THE CITIZEN.

WILLIAM C. NEGLEY - - Publisher

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.
Electors-at-Large,
CLARENCE WOLF, of Philadelphia.
FRANK H. BUHL, of Mercer.
A. B. ROBERTS, of Montgomery.
W. C. ARNOLD, of Clearfield.

DISTRICT ELECTORS

Edwin S. Stuart,
George F. Hoffman,
Daniel F. Greenwood,
Charles W. Cressman,
J. Frank Keller.
James Moir,
Robert Allison.
John H. Brown,
Cortes H. Jennings,
T. Frank Small,
Morris J. Lewis,
David Edgar Parke,
George W. Johnston,
Howard H. Clayson,
W. W. Gibbs,
George C. Blabon,
William M. Hayes,
Robert H. Sayre,
Russell W. Davenport,
William J. Harvey.
Jacob L. Hauer,
George Weymouth,
James G. Thompson,
Henry A. Gripp,
Robert Pitcairn,
Thomas S. Crage,
William Hardwick,
Harry R. Wilson.

Auditor General,
E. H. HARDENBERGH.
Congressmen-at-large,
GALUSHA A. GROW,
R. H. FOERDERER.
For Congress,
J. B. SHOWALTER,
For State Senate,
A. G. WILLIAMS,
For Assembly,
J. B. MATES,
N. H. THOMPSON.
For Jury Commissioner,
JOHN G. CHRISTY.

PLATFORM.

PROTECTION
PROSPERITY
PROGRESS

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Monday, Oct. 8th, at Farmington; S. F. Bowser and Levi M. Wise.

Tuesday, Oct. 9th, at West Liberty; A. M. Christley and Levi M. Wise.

Wednesday, Oct. 10th, at Sarver Station; Hon. J. B. Showalter and H. H. Goucher.

Thursday, Oct. 11th, at Ogle; J. M. Galbreath and J. M. Leighner.

Friday, Oct. 12th, at Hilliards; Hon. J. B. Showalter and J. M. Leighner.

Saturday, Oct. 13th, at Prospect; S. F. Bowser and J. D. McJunkin.

POLITICAL.

Dalzell is speaking in W. Virginia this week.

"Teddy" had great audiences in Bryan's state.

Roosevelt had an audience of 22,000 in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Saturday night.

At Victor, a large mining town of Colorado, Gov. Roosevelt was not allowed to speak in peace in the town hall, and he and his party were attacked and mobbed on their way from the hall to their train. Mr. Roosevelt was struck by a transparency, and his escort of old Rough Riders; alone. saved him from greater violence. At Pueblo, on the other hand. he received a mighty welcome, and addressed three audiences.

At a mass meeting in West Chester, near Philadelphia, Monday evening ex-Senator M. S. Quay read quite a long speech, which was temperate and ingenious, and which, strange to say, was entirely devoid of "bloody blouses" and "fiery crosses."

Quay is in favor of ballot-reform, and is willing to submit his candidacy to the vote of the people—willing to say and do anything, over and over again, that will help put him back in the U. S. Senate.

At Norristown, next day, he said he was not well, and spoke but a few words.

The Republicans of Erie county protested against Quay's going into that county, on the ground that this was a Presidential and National election, in which our effort and duty was to sustain and re-elect President McKinley, and that Quay's going around the State is in the interest of Quay and not in the interest of McKinley. In other words that he would revive the Quay and Anti-Quay feeling and do harm to all other candidates, This opinion we are glad to state prevailed in Butler and the project of a few to have Quay come here to a certain proposed meeting was abandoned. The great matter on hand at present is to uphold and re-elect President McKinley, and to this end the effort of all Republicans should be directed.

The list of "doubtful" states, this year, is as follows:

Illinois—Republican outside of Chicago, with both parties claiming the city; 24 electoral votes.

New York—Republican with varying claims as to the result in Greater New York; 36 electoral votes.

Michigan—Claimed by Republican as certain; 14 electoral votes.

Minnesota—Republican on national ticket, contest over the governor; 9 electoral votes.

Wisconsin—Claimed by Republicans as certain; 12 electoral votes.

Kentucky—Democratic on national ticket, contest over the governor; 13 electoral votes.

Maryland—Claimed by both parties; in doubt; 8 electoral votes.

Delaware—Claimed by both parties; in doubt, 3 electoral votes.

West Virginia—Claimed by Republicans, but not absolutely; 6 electoral votes.

Kansas—Supposedly Republican, but claimed by Democrats; 10 electoral votes.

Nebraska—Claimed by both parties; in doubt; 3 electoral votes.

Iowa—Republican, contest in one congressional district, 13 electoral votes.

North Dakota—Republican, with contest over governor; 3 electoral votes.

South Dakota—Republican, with contest over senatorship; 4 electoral votes.

Wyoming—Supposedly Republican, but claimed by Democrats; 4 electoral votes.

Montana—Democratic; 3 electoral votes.

Ulah—Claimed by both parties; in doubt; 3 electoral votes.

Oregon—Republican; 4 electoral votes.

Washington—Republican; 4 electoral votes.

Idaho—Supposedly Republican, but claimed by Democrats; 3 electoral votes.

SOME four hundred votes and range manufacturers are arranging for a gigantic combine.

THE Census Bureau has finished the towns of over 25,000, and begun on the states in alphabetical order.

AT Frankfort, Ky. last Wednesday Jas. B. Howard was found guilty of murder in the first degree, for shooting Wm. Goebel, and the jury fixed his punishment at death.

CHINA.

The situation in China continues to grow more serious. The Boxer leaders who control the Empress and the Viceroys of the southern provinces are at such vaniance as may lead to civil war; while Russia and Japan want territory in the north, Germany is committed to a war of conquest, England has assumed possession of Shanghai and the mouth of the Yangtse. France is siding with Russia, and all appearances indicate the disruption of the Chinese Empire.

On Thursday our Government protested against the appointment of Prince Tuan, father of the young Emperor, as Grand Secretary.

The German Press continues to severely blame President McKinley for his refusal to agree with the proposition of Germany. The Cologne Gazette, which, since the outbreak of the China troubles. has been the favorite mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, last week combatted the view that Germany had been trying to embark the other Powers on dangerous seas, or had attempted to obtain the lead in the Chinese negotiations.

The Lokal Anzeiger argues that the United States knows, through Minister Conger, that the Chinese Government has been the real culprit. Hence, it adds, it is ridiculous to expect this same Government to punish itself—"as the United States pretends to believe in its reply to Germany."

The report that Prince Tuan has been appointed to a post where his influence for evil is even greater than it formerly was is regarded by Government and press as unmistakable evidence that the Chinese Government does not want peace. The argument, besides, is that Germany's demand, that China give up the ringleaders before peace negotiations are begun must be complied with by China, shows it is really acting in good faith.

The papers express the hope that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee will issue a decree offering a large reward for Prince Tuan, dead or alive, as the only means of impressing upon the Chinese mind the fact that the Powers are in earnest.

The strong evidence that Russia has seized the opportunity to formally annex part of Manchuria and the statement of a correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt in Urgay, Mongolia, that Russia already treats Mongolia as her own, are treated with marked indifference. This is only in line with the formal declaration which a Foreign Office official made months ago, that Germany in no way objected to Russia's obtaining control of Northern China, as German interests would not be affected thereby.

On Monday Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, at Washington, received official confirmation of the issuance of the imperial decree degrading Prince Tuan, Kangi and other officials for their share of blame for the recent trouble in China. This information agrees with that contained in a dispatch received by the state department Monday from Consul M. Wade at Canton. The minister has heard nothing of the resignation of officials reported by Minister Conger to act in concert in peace negotiations, but he has no doubt it is correct.

To the Chinese emperor's humble note of apology for the murder of Minister von Ketteler, the emperor of Germany has replied with the flat-footed declaration that the only atonement that would be acceptable would be the punishment of Kwang Hsu's advisers, who were guilty of inciting the Boxer outrage.

The Celestial sovereign offered to make reparation by offering sacrifices on an alter to the memory of the murdered diplomat, in heathen fashion; but this, it seems, failed to appease the German kaiser. The interesting correspondence between the two monarchs was made public Monday.

A high official of the German foreign office, while discussing Emperor Kwang Ksu's letter to the kaiser, said: "We see in this letter fresh proof of the Chinese emperor's correct sentiments. Throughout all the troubles. Germany never doubted the correctness of Kwang Ksu's attitude personally. It was the persons who seized the reins of government from him that were responsible for the atrocities. In the final settlement of accounts with China. Germany will not demand harsher treatment for Emperor Kwang Ksu than any other power, not even the United States."

Prospect.

A pretty wedding was solemnized last Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas Forrester, their daughter Belle, was married to Mr. Cecil Wilson. The couple are well known and highly respected throughout the community. The bride was dressed in white organdy and trimmed with white roses. After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Eakin of DuBois, and the congratulations of friends, receiving of many useful gifts, etc., a sumptuous repast was served and all went away wishing the joy and happiness of the evening would follow the happy couple through life.

Mr. Lewis Bolton of Slipperyrock was in town recently and we are sorry to learn of Mrs. Bolton's illness.

Ira Wilson and family have moved to the Ekin property.

Any one wishing to join the German class will see Prof. Green.

Miss Code Humphery is spending a few days with her uncle, Mr. Steward Wilson.

Mrs. Ed. Waddell is visiting at her father-in-law's at Plano.

Miss Maggie Wilson spent a few days at home.

The late wind storm has made the cider press busy. A man will make a great fuss at a cooked fly, but his stomach apparently has no aversion to pressed worms and decayed apples.

Mrs. M. D. Dodds took her Sunday School class to visit the family of Mr. Jos. Graham, of the Co. Home, they visited the jail and hospital in Butler, to the latter institution they took a donation of fruit and jellies. Though the day was not the brighest the girls thought they had a great time.

The Luthern Aid gave a supper last Thursday evening in the I. O. O. F. Hall. A large crowd attended and the sum realized will greatly add to the ladies' fund.

Jesse and Charley Bowers spent Sunday at home.

Services at M. E. church one week from next Sunday at 11 o'clock. S. S. at 10 a. m. At Presbyterian church Sunday school 10 a. m, Junior at 3 o'clock p. m., C. E. at 7 o'clock and preaching at 8 p. m. At the U. P. church Sunday school at 10, preaching at 11, C. U. at 7 p. m. At the Lutheran church S. S. at 9:30 a. m., Luther League 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. Samuel Riddle one of Prospect oldest citizens died at her home Monday night at 12 o'clock.

The boys were some surprised at being called to the squire's office last week—probably if the "cause" was arrested instead of the "effect" it would be more effective,

Mrs. Samuel Weigle spent a few days with her brothers, Josiah and Jacob Albert.

We had music in the air last Saturday night. An impromptu band was organized, composed of cornets, violins, mandolins, guitars and flute. The town was serenaded and very much enjoyed by all.

We all anxiously await the time when "Weigle's band" begins again after their vacation.

MAX.

Carnegie Compares Party Tenets.

The leading feature in the October number of the North American Review is a collection of articles under the caption "Bryan or McKinley? The Present Duty of American Citizens," upon the great issues in the Presidential campaign from the pens of Adlai E. Stevenson, Postmaster General Smith, Senator Tillman, Senator Hoar, Edward M. Shepard, Senator Platt, Richard Croker, Senator William M. Stewart, Erving Winslow, Secretary of the New England Ant-Imperialist League, Andrew Carnegie and James H. Eckels.

Mr. Carnegie entitles his contribution, "The Presidential Election: Our Duty." He calls attention to the fact that in the construction of platforms the leaders of parties aim at stating that which will unify the party, and omitting what might offend any individual or section of the party. There come times, however, when the patriotic citizen is compelled to consider whether he shall withhold his support from his party and either refrain from voting or vote with the party which he has usually opposed. Such an occasion is the present campaign.

Mr. Carnegie strongly expresses his conviction that those who act upon the principle "my party, right or wrong," or even, "my country, right or wrong," are the most dangerous of all classes to their country's welfare, and he illustrates this position by pointing to the fact that among Englishmen it is Burke and Chatham who denounced the American War, and Bright and Cobden, who denounced the Crimean War, not George III. and Lord North, nor the Crimean War, who are held in highest esteem.

NEW ISSUE OF IMPERIALISM.

The questions which citizens, who, like Mr. Carnegie, never voted any other than the Republican ticket, are called upon to consider at the present moment is the departure of the official leaders of their party from the policy of the Republic in the purchase and attempted conquest of the Phillippines, with the intention of holding the country as a conquered territory and not as part of the Union. Is this the miss-step sufficient to cause them to refrain from voting for Mr. McKinley or even to vote against him? This question can be answered only after a consideration of the alternative and the consequences, and in order to do so the platforms of the two parties have to be carefully examined.

In its pronouncements upon questions arising out of the results of the war, Mr. Carnegie finds the Republican platform open, to no serious objection, except that he cannot consent to the claim that through the payment of $20,000,000 we have acquired soverign rights over the Philippines.

A HOPE OF IMPROVEMENT.

The important point, in his judgment, is that the platform pledges the Republican party to give Cuba independence and self government, and he finds in that pledge reason for entertaining the hope. if not the belief. that the Republican party will eventually deal the same spirit with the inhabitants of the Philippines, since there is no reason why the one people should be treated in a different way from the other. But it is not enough to consider the platform only. Much depends upon the man who is to steer the ship of state under its provisions.

Mr. Carnegie pays a high tribute to Mr. McKinley as an individual, but expresses the opinion that if he were to retire at the end of his first term his position as a statesmen would rank low, indeed. It would be unfair, however, in Mr. Carnegie's opinion, to judge Mr. McKinley upon his actions during his first term, as many embarrassments have hampered all Presidents during their first term. Had he followed his own individual judgment, the result would have been happy, since he has shown a remarkable insight and faculty for grasping the true bearing of public affairs.

MCKINLEY RIGHT WHEN UNHAMPERED.

He was sound upon the question of war; he was right in regard to the Phillippines, as is proved by his instructions to the Peace Commissioners; he was right in regard to Puerto Rico, but he allowed himself to be overborne by the party leaders. When he was not hampered or constrained he has shown the highest statesmanship, as in his management of the dangerous Chinese question, when Congress and the leaders are scattered. There is thus ample ground for hope that if re-elected Mr. McKinley may shape events in such a way as to be able to grant to the Philippinos, as to the Cubans, free and independent government, and thus make himself the father not the oppressor, of the first Republic of the Orient.

Turning to the Democratic platform Mr. Carnegie finds that it is truly American in its opposition to imperialism and to militiarism. He finds it right upon Puerto Rico; also in regard to expansion also in condemning the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; also in regard to the Boers; also in regard to the speedy repeal of war taxes. But when this has been said all has been said that can be said in favor of the Democratic ticket. He continues:

The most serious objection to it is not the proposed lowering of the standard of value, serious though that be. It lies in the insidious attacks upon the Supreme Court, which strike at the foundations of human society. It saps the roots of peace and order, and, if successful, substitutes license for law, and throws us back to barbarism, even to savagery. Without courts of law and profound reverence for their final decisions, which should be considered as sacred. we have nothing, for it is upon these that civilization rests. President McKinley as president stands for war and violence abroad, but Mr. Bryan stands for these scourges at home. Whatever Democrats may urge in explanation, or as to the literal meaning of the words employed, the fact remains that an attack is made in the platform of a political party upon a decision of the Supreme Court, the highest and grandest of all human tribuals the world has ever seen, and which, being undermined, there remains only civil disorder. It is not possible to support a party whose platform contains such an attack; better, far better, continue far a time the wrongful effort to force our Government upon the Philippinos, in total disregard of Republican ideas, than fail to repel this covert attack upon the reign of law at home.

The silver issue Carnegie regards as a back number. When the Democratic platform talks of international bimetallism it harks back to a bygone delusion which all other Nations have discarded. Nevertheless, the election of Mr. Bryan would undoubtedly cause apprehension to the timid, and this would be sufficient to precipitate a panic.

Were Mr. Bryan an insincere man the

danger would be even less than it is, but since he has justly gained a reputation for devotion to principle akin to that won by Lincoln, Mr. Bryan would not refrain from enforcing his convictions upon the country in regard to financial matters. That means that if he were elected we would have a President, with all a President's influence in the Senate and in the House, determined by every means within his power to throw the exchanges of the country into chaos. "An earnest, honest man in the wrong," says Mr. Carnegie, "is more to be dreaded than the average politician who changes with the wind."

Mr. Carnegie criticises severely the part of the Democratic platform which favors an income tax. Mr. Gladstone declared that this tax tends to make a nation of liars, and Mr. Carnegie is surprised that any true American could favor the miserable espionage required to enforce it. Nothing could be more un-American.

Mr. Carnegie believes in collecting the revenues as far as possible from the rich, and to that end he favors heavy death taxes upon estates in lieu of an income tax. "Costly foreign wines, tobacco, laces, silks, linens, broadcloth and the thousand and one luxuries we import should be made to pay excessively high duties," says Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie expresses lack of confidence in Mr. Bryan's understanding of affairs. Mr. Bryan is a typical American, but he seems not to have studied down to the roots of things, and he has yet to learn how often the theoretical and practical effects of legislation differ. Had he duly considered the effect of dragging the judicial decisions of our final court of appeal into the arena of party politics Mr. Carnegie feels sure that Mr. Bryan would not have attacked the Supreme Court. Mr. Carnegie says on this point:

The theory upon which our Constitution rests is that, over and above the legislative and executive, which constitute the political department, there sits the final and supreme arbiter, the judicial, in the calm atmosphere of law, removed from the passion and violence of party, unmoved by political change, settling all disputes finally, and thus decreeing and enforcing peace among all persons and all parties, and even among the States themselves. In this tribunal rests our assurance of continued peaceful development. The party which drags its judgments into a political campaign should be defeated. We should reverence above all other institutions the Supreme Court; it is so distinctively American, and is perhaps the most precious, as it is the most original, of all the features of that perfect work, the American Constitution. The elevation of the judicial above the political is almost unknown, and is wholly so among English-speaking people, save with us; with all others the political parliament is supreme. There is thus nothing more American than the Supreme Court.

Summing up, Mr. Carnegie finds in Mr. Bryan's success these dangers: License instead of law at home, through political denunciation of judicial decisions, second, silver as our standard, since an inferior drives out a superior currency, which means defrauding labor and robbing the people of one-half of their savings; third, a tax upon the income of citizens, inaugurating an un-American system of espionage demoralizing to the national character.

Against Mr. McKinley the argument is the threatened continuance of the costly attempt to suppress the aspirations of the Philippinos for Independence But even if that attempt were carried out Mr. Carnegie does not regard it as so serious a disaster for the country as the consequences which would follow from Mr. Bryan's elevation to the Presidency. Mr. Carnegie concludes:

The party of protection of American industries, of internal improvements, the party of the Union, of emancipation, and of the highest standard of value for the money of the people, the party of Cuba free and independent, is not to be deserted for its failure so far to perform this same sacred duty to the Philippines. On the contrary, the party which had been for a generation the guardian of our country, and whose wise legation has secured its present commanding position, may wisely be trusted to find the lost path and return to it, thus retrieving its error.

The Anthracite Strike.

On Wednesday of last week there was a meeting of anthracite coal operators in J. P. Morgan's office in New York, but no conclusion was reached.

Soft coal from Western Pennsylvania was being shipped to the Eastern markets.

On Thursday there were rumors of a settlement but no proposition had reach the miners.

On Saturday the operators offered a ten per cent. increase of wages, which the miners refused.

Troutman.

Mrs. J. I. Campbell is on the sick list.

Mr. Nelson Sutton has gone to Oil City with his sister on a two week's visit.

Mr. Joe Ekis of near West Sunbury is rig building on the Lem Sutton farm.

Miss Maggie Walker who was attending school at West Sunbury academy is at home on account of poor health.

Communion services were held at Zion on last Sunday.

The next time the young man goes to the top of the derrick he had better take his pail with him or hang it out of reach of the cows.

Miss Pearl Morrow and Miss Nora Crawford was at Zion on Friday night

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sutton of Oregon and his mother of Marietta, O., were visiting his brother Lem Sutton of Modoc.

Bert Morrow and Warren Korn completed the rig on the Lem Sutton farm last week.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. David George died on Saturday of dysentery, aged two months

Coal Valley.

Miss Mae Donaldson returned to Warren on Tuesday of last week after a two weeks visit with her parents.

Misses Emma and Margaret Young of W. Va. visited their uncle, Darius Hutchison, last week.

Mr. Edmund Donaldson returned to the W. Va. oil field on Thursday of last week after a few days visit with his parents.

Mrs. George Marshal of Perrysville spent part of last week visiting friends in this vicinity.

Communion services were conducted in the Presbyterian church of North Hope on Sunday last.

The Bell reunion will be held at the home of N. P. Bell on Friday, Oct. 5.

The ball given at the home of Mr. Schimmel was the first one in the season and was largely attended. J.

Karl Schluchter,

Practical Tailor and Cutter

125 W. Jefferson, Butler, Pa.

Busheling, Cleaning and Repairing a Specialty.

The Farmers are Natures own Noblemen.

The farmers are natures own noblemen—happy and free;
No peer of the realm is so happy as he.
For the Land of the Free has given him birth;
His sons are free men that meet around the hearth.

Your country has risen in beauty and might,
With palace-like homes that are fair to the sight;
Your hands helped to build them, your strength lent its aid,
And by the sweat of your brows their foundations were laid.

The ships that sail proudly over the deep sea.
Are loaded with the products of the farm. don't you see.
The grandest of men from farmers have sprung—
The grandest deeds by farmers have been done.

The proudest of hearts the farmers do bear;
While conscious of right in their bosoms they bear.
The farmers are more God fearing than than any other class on earth,
For they see God's hand in nature from their earliest birth.

Farming was the first occupation of man—this the Bible will tell,
For God appointed Adam a farmer when from his first great estate he most grieveously fell.
Adam's first-born, a son, was a tiller of the ground,
A record of this in the Bible can also be found.

Bobbie Burns, the greatest natural writer that ever lived on earth,
Was a farmer by occupation, a poet by birth.
George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were farmers who rose to great honor and fame;
Our preachers, judges, lawyers and editors come from the farm just the same.

Our brave, martyred President, Garfield, once worked on a farm, he also drove mules on the raging canal;
He afterwards rose to great honor and glory, and his tragic death was mourned by all.
Israel Putnam was a farmer who rode his horse down the steps at breakneck speed;
This is lauded in tradition as a most daring deed.

The British were afraid to follow,
They looked on in wonder and dismay—
A Yankee farmer and a Johnnie Bull
Are not built the same way.

Many of the Butler county farmers at the canon's first sound
Bravely went to the front and left their plows to rust in the ground.
They have this honor. which is truly sublime,
They were among the first to cross Mason and Dixons Line.
They planted the old flag in Dixie, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

ALEX HAYS.

DEATHS.

HOWERSTINE—At his home in Middlesex twp., Sept. 18, 1900, John Howerstein.

SMITH—At his home in Slipperyrock twp., Sept. 23, 1900, Edmund Smith. He is survived by one son, C. F. Smith, and three daughters. Flora, Maud and Catharine.

SCHUGART—At her home in Butler, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1900, Mrs. Philomina Schugart, widow of Jacob Schugart, dec'd, aged 78 years.

CROOKSHANKS—Oct. 1, 1900, infant child of James M. Crookshanks of Winfield twp.

PAINTER—At Butler General Hospital, Sept. 30, 1900, Mrs. Nancy Painter, aged 76 years.

She was buried at Buffalo Presbyterian church.

MEALS—At his home in Venango twp. Sept 28, 1900, Samuel Meals, Esq. aged 63 years.

ELLIOTT—At his home in Summit tp., October 1, 1900, James Elliot, aged 82 years.

KRAMER—At her home in Jefferson street, Butler, October 10, 1900, Miss Julia Kramer, aged about 23 years.

Obituary Notes.

George H. Welshons, one of Pittsburg's cleverest newspaper writers, committed suicide in Harrisburg, last Saturday, by severing the arteries of his arms. He was married, lived in the East End, but had no children.

George F. McCleane, one of the most prominent iron manufacturers of Pittsburg of a few years ago, and one of the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania in the manufacture of galvanized sheet iron, died last Sunday night at 6:20 o'clock at the Monongahela House after a few weeks' illness. Mr. McCleane was in his 76th year.

Josiah R. Adams of Philadelphia, a lawyer and the Republican nominee for the Superior Court in 1899, which honor he subsequently declined, shot himself in the head last Friday morning and died within half an hour. The reason assigned is failing health and worry.

Efforts were made to conceal the affair and when his death became known the cause was declared to be "heart failure."

Mr. Adams, it is said by his friends, has been a changed man for more than a year. He became moody and morose over his enforced withdrawal from the Republican ticket. He kept away from his usual haunts and saw few persons. His health declined and he was extremely worried.

Samuel W. Stewart, who passed his boyhood days in Butler and afterwards became prominent as an oil producer, died at the home of his son in Titusville, Monday night, aged 84 years.

Talking About It.

If you are talking of a Fall Suit, we want to do a little talking, too

Our New Goods Are Just In

so we are interested, and we think we can interest you by showing them.

Elegant Suitings, $20 and up. Come in and see them.

Wedding Suits a Speciality.

Cooper & Co.,

Leading Practical Tailors.,

DIAMOND, BUTLER, PA.

HOMEMADE CORN CUTTER.

A Roughly Built Corn Sled Which Works Satisfactorily.

A corn sled, shown in the cut, was used last season with satisfactory results. It is roughly constructed and was part of an experiment, according to a Rural New Yorker correspondent, who gives the following details:

We were so well pleased with it that we shall do no more corn cutting with hand knives, but will use this device instead. Two men ride it, and any good, steady 1,200 pound horse will handle it without any inconvenience. In making it we use two 2 by 4 oak scantlings, each 6 feet long, for runners. We found later that the sled worked better if the forward end were raised slightly; consequently we made two false runners of the same material and fastened them to the bottom of the first. These additional runners were chamfered so they were about two inches in front and tapered to a point at the rear. In view of this change I would suggest that the runner be made of 2 by 6 stuff with the rear tapering to four inches. In some cases it may be found advisable to nail a 4 inch board to the bottom of the runners to act as a shoe. The runners were placed 30 inches apart, outside measurement. Across these was nailed a 6 inch and a foot board of the required length. At a point about 18 inches back of the front end of the runner the platform makes an angle of a little less than 45 degrees with the runner. The platform is built back, carrying the slant for about three feet, when it will be about 18 inches from the runner. The platform is then built back squarely for 16 or 18 inches farther. This platform should be built of as sound hard lumber as possible. It is surprising how the stubble scraping against the bottom as the sled passes over them after cutting the stalk will wear the bottom.

HOMEMADE CORN CUTTING SLED.

In making our knives we took an old six foot crosscut saw and cut into two equal parts. Each blade was taken to the grindstone and the back ground to an edge. We were careful to grind only one side, and this the one on each blade that would be underneath when the small end was extended toward the front. At first we tried nailing the blades to the platform, but soon found that this was not sufficient to hold them securely. When they were bolted with round headed bolts, with heads beneath, it was much more satisfactory. In order to hold the blades there should be at least six bolts through each blade.

How to Cure Onions.

Red and yellow onions should be pulled when the tops begin to lap and are still slightly green, so they lie readily, when they are made into round piles. White onions must be pulled green. Part of the crop must be sacrificed in order to secure that color which is necessary to bring the first price. Red and yellow varieties can be safely left in these round piles until the middle of September, when they should be well cured. They are then opened for a day or two before carting to slatted bins in the barn. Plenty of air should be given. Many of our largest growers have onion barns, where they keep a fire in winter, but we have banked our onions well on approach of severe weather and have never had any trouble in keeping them for the spring market—in fact, we think that they are less liable to sprout than where a fire is kept. We cart our onions as wanted in the winter to a basement cellar, where they are prepared for market, writes a Connecticut grower to Rural New Yorker.

Great Words For the McPike Grape.

I have just returned from St. Louis, and while there I was at Alton, Ills., and saw the wonderful McPike grape in vineyard with Concord, Worden, Moore's Early, Niagara, Catawba, Woodruff Red, Eaton, Salem, Bright, Campbell's Early, Goethe, Virginia Seedling and many others, and I must say that the McPike overshadows all other varieties to as great an extent as Niagara falls overshadow other falls of like nature. The green berries now on the clusters, many of them, measure one inch in diameter and the clusters nine or ten inches long, weighing 1½ pounds, says a Rural New Yorker correspondent.

News and Notes.

Long Island pickle growers spray with bordeaux about every ten days.

Brooklyn has a home for aged horses, newly incorporated.

Potash fertilizers, which in some southern experiments proved to be beneficial to tobacco, were those furnishing the potash in the form of the sulphate or the carbonate.

The growing crop of winter cabbage throughout the United States is pronounced by Orange Judd Farmer promising with few exceptions, many localities reporting the outlook as better than for years. The onion growers, according to the same authority, are disappointed in the development of the crop thus far, and the onion acreage is much less than usual.

The high price of flaxseed as compared with the price of wheat has caused the farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas to greatly increase their acreage of flax, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. K. McADOO, M. D.,
PRACTICE LIMITED.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
HOURS:—9 a. m. to 12 m; 1:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.
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Office 106 W. Diamond St., [D
Graham's old office.]
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8 p. m.

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

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Armory Building, Butler, Pa.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
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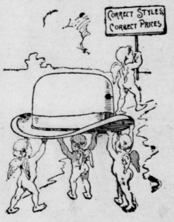

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that you're a welcome visitor to the store when you come to the city to see the Exposition—or any time you come.

Look at the new Fashions all you want—whether buying or not.

Feel perfectly at home.

We're showing top-notch assortments of all that's newest and choice.

Whatever Dry Goods wants you have, styles and prices will very soon show the money—saving advantage in buying here.

Ladies' new Suits' 10 to 125 dollars.

Jackets, 5 to 50 dollars.

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Men's and Boys' Clothing—Suits, and Overcoats, Separate Trousers—better Clothing than stores sell— a great Clothing business built and growing on small profits.

50 inch all wool Black Cheviots —goods of sterling worth—50c.

46 inch satin-finish Black Jacquards—dressy—65c.

Fine line of 52 inch all wool Skirting Plaids, 50c.

36 inch all wool Plaids, 35c—all wool, mind you—and choice style.

New Silks for swell waists rich, handsome effects—85c, $1.00.

Lot of extra good Fleeced Wrapper Goods—neat styles-10c.

Yard-wide Flanneletts,9c-yard-wide Flannelettes are unusual.

Special quality Fancy Flannelette Underskirts—full size—with shell-stitched fancy border—all ready to put the band on—20c.

Lot of double width—34 inch—Dress Goods—plain grey and brown mixtures,mostly wool,12½c.

See samples and you'll know it's an offering beyond ordinary.

New Catalogue—See that we have your name, address, and request for a copy.

Boggs & Buhl

Department X.
ALLEGHENY. PA.

Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman's

GRAND FALL AND WINTER OPENING

—OF—

Millinery, Dress Goods, Jackets, Capes, and Tailor-Made Suits, Furs, Etc.

The Summer of Preparation is past and the Fall and Winter of Doing is upon us. It finds us ready to Supply your wants with a store larger than ever before, and a stock of goods that surpasses anything we have ever before shown, so that with increased facilities and an unparalled profusion of styles and reliable makes of the above mentioned articles, we can guarantee you more satisfactory results than you can get elsewhere. Our stock was purchased under the most favorable circumstances, and will be sold at prices ranging from 5 to 25 per cent, less than any other firm offers equal qualities. **EVEN IN THE RARE INSTANCES** when prices are apparently the same as ours there is always an advantage in trading here, due to the assurance that here the quality is as good as appears on the surface. Some people have an idea that Pittsburg is the place for Dry Goods bargains. Experience proves that right here in this hustling store in Butler can be found styles and prices that eclipse any offered by over-rated stores in larger cities and you won't have to look long to be convinced of this fact.

Remember Our Stock is Entirely New. NO OLD GOODS.

Ladies' Stylish Tailor-Made JACKETS.

All colors at $5. Also Black, better ones at $7.50, $10.00, up to $15 in all the latest shapes—Box Coats, Fly Fronts, Reefer and Automobiles. Prices always the lowest.

Blankets.

Extra large size in Cotton Blankets at 60c per pair. Better ones at 75c and $1.00.

Fine Woolen Blankets, full size at $3.50 up to $7.50.

If you need blankets you will consult your best interests by looking at these values before purchasing blankets.

Millinery.

In our Millinery Department we are making a magnificent display of Women's and Children's trimmed and untrimmed Hats, Millinery Trimmings, Feathers, etc., etc., all in the newest designs at remarkably low prices. Street Hats 50c to $4.75; all the new shapes and effects in Outing and Untrimmed Hats.

Misses' and Children's Jackets

A large and complete assortment of Misses' Jackets, Box Back Coats, fly front Reefers and all shapes shown for this season at special value, in all colors, castor blue and brown at $5.00. Prices rang from $2.50 to $15. Our prices always less, our values better than shown elsewhere.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits.

New and attractive styles at exceedingly low prices. New Blouse Suits, New Tight Fitting Suits, Fly Front Reefer Jackets, all the latest effects, prices range from $10 to $35. Nothing but reliable makes and perfect fitting garments shown here. Low prices, too, rule in our Suit Department. Try us.

Golf Capes and Rainy-Day Skirts.

Plaid Back Cloth Rainy-Day Skirts from $4.50 to $12.75.

Golf Capes in beautiful colorings. A number of new effects. Prices $5 to $18. Misses' and Children's Golf Capes, $3 to $15, Ladies' Plush Capes, 30 in. long, at $5, a special value.

Plush capes ranging for $3 to $15; none better shown.

Silk Waists.

Extraordinary values shown in silk waists, dress sleeves, made with corded back and front at $3.50, real value $5. The very best $5 silk waist over shown in Butler, black and colors, real value $6, don't fail to ask to see them. Also ask to see our special French flannel waists at $1.98 in all colors, real value $3.00.

Dress Goods and Silks.

Our showing of Black and Colored Dress Goods now complete. We wish again to call your attention to our well lighted store room, enabling purchasers to see clearly every piece of goods they wish to inspect. Space does not permit us to mention all the excellent values in this department.

Black and Colored Granite Cloth at 50c to $1. No better wearing cloth.

Black Pebble Cheviot $1 to $1.75.

Prunella $1.15 to $1.75.

Camel Hair, Zibaline Cheviots.

Homespun Storm Serges in black and colors at 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c to $1.75.

Fine Black Melange Suitings $2. The latest for dressy skirts and suits.

Our stock of black and colored silks and satins is most complete in every detail. Prices will interest you.

Hosiery.

Hosiery is hard to get at old prices, or rather hard to give as good values at old prices, but we fortunately bought direct from Mills and Importers early last Spring, and can give you same values for 10c, 15c, 25c, in Cotton Hose, and 25c and 50c in Woolen Hose, as of old, and our Hosiery Department is well known for giving excellent values at these well known prices.

Underwear.

Same story to tell you about underwear as Hosiery, only remember it is not fairy stories we are telling you, but honest facts which we are prepared to substantiate by showing you the same values in weight and qualities in Ladies' Ribbed Fleeced Lined Vests at 25c as of old. Also in Woolens for Men, Women, Misses, Children and Babies.

We can show you same values at old prices.

DOMESTICS.

We wish to call special attention to our complete stock of Domestics, consisting of Domets, Outing Flannels, Sheetings, Toweling, Pillow Casing, Cheviots, Seersuckers, Ginghams, Calicos, Chintzs, Table Damask, Napkins, and Fine Towels. Having purchased these staples in large quantities, we are in position to offer them at less price than you will find them elsewhere. You are cordially invited to give us a call.

Mrs. J. E. ZIMMERMAN.

BUTLER, PA.

Our October Showing of FURNITURE

Will be interesting to Economical Buyers,

Ours is the sort of Furniture which when bought is an investment for life, usually; and there is no place more worthy of an expenditure for its betterment and beautifying than the home. It gives comfort; it gives satisfaction; it gives respect from friends and neighbors, and it is always a substantial accumulation of property.

BOOK CASES, $12.00

27 inches wide, 60 inches high, solid oak, quarter-sawed front, and ends highly polished; single glass door. French feet. One of the best values we have ever shown in book cases.

WOOL BLANKETS, $4.00.

80 inches wide, 90 inches long, in plain white with fancy border; also in plaids. Made at one of the best factories in Pennsylvania from Pennsylvania wool.

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