THE CITIZEN.

WILLIAM C. NEGLEY - Publisher.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

$1.00 per year in Advance. Otherwise $1.50.

Republican Announcements.

Election Saturday, May 16—1 to 7 p. m.

Delegate to State Convention.

THOMAS J. GRAHAM, of Penn twp.
JAMES M. MAXWELL, of Butler.
A. M. MCCOLLOUGH, of Fairview twp.

For Jury Commissioner,

W. P. BROWN, of Butler.
S. T. DODD, of Fairview borough.
A. O. EBERHART, of Butler twp.
T. W. D. KENNEDY, of Mars.
S. M. MCCLURE, of Butler, formerly of Worth twp.
DALE THORN, of Connoquenessing twp. formerly of Fairview twp.
HENRY A. WAGNER, of Jefferson twp. Third run.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of the county should not forget to go to their usual polling places, next Saturday afternoon, and vote their choice for Jury Commissioner and also select good men for Return Judges or Co. Committeemen, as next year will be a very important one—politically

CHAIRMAN LEIGHNER mailed the tickets and election papers to the County Committeemen some days ago, and all should be at the polls next Saturday afternoon.

COUSIN SAM'S apology for signing the Salus-Grady libel bill is as lame as the bill itself. The origin of this bill has never been disclosed, and the mere fact that it was rushed through both branches of the Legislature within four days and those the last of the session, was enough to condemn it.

There is some talk of taking the law, (as it now is) to the Supreme Court; but what could be expected of a Court that sustained the Ripper bill?

The people of this state should awaken to the fact that we are in bad shape, politically, and make some changes.

The next Legislature of Pennsylvania should be controlled by influences very different from those that have prevailed during the last few sessions.

That Libel Bill Signed.

Governor Pennypacker heretofore has handled the legislation that has come before him with intelligence and conscientiousness, but when it comes to signing the Libel bill that has been denounced from one end of this broad land to the other we cannot agree with him that he has acted wisely.

He thinks that every reputable newspaper ought to welcome the bill, but the plain fact remains that, so far as we know, not one single reputable journal in Pennsylvania has failed to oppose the measure, and there will not be one that will not follow this blow at liberty until it is wiped off the statute books. We believe it to be thoroughly unconstitutional, an attempt at such utter despotism that it might even be carried before the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary.

There is no doubt that public men have been abused most shamefully by some journals, and because of this abuse the bill was put through the Legislature, under orders and in a manner that was not regular. It was hoped by political victims that this measure would stop abuse.

It won't. Under the law that did exist until the Governor attached his name to this new one there was every opportunity for libel suits and the collection of damages. There was every protection. If under the old law a politician did not dare to go into the courts and sue he won't dare to now. Newspapers that have assailed in the past will continue to assail just the same, and they will be just as exempt from prosecution. The very point that the law aims at will not be attained. It is absurd to think otherwise.

The Inquirer is not in the libeling business, and so far as it is concerned it is not affected. Its concern is not personal, but it is deeply concerned in the attempt to throttle that freedom of discussion which the Constitution of Pennsylvania especially grants and which the Constitution of the United State upholds by prohibiting Congress from making any laws denying it.

With all due respect to the Governor we cannot believe that the spirit breathed by this law is that which might have been expected in the dark ages, a spirit opposed to freedom of discussion, to liberty and independence.

Of course, such a law will not stand, but meanwhile Pennsylvania will attract the eyes of the other States of the Union, before which it will be placed in a most unfavorable light.—Inquirer.

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER in his statement of reasons and apology for signing the press muzzler, practically admits that he did it because they made pictures of him and says that in England, a century ago, the publishers would have been drawn and quartered. That's the period to which his ideas belong. According to him the newspapers are responsible for the deaths of Presidents Garfield and McKinley and are the worst enemies the government has.

AT New Castle Saturday, the anti-Wallace wing of the Republican party in Lawrence Co. organized the new County Committee.

Major Isaac B. Brown, of Corry, who for years has been attached to the Internal Affairs Department as chief clerk and Deputy Secretary and Railroad Commissioner of the State, was inducted into office on Tuesday of last week, as the chief of the department, a position to which he was elected last November.

THE Legislature intended that the new salary schedule for Judges should go into effect January 1st next, but the State Constitution prescribes that "No law shall extend the term of any public officer or increase his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment." That is to say that an official elected or appointed to office must serve throughout his term for the salary paid at the time of his induction into office.

It was proposed to give the judges of the Supreme Court $2000 more, those of the Superior Court $1500 and county judges $1000 more, but if the Constitution is interpreted strictly not one of them is entitled to an extra cent.

Flick Items.

Mrs. Sarah Anderson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Burns, Friday afternoon.

Wm. Sefton will soon be done seeding.

John Burton says he has the finest team of Cleveland Bays in Butler county.

The Flick and Montgomery field boys will cross bats, today.

DON'T forget the Republican Primaries, Saturday—1-7.

Butler County Land Titles.

One of the most interesting maps in Butler hangs on the wall of Engineer McQuistion's office in the Armory building.

It is a copy of the "Depreciation" and "Donation" districts of Butler county, made by Surveyor James Dunlap, perhaps sixty years ago.

The line, which ran from the mouth of the Mahoning due west to the state line, passed through this county, near the mouth of McGraths run in Centre twp. and on west between Prospect and Portersville.

The part of the county to the south of this line was in the Depreciation district, and was purchased—in part at least—by certificates issued in lieu of the depreciated currency of Revolutionary times; while the greater part of the county to the north of this line came within the First and Second Donation districts, i.e. territory set apart, surveyed into tracts, and drawn by lot by the Pennsylvania soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

The southern part of the county which was the first disposed of, is divided into five large districts, named after the surveyors employed by the state. "Joshua Elder's District" took in territory that is now divided into Buffalo, Winfield, Clearfield and part of Donegal twps.

"James Cunningham's District" comprised territory that is now divided into Middlesex, Clinton, Penn, Jefferson, Butler, Summit and half of Centre and Oakland twps.

An unnamed district comprised territory that is now divided into Adams, Forward, Connoquenessing and part of Franklin twps.; while Wm. Alexander's district and Samuel Nicholson's district comprised Cranberry, Jackson, Lancaster and part of Muddycreek twps—divided into equal parts by a north and south line. These districts likely extended into the adjoining counties, and were divided into tracts for farms or settlements by north and south, and east and west lines, excepting the unnamed district in which the lines run irregularly—those of the Chew district to the west of the present location of Renfrew running at 45 degree angles.

The Cunningham district was twice the size of any of the others, and the Cunningham brothers came here, and were instrumental in having the county seat located where it is, and named af-Col. Butler, who was killed at St. Clair's defeat.

The First Donation district, included a strip, about five miles wide, across the county, north of the line mentioned; and the Second Donation district another strip of same dimensions to the north of it. These districts were also surveyed into tracts of various dimensions, and drawn by lot by the Pennsylvania soldiers of the Revolution, and either settled by them or transferred to others. For instance we notice a tract in the First district, drawn by Col. David Broadhead, who was one of the leaders of the Whisky Insurrection; and in the Second district one drawn by Maj. Gen. S. Hall, and transferred to James Thompson; other tracts were drawn by Lt. Col. North, Col. Johnston, Brig. Gen. Hand, etc. Part of the northeastern corner of the county was condemed as being unfit for settlement—they knowing nothing of oil and gas in those days.

A little history is not out of place in noting the land titles. The defeat of St. Clair in 1791 spread consternation to the early settlers of this section, many of whom abandoned their settlements, and retired across the rivers, and it was not until after Wayne's victory in 1794, and the treaty with the Indians at Greenville, O., that they felt safe in venturing back.

The "Whisky Insurrection" which occurred during the period, 1791-94, also helped to populate this county, as some of its refugees—men who fled to escape arrest—settled here; but men were as good judges of land then as they are now, and the rich valleys of the streams in Ohio and Indiana which empty into the Ohio, filled up with settlers faster than this country did.

During that period, also a number of great land companies were formed in the eastern cities, and among them was that of the North American Land Co. of Philadelphia under the mangement of Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf, which secured some tracts of land in this county.

The title to all the lands in Pennsylvania was vested in Wm. Penn and his heirs by royal charter in 1681, but the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1779, divested this charter, excepting the private estates of the Penns; confirmed the titles of all third parties acquired before the 4th of July, 1776, and reserved all vacant lands for defraying the expenses of the war and rewarding the soldiers of the state in the war of the Revolution.

Connecticut at one time claimed a strip across Pennsylvania and into Ohio but released it to the United States, and by it to Pennsylvania, and the "triangle," an overlooked tract along Lake Erie, was purchased by the national government from the Cornplanter Indians for 1,200 pounds and sold to Pennsylvania for $150,640.25.

Virginia, too, at one time claimed western Pennsylvania south of the Ohio, and for several years there was contention between the two states as to the ownership of Pittsburg, which, in 1795, had a population of 1,400.

The division of Western Pennsylvania, north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny into the two great districts, called the Depreciation lands and the Donation lands; and the disputes regarding land titles that followed is set forth in James R. Albach's "Annals of the West," published in Pittsburg in 1856, as follows:

"During the Revolution and especially between the years 1777 and 1781, the value of the bills of credit issued by the state of Pennsylvania, as well as those issued by the Continental Congress, continued gradually to depreciate until they fell to a mere nominal value. Great losses were, in consequence, sustained by the holders of these certificates, especially by the officers and soldiers of the State troops, who received them in payment of their services, and incessant disputes arose in relation to the deductions to be made from the face of the bills. To remedy this inconvenience, the Legislature, by the act of the 3d of April, 1781, fixed a scale of depreciation, varying from one and a half to seventy-five per cent. for each month between the years 1777 and 1781, according to which the accounts of the army should be settled. The State, otherwise unable to pay the officers and soldiers of the State establishment, gave them certificates in conformity with the prescribed scale, and these, which were called depreciation certificates, were made receivable in payment for lands sold by the state.

In order to provide for the redemption of these depreciation certificates, it was enacted by a law ot the 12th of March, 1783, 'that for the more speedy and effectual complying with the intention of the law aforesaid, there be, and hereby is, located and laid off a certain tract of land as follows: Beginning where the western boundary of this State crosses the Ohio river, thence up the said river to Fort Pitt, thence up the Allegheny river to the mouth of Mangulboughiton (Mahoning) creek, thence by a west line to the western boundary of this State, thence south by the said boundary to the place of beginning: reserving to the use of the state three thousand acres, in an oblong of not less than one mile in depth from the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and extending up and down the said rivers, from opposite Fort Pitt, as far as may be necessary to include the same; and the further quantity of three thousand acres on the Ohio, and on both sides of Beaver creek, including Fort McIntosh, all which remaining tract of land as aforesaid is hereby appropriated as a further fund for the purpose of redeeming the the certificates aforesaid; that is to say, the surveyor-general of this State shall, according to such directions as may be given him by the Supreme Executive Council, cause the aforesaid tract of land to be laid out in lots of not less than two hundred, and not more than three hundred and fifty acres each, numbering the same lots numerically on the draught or plot of the country aforesaid, and shall, as soon as the same, or one hundred lots thereof, are surveyed, together with the secretary of the land office, and the receiver-general, proceed to sell the same lots in numerical order, at such times and places, and under such regulations as shall be appointed by the Supreme Executive Council; the full consideration at such sales shall be paid into the receiver-general's office, either in gold or silver, or in certificates aforesaid, upon full payment of which consideration, and the expense of surveying, together with all fees of the different offices, patents shall be issued in the usual form to the several buyers or vendees, and the different sums in specie, that may be paid into the receiver-general's office, shall be paid over by him to the treasury of this State, for the purpose of redeeming such certificates as may remain unsatisfied at the end of such sales."

By an act of the 7th of March, 1780, the faith of the State was pleged to the officers and privates belonging to the State in the Federal army, to bestow upon them "certain donations and quantities of land, according to their several ranks: to be surveyed and divided off to them, severally, at the end of the war."

(To be continued.)

Some Things as They Are.

Sunday afternoon, inspired by a desire to find out if certain things said were true, your scribe took a walk through the West End.

New Castle street was the first thoroughfare traversed It is full of hills and valleys, bumps and ruts. Butler has a street scraper, but it hasn't been used on New Castle street and never did street need it worse. The same can be said of Pierce Ave. and other streets in the West End.

What is our Street Commissioner and his corps doing?

At the corner of New Castle and Mulberry streets a grocery store was encountered in active operation on Sunday afternoon. We stepped in; a young man was buying candy, a woman was posting her account book with the proprietor and settling her grocery bill. Three or four men were there, they said something to the grocer in Polish and he pointed to a back stairway down which the men disappeared. A negro came in with a bucket. We didn't wait to see what he got in it; on going out, another boy with a bucket was encountered entering the door. Turning down Mulberry street we passed the side windows of the store basement. The room was full of men, one was in the act of drinking as we passed. At the rear of the building were piled a number of barrels, most of them labeled "Refined Sweet Cider." On Pillow street at the south end of Mulberry, another Polish store was encountered. It is approached by steep and dangerous steps. A woman and child preceeded us up the stairs and were admitted. On trying the door it was found locked. A clerk at once hastened to undo it and admit us, but was motioned to desist, and we went away without entering, but a glance through the door had shown one woman paying her book account, two others buying and several standing around. There were a dozen men, woman and children in the storeroom. Coming down the steps two men were met emerging from the back door of the basement, they were both wiping their mouths in a significant manner. "Refined Sweet Cider" barrels were strewn around this store also. We do not known what the men we saw drank, nor what the boys got in their buckets, but American neighbors say the stores sell cider all the time and the initiated can get beer also, especially on Sunday afternoons. We don't believe a dozen men would sneak into the basement of any store to drink sweet cider only.

Mulberry street is built up with some twenty small houses of four or five rooms, a few more face on Pillow St. These houses could not have cost their owner more than $1000 a piece, but each of them brings $20 rent every month The one in which the store is brings $25, that is pretty good interest on the investment. One of the houses has on its front this sign "Money orders to all parts of the world," and several other signs in foreign languages. These houses are "thickly populated." An American nearby counted twenty-six men leave one house with their dinner pails. The previous Saturday he saw twenty kegs of beer unloaded at that house, and by Sunday noon they had all been tossed into the yard, empty. Numerous kegs decorated the street and back and front yards abutting.

At one house we saw a man force a woman into a corner of the porch and kiss her repeatedly while two other men, a woman and a boy slapped him on the back with their hands. They seemed to be having lots of fun.

Midway down the street a little run wends its way across from the northwest. Down this run we walked and soon discovered that the owner had constructed private sewers for the houses (which are equipped with bath-tubs and water-closets) and that these sewers drained into the run, transforming it into a slimy gutter of filth and offal Reeking with its foul disease bearing odors, the run flows down through the fields of Shakeley, Pillow and Stamm, an open sewer close to their doors. At Pillow's the run is collected in a stagnant, scum-covered, foul-smelling pool.

A similar sewer empties into the run traversing Duffy's field south of Mulberry street and the two sewer runs converge in the clay field of Stamm's brickyard, converting it into a black, fever-breeding swamp. This polluted run flows through two big pipes under Fair Ground ave. on both sides of which it is dammed up, stagnant, covered with green scum and full of rubbish and filth. It empties into the old channel which formed Vogeley's island, which also has enough garbage in it to make it dangerous to health. The whole thing may be the cause of an epidemic in the near future.

At the corner of Pillow St. and Pierce Ave. is a set of steps which constantly invites the pedestrian to break his neck.

The Street Car Co. has taken a third of Pierce Ave. all for itself and the constable and district attorney are right in going after them for maintaining a nuisance.

At the Red Row on Pierce Ave. we found the dirtiest and most revolting condition of affairs, considering the time it has had to develop, that could exist. Red Row consists of eleven long flat-roofed, up-and-down boarded buildings or more properly shanties. Each shanty is divided into six apartments or houses of four rooms each, which rent for $8 per month. At this rate the 66 houses in the row yield $6337 per year as much as or more than the whole row could have cost. Within, the houses are unpainted and the chimneys even are unplastered.

In the rear for each set of six houses there are two big closets without pits. Immediately behind each closet is a big sink or hole, six or eight feet deep and about ten feet across the top. Into these sinks run the human excrement from the closets, and into them is thrown all the garbage, dish-water and refuse from the houses. What more horried combination could human eyes behold, human noses smell or human beings be forced to live beside. There the dirt holes are and there they have been for nine months past The ground about them is perforated with rat holes like western prairie-dog mounds. Most of them are full to the brink with the combination of surface water and filth, topped with a fringe of beer kegs In every sink were kegs; in one 19, in another 13, others had as few as five or six. When those kegs are used in the future wonder what the flavor of their beer will be? Some time ago a man fell into one of these holes and was almost drowned when fished out. Last week a little girl fell in and on Sunday she was reported to be dying and two doctors were trying to save her life. One of the Slavs who spoke fairly good English, said "This is a terrible stink. But what can we do? There is no other place to go. When hot weather comes we will all have fever."

Another young fellow said that Saturday night three of his countrymen had been robbed by pick-pockets and footpads, losing $24, $30 and $37, respectively.

There is work for the District Attorney and Board of Health in the West End and every good citizen should uphold them in being strenuous in this matter.

In justice to the Standard Steel Car Co., Mr. McCool, and Mr. Duffy, it has been learned since this article was put in type that the Car Co. has already commenced work on a $7000 sewer for the Car Works and Red Row and that a petition for the sewering of Pillow St. has been signed

Music scholars wanted at 128 W. Wayne St.

The First Clear Night.

THE MOON.

The Moon, our nearest neighbor in space, is dead, and has been so for ages. Being dead, she has no light of her own, but she reflects the light of the sun to us whenever we are at a suitable angle to receive it. She revolves about the Earth once in twenty-nine and one half days. During this time she also rotates once on her axis always keeping the same side toward the earth. No man ever saw the "other side of the Moon," altho on account of the slight inclination of her axis, both poles become alternately visible to us

At New Moon the centres of the Sun, Moon and Earth are in line. Our side of the Moon now receives no direct sunlight though we are unable to see a faint circle by means of the "earth shine" or sun reflected by the earth. The "lunarians" if there were any such being, viewing the earth at this time, would of course enjoy "full earth."

As the moon moves further away from the sun, more and more light reaches our side of her and when she is at right angles with the earth and sun, she is said to be at the "first quarter." She then advances to the "full" when the whole circle is illuminated. The "lunarians" would now have "new earth." After full moon, the same changes take place in reverse order, bringing her back again to the new. The moon each day advances thirteen degrees in her path among the stars, changing her zodical sign once every two or three days. She passes the meridian fifty-one minutes later each day. Her mass is about one-eightieth that of the earth and her volume one-forthy-ninth the earth's volume. Her distance from the earth is not always the same, the average distance being 239,000 miles. She has no atmosphere, no water in the liquid form—therefore no animal inhabitants.

The latest telescopes bring the moon within one-hundred miles of us, so that her surface has been studied more thoroughly than any other telescopic object.

It is covered with greater elevations and depressions than the earth surface Craters of extinct volcanoes exist everywhere. The largest crater on the earth in one of the Japanese islands, is seven miles in diameter while on the moon there are some as much as one hundred miles across. These give evidence that the moon was once a scene of the most intense volcanic activity, but now there is no sign of life, the only heat she has is, like her light, reflected.

Superstition has always connected weather changes with changes in the phase of the moon. We can easily see that this connection is not borne out by the facts, for the same phases of the moon "being" different weather changes to places not far apart. However, there is one great undisputed influence on the earth that the moon has, and that is found in the tides, which are plainly to be attributed to the attractive power of the sun and moon.

PROSPECT STAR CLUB.

Annual Convention.

Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Women's Missionary Society of Butler United Presbyterian Presbytery, June 2, 1903, in the United Presbyterian church, Brownsdale, Pa.

PROGRAMME.

Forenoon session—10 a. m. devotional exercises, Mrs. M. D. Dodds, Prospect, Pa; roll call; minutes; appointment of committees; song and prayer; adjournment; social hour.

Afternoon session—Executive committee meeting; devotional exercises, Mrs E. S. Littell, Zelienople; report of offices; song and prayer; discussion, opened by Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Prospect, Pa., Sub., "How shall we help answer the call for 180 new missionaries to India?" Question box, conducted by delegate from West Sunbury, Pa.; song and prayer, discussion, opened by delegate from Butler, Pa., subject "Why is it the duty of every lady member of a congregation to belong to the W. M. S?" Election of officers; reports of committee; social hour.

Evening session—Devotional exercises, Mrs. Jane E. Douthett, Brownsdale, Pa; lecture, Miss Ella O. Kyle, Cairo, Egypt; solo, Miss Sara Douthett, Brownsdale, Pa; prayer; offering; adjournment.

Delegates coming from Butler and northern points will be met at Renfrew at 8.57 a. m. Delegates coming from valley and southern points will be met at Renfrew 9:26 a. m. Any coming on late trains will please telephone A. M. Douthett of Brownsdale, when they arrive at Renfrew, and conveyance will be sent for them

Ayer's

This falling of your hair! Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling will stop, the hair will

Hair Vigor

grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

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WHY DO YOU REMAIN IDLE when we need 200 men for different positions? If you one willing to work we can place you. We are able to supply, on short notice, any kind of male help to employers—order will be filled very promptly. Apply, Old Reliable Keystone Bureau, 1122 Penn avenue, Pittsburg. Established 1875. 2-5-6m

DEATHS.

McCAFFERTY—At his home in Buffalo township, May 10, 1903, Andrew McCafferty, aged 65 years.

HUFF—At his home in Butler, May 10, 1903, James, son of William Huff, dec'd., aged 10 years. His death was caused by spinal-meningitis.

CYPHERT—At her home in Zelienople, May 4, 1903, Miss Ollie Cyphert, aged 22 years.

CROWL—At Erie, May 2 1903, John F. Crowl, aged about 60 years. Mr. Crowl lived in Harrisville, until a few years ago, when he moved to Mercer, and afterwards to Erie.

HUNTER—At her home in Oakland township, May 9, 1903, Annie, wife of Edley E. Hunter, in her 35th year.

Her remains were buried in the North Cemetery, Monday.

WITTY—At her home in Forward township, May 8, 1903, Mrs. Margaret Witty, widow of James D. Witty, in her 83d year.

Death was caused by paralysis. She was an aunt of Clerk of Courts Graham.

FINDLEY—At his home in Lawrence, Kan., May 9, 1903, James Findley, in his 77th year.

The deceased was born and raised in Clay twp., and moved west in 1881. He was the only brother of Samuel Findley who died less than three months ago at Euclid. His wife and three children survive him.

Obituary.

Three aged daughters of Judge Charles Shaler, dec'd., of Pittsburg, lately died at Colon, Colombia, South America, within a few days of each other. They were there visiting a brother, who is Superintendent of the Panama Railroad. Charles Shaler, their father, once was Judge of and presided over the Courts of Butler county, preceeding Judge John Bredin, and from about 1821 to 1832. He was a distinguished lawyer in his day.

Nervous Dyspepsia Its Cause and Cure

Overwork any organ and it gives out—the stomch is no exception. As it to digest anything, at any time in half the time required, and like an over driven horse, it balks Nature intended the stomach should have regular hours. A time to work, a time to rest—and when you break up this habit, you upset the whole arrangement. The stomach nerves become exhausted, the glands refuse to act, the food does not digest—lies heavy, ferments and repeats There is pain, gas forms, bloating occurs, the heart becomes irregular and a nervous, irritable feeling sets in. This is nervous dyspepsia and Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills its cure.

Mrs. Fiancll of 264 Center Ave., Butler, Pa., says.—"Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are just splendid. They brace one up so finely—after a short use I felt so much refreshed. I presume because I felt so well. So far as the stomach is concerned they aid digestion finely. I have used them myself and given them to the children with equally good results. It was fortunate I was told D. H. Waller, Druggist of 112 South Main St., had them."

50c a box at dealers or Dr A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., are on every package.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned will sell at private sale a coal farm of 200 acres, lying near Jamisonville Station, 6 miles north of Butler, Pa., the coal of the upper vein 3½ feet thick, of excellent quality; lower veins not tested. Immediately under the upper vein of coal is a vein of fire clay said to be 15 feet thick and of good quality. Some timber on the farm, and surface fairly productive.

JOHN C. MOORE,
Ex'r of Daniel Heck, dec'd.,
Slipperyrock, Pa

J. D. MCJUNKIN, Att'y.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of
Albert Winter, } No. 2146, in Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Albert Winter of New Castle, in the county of Lawrence and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1903, the said Albert Winter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of J. W. Hutchison, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 114 N. W. Diamond, Butler, Pa., on the 18th day of May A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

May 6th, 1903.

J. W. HUTCHISON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that E. H. Laderer, guardian of Shepler Boston of Muddycreek township, has filed his first and final account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county at Ms. D. No. 2, December Term, 1901, and that the same will be presented to said Court for confirmation and allowance on Saturday, September 12, 1903.

JOHN C. CLARK, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, May 6, 1903.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF PAUL TROUTMAN, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Paul Troutman, deceased, late of the borough of Butler, Butler county, Pa., have been granted to Henry N. Troutman of Butler, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make the same known without delay.

HENRY N. TROUTMAN,
Administrator,
A. T. BLACK, Attorney. Butler, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration on the estate of John Kellerman, dec'd., late of Butler, Butler Co., Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

MRS. ADA KELLERMAN, Adm'x.,
N. Washington St., Butler, Pa.
S. CUMMINGS, Attorney. 3-19-03

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Maria Lemmon, dec'd., late of Butler twp., Butler Co., Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and any having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

E. E. YOUNG, Adm'r.,
Armory Building, Butler, Pa.
3-12-03

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William R. Staples, deceased, late of Adams twp., Butler Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

MRS. S CATHARINE STAPLES, Adm'x.,
Callery, Pa
J. D. MCJUNKIN, Att'y. 2-19-02

ENGLISH SHIRE STALLION

Cromwell of Willington.

IMPORTED

direct by owner. Dapple Gray, 5 years old, 17½ hands, weighs over 2,300 lbs. Full registered for 70 years back.

For limited number service $15.00.

FOR THIS SEASON ONLY.

IRVINTON STOCK FARM,

Sewickley, Pa.

Correspondence solicited.
5-14-03-4t Bell Telephone No. 1.

R·R·TIME·TABLES

B & O R R

Time table effective Nov. 23, 1902. Eastern Standard Time.

SOUTHBOUND

Allegheny Accommodation	*6:25 a.m
Allegheny and Cleveland Express	*5:05 a.m
Allegheny Express	*9:15 a.m
" "	*11:40 a.m
Ellwood City Accommodation	*1:40 p.m
Chicago, New Castle and Allegheny Ex.	*4:50 p.m
Allegheny Express	*5:50 p.m
Ellwood and New Castle Accommodation	*6:00 p.m
Pittsburg, Washington and Baltimore Ex.	6:34 p.m

NORTHBOUND

Kane and Bradford Mail	*9:30 a.m
Clarion Accommodation	*5:15 p.m

† Daily. * Except Sunday. ‡ Sunday only.

Trains leave the Allegheny station for Butler at 7:35, 10:45 a.m., and 1:15, 5:30, 6:15 and 11:30 p.m. and Pittsburg station at 7:50 a.m. On Sunday at 7:35 a.m. and 5:30 and 11:30 p.m., and from the B. & O. station in Pittsburg at 7:50 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

For through tickets, Pullman reservations and information apply to W. R. TURNER, Agt, Butler, Pa.
E. D. SMITH, A. G. P. A., Pittsburg, Pa.

B R & P R R

Time table in effect Feb. 15, 1903. Passenger trains leave and arrive at Butler as follows:

LEAVE FOR NORTH.

7:30 a. m., mixed for Punxsutawney and all intermediate stations.

10:12 a. m. daily, vestibuled day express for Buffalo, connects at Ashford, week days, for Rochester.

5:21 local for Punx'y and Du Bois and all stations.

10:22 p. m. night express for Buffalo and Rochester.

ARRIVE FROM NORTH.

6:08 a. m. daily, night express from Buffalo and Rochester.

9:45 a.m. week days, accomodation from DuBois.

5:31 p.m. daily, vestibuled day express from Buffalo. Has connection at Ashford week days from Rochester.

7:40 p.m. week days, mixed train from Punxsutawney.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Feb. 5, 1903.

SOUTH.	WEEK DAYS. A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
BUTLER.....Leave	6 05	7 58	10 05	2 55	4 55	
Saxonburg.....Arrive	6 34	8 08	10 36	3 00	5 03	
Butler Junction..Leave	6 37	8 11	10 39	3 03	5 06	
Butler Junction..Leave	7 22	8 56	11 47	3 25	5 29	
Natrona.....Arrive	7 31	8 44	11 57	3 35	5 39	
Tarentum..... "	7 37	8 51	12 05	3 42	5 46	
Springdale..... "	7 47	9 02	12 17	3 53	5 56	
Claremont..... "		9 18	12 36	4 08	6 10	
Sharpsburg..... "	8 05	9 26	12 47	4 16	6 18	
Allegheny..... "	8 20	9 38	1 00	4 26	6 25	
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—Leave Butler for Allegheny City and principal intermediate stations at 7:20 a.m., and 4:55 p.m.

NORTH.	WEEK DAYS. A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Allegheny City ..Leave	5 40	7 15	10 03	2 03	4 05	
Sharpsburg..... "	5 36	9 00	10 25	3 13	6 20	
Claremont..... "			10 32			
Springdale..... "		9 23	10 40			6 41
Tarentum..... "	7 08	9 32	11 00	3 40	6 49	
Natrona..... "	7 13	9 36	11 07	3 45	6 53	
Butler Junction...Arrive	7 25	9 47	11 21	3 51	7 02	
Butler Junction...leave	7 25	9 55	12 35	4 05	7 02	
Saxonburg..... "	7 52	10 19	1 05	4 41	7 27	
BUTLER.....arrive	8 20	10 45	1 39	5 13	7 53	
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—Leave Allegheny City for Butler and principal intermediate stations at 7:03 a.m. and 9:23 p. m.

FOR THE EAST.	Weeks Days. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Sundays A.M.	P.M
BUTLER.....lv	6 05	10 45	3 35	7 52	
Butler J'ct.....ar	7 07	11 03	3 25	8 10	....
Butler J'ct.....lv	7 25	11 17	3 51	8 14	....
Freeport.....ar	7 38	11 29	3 54	8 17	....
Kittanning Jct..."	7 35	11 27	3 59	8 23	....
Leechburg....."	7 48	11 39	4 13	8 36	....
West Apollo....."	8 09	12 00	4 35	8 57	....
Saltsburg....."	8 38	12 26	5 03	9 23	....
Blairsville....."	9 16	1 00	5 40	9 52	....
Blairsville Int....."	9 24	1 33	5 47	10 00	....
Altoona....."	11 20	4 05	8 50	12 50	....
Harrisburg....."	3 10	10 00	1 00	6 45	....
Philadelphia....."	6 23	4 25	4 25	10 17	....
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M

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

Atlantic Express,	daily	3:00 A.M
Pennsylvania Limited†	"	7:15 "
Day Express,	"	7:30 "
Main Line Express,	"	8:00 "
Harrisburg Mail,	"	12:45 P.M
Harrisburg Express	daily	4:45 "
Philadelphia Express,	"	4:50 "
Eastern Express,	"	7:10 "
Fast Line,	"	9:00 "

Fast Line (second section) daily. Sleeping cars to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. No coaches. 10:00 "
Pittsburg Limited, daily for New York, only. 10:00 "
Philad'a Mail, Sundays only. 8:40 A.M

For Atlantic City (via Delaware River Bridge, all rail route) 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p. m. daily. "Pennsylvania Limited" 7.15 a.m. week days.

Buffalo d Allegheny Valley Division

Trains leave Kiskiminetas Junction as follows:—

For Buffalo, 9.56 a. m. and 11.35 p. m. daily, with through parlor and sleeping cars.

For Oil City, 7.46, 9.56 a. m., 2.38, 6.15 and 11.35 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 7.56 a. m., 6.15 and 11.35 p.m.

For Red Bank, 7.46, 9.56, 11.17 a. m., 2.38, 5.35, 6.15 and 11.35 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 9.56, 10.49 a. m., 6.15 and 11.35 p. m.

For Kittanning 7.46, 9.32, 9.56, 11.17 a. m., 2.38, 5.35, 6.15, 7.30, 9.34, and 11.35 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 9.56, 10.49 a. m., 6.15, 10.45, and 11.35 p. m.

"s" stops on signal to take on passengers for Tarentum and points beyond.

For detailed information, apply to ticket agent at station. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Pittsburg.

Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
Gen