cash.

The case of M. S. Quay still hangs fire in the United States senate. He cannot be re-elected. Latterly he has grown defiant, and last week declared to a reporter in Washington, and it was republished in the Philadelphia North American, that he, Quay, proposed to be a candidate for re-election again; that he would enter the fight in defiance of the expressed wish of the people. Mr. Quay has been turned down by the people of Pennsylvania, and to anybody but a member of the machine this would be sufficient. But Quay does not propose to accept the verdict. He is going into the state and with his machine will once more endeavor to thwart the will of the people and secure his re-election to the senate.

AN OLD GAME.

The plan by which he and his friends expect to fool the people is an old one. They are going to put up Quay men for the legislature in every county. If any one should ask these candidates if they are Quay men they will deny that they are anything but "regular" Republicans, who propose to abide by the caucus decision if elected. That is all Mr. Quay wants. If he can get men to go into caucus he will re-elect himself again.

It will be well for the plain people of Pennsylvania to distrust the candidate for the legislature who says that he is neither Quay nor anti-Quay, but will abide by the caucus decision. There is no intermediate ground. A candidate must be either for Quay or against him, and so declare himself. There are no hybrids in this year's fight.

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Funeral Director.

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DEATHS.

FETTER—At his home in Butler, Jan. 13, 1900, Jacob Fetter, aged 79 years.

Mr. Fetter had lived in Butler about four years and previous to that had lived on his farm in Penn twp. for 62 years. He leaves four boys and five girls. His remains were interred in Calvary cemetery.

CAIN—At his home on N. McKean St. Butler, Jan. 14, 1900, Levi Cain, aged 75 years.

Mr. Cain had had a paralytic stroke a week before. He leaves a large family. His remains were laid in the North cemetery, Tuesday afternoon.

CAMPBELL—At her home, 231 Third St., Butler, Jan. 15, 1900, Vida, daughter of Thomas A. Campbell, aged 16 months.

FOSTER—At her home in Butler, Jan. 16, 1900. Florence daughter of John Foster.

HOON—At his home in Prospect, Jan. 11, 1900. Samuel Hoon, in his 90th year.

He leaves twelve children, among whom are Levi Hoon the Renfrew butcher, and Mrs. Ed Sechler and Mrs. John Dick of Prospect.

CUNNINGHAM—At her home in Jefferson twp., Jan. 16, 1900, Mrs. Cunningham, widow of Matthew Cunningham, aged about 70 years.

BARTLEY—At the home of his son in Parker twp., Jan. 15, 1900, George W. Bartley, aged about 80 years.

He was buried at Bonnie Brook, yesterday.

BOYLE—At Dixmont Hospital, Jan. 15, 1900, Margaret Boyle, of Middlesex twp., aged 35 years.

Interment was held at Glade Run U. P. church, Wednesday.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Butler Borough School District, Pa., held on January 9th, 1900, at their regular place of meeting, the said Board of Directors of said school district signified a desire to increase the indebtedness of said school district of Butler borough two per centum of the last preceding assessed valuation of the taxable property in said district, for the purpose of purchasing grounds, for erecting buildings, for the payment of a debt contracted in furnishing grounds and erecting buildings, for completing improvements in school buildings contemplated at the time of their erection, or any other matter intimately connected with the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings.

And whereas, a resolution was duly passed by said Board of Directors, fixing and directing an election to be held at the several polling places within said district on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900; the polls to be open from 7 o'clock a. m. until 7 p. m. All of which was authorized and directed by a resolution of said Board, duly and regularly passed.

And for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of the Butler Borough School District to the increase of its debt as aforesaid, and by authority of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided and of such resolution, notice is hereby given that a public election has been ordered and will be held at the several polling places for the holding of general municipal elections within said district on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900, A. D., from 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 o'clock p. m., to-wit: In the First ward, at the building known as the I. O. O. F. building, on Centre avenue. In the Second ward at the house of Gabriel Kohler, on East Jefferson street. In the Third ward at the Court House. In the Fourth ward at the house known as the Nixon House, on McKean street. In the Fifth ward at the hotel known as the Wick house, on Main street.

The last assessed valuation of the taxable property in the Butler Borough School District is $2,780,633.00.

The present indebtedness of the Butler Borough school district is:

Outstanding bonds		$47,000 00
Floating debt is, outstanding warrants		10,000 00
Estimated contracted expenses for balance school year		13,098 26
		$70,098 26
Less am't due from Col.	$10,654 95	
Am't due from State app'n.	4,882 42	
Cash in treasury	347 00	
Lot in First ward	700 00	
		16,614 37
		$53,483 89

The proposed increase of debt is to increase the present debt two per centum upon the last assessed valuation of taxable property in said school district, which, if granted, will authorize an increase of $55,612.66.

And the purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased is for purchasing grounds, erecting buildings, payment of a debt contracted in furnishing grounds and erecting buildings, completing improvements in school buildings contemplated at the time of their erection, or any other matter intimately connected with the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings.

In witness whereof, I, the President of the Butler Borough School Board have hereunto set my hand and seal this 16th day of January, A. D. 1900.

J. B. McJUNKIN,
President of School Board.

Attest: A. C. KRUG, Secretary

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Butler, Pa., on

Monday, January 22, 1900,

at 1 o'clock p. m.

E. D. No. 48, 49 and 50. March term, 1900. Vanderlin and Wilson, attorneys.

All the right, title, interest and claim of J. G. Kennedy, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in Harmony borough, Butler county, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by lot of Herzog heirs and the diamond, on the east by Main street, on the south by lot of Mileman heirs, and on the west by an alley, fronting 60 feet on Main street and extending back 151 feet to said alley; having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house of six rooms and a two-story brick and frame bank building and residence, frame stable and outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. G. Kennedy at the suit of G. D. Swain.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Butler, Pa., on

Saturday, the 10th Day of Feb. A. D. 1900,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described property, to-wit:

E. D. No. 78, March term, 1900. W. D. Brandon, Att'y.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Schenck, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of land situated in the borough of Butler, Butler county, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by Jefferson street, on the east by lot of H. Schneideman, on the south by an alley and on the west by lot of George Vogeley heirs 58 feet frontage on Jefferson street by 180 feet deep, with large two-story double frame house containing 6 rooms with attic, cellar under whole house and outbuildings.

ALSO—Of, in and to