THE BUTLER CITIZEN.

WILLIAM C. NEGLEY - Publisher.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1904.

$1.00 per year in Advance, Otherwise $1.50

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

President—Theodore Roosevelt,
Vice President—C. W. Fairbanks.
Supreme Judge—John P. Elkin.
Congress—Hon. Geo. F. Huff.
State Senate—George W. McNees.
Legislature—Hon. Thomas Hays,
Dr. W. R. Hockenberry,
District Attorney—Samuel Walker,
Clerk of Courts—L. E. Christley.

Trolley Lines.

We hear much of proposed trolley lines, these days, and it may be interesting to know that there are something over thirty-thousand miles of trolley line in the country today, or about what all the steam roads of the country amounted to forty years ago. These trolley lines usually pay good dividends, and the mileage is rapidly increasing, though at present, there is a great field for inventors in the use of electricity, as only about fifteen per cent of the heat developed from the combustion of the coal is now made applicable.

The action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in determining to convert most of the heavy traffic lines of the Long Island system into electric roads is an event of unusual importance. It follows fast on the decision of the New York Central to use electricity entirely within the city limits of New York. It is perhaps the more significant because only three years ago, after a very careful examination of the subject, electrical engineers and railway experts came to the conclusion that there was no economy in making the transfer from steam to electricity. Since then there have been a number of inventions by which the so-called third-rail system has become not only absolutely safe, but much more economical than steam.

AT a private ship-yard near Seattle, Wash., last week, the new battleship "Nebraska" was successfully launched. She will displace 15000 tons of water, is 441 feet long, and her contract price is $3,728,000. Her battery will be similar to that of the "Connecticut."

POLITICAL.

The Republican county candidates left Butler, Monday morning, for a tour of the northern part of the county.

In New York the Democrats seem to have abandoned all hope of electing Parker, and are confining their efforts to the governorship.

Gilt campaign buttons with Parker's portrait have been ordered for distribution in the East and silver ones in the West. The Pittsburg Dispatch says this is a delicate tribute to the candidate who is running on a telegram in one section and a platform in another.

The Republicans in York state now have matters well in hand and are perfectly confident of winning, both in state and nation.

The foundations for a "whirlwind finish" having been laid since the national candidates were nominated, the last four weeks of the campaign will be devoted to speechmaking, proselyting among the partisan voters, appealing to the independents, and that greatest of all political work—inducing the citizens, first to register and finally to vote.

The turn events have taken in Wisconsin, the Republican national committee having asked the LaFollette faction to assist in a meeting practically removes all doubt as to this state being in doubt. Encouraging reports from Indiana and Connecticut also set at rest any fear as to these states being other than Republican.

The Mercer county Prohibs filed both certificates of nomination and nomination papers with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, neither was accepted by him, and they applied to the Dauphin county court for a writ of mandamus.

William Randolph Hearst, who is president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, has come to the surface from somewhere long enough to issue an address to the organization.

"Every member," he says, "will render a great service to his party, and, what is far more important, a great service to the Nation, by expounding and advocating earnestly from now until election day the principles and the beliefs which constitute the force of the Democratic party."

Yes—but what are they—these principles?

The Hon. Tom Watson, candidate of the People's party for President of the United States, is disgusted with the Democrats as a body. Of course, he has no love for the Republican party, either, but he concedes that the Republicans at least have principles and policies, while their opponents have nothing which they can call their own. That is why he is disgusted. According to his view of the situation, the Democratic party died at St. Louis when Bryanism was rejected.

National Chairman Cortelyou is not making any loud boasts of what he is doing, but he is conducting a vigorous campaign and has the situation well in hand. His confidence of Mr. Roosevel's election is not of the frothy kind, but is based upon the most substantial grounds. At a recent visit to the White House, he said to Mr. Roosevelt:

"Mr. President, I believe you will win, and you will win without a promise, expressed or implied, having been given a corporation, interest or individual in exchange for their support."

The Canadians will have their election on Thursday, November 3d.—five days before ours. Both parties there—Liberal and Conservative—are now committed to the protective policy and the main issue of the present election is the question of public ownership of railroads. Both parties are committed to the construction of a new trans-continental railroad, to give the wheat-fields of the Canadian northwest an outlet independent of any connections with the railway system of the United States. The Liberal party proposes to permit private enterprise to build and operate the road with government aid and under government regulation. Mr. Borden has declared in favor of public ownership of the enterprise. It is expected that the Liberal party will win, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be returned to power. The construction of the new road and the general policy of which it is a part will have an important bearing upon American interests, not yet appreciated in this country.

THE battleship Georgia was launched at Bath, Maine, Tuesday. She is similar in size, and will be in equipment, to the Connecticut and Nebraska.

WAR NOTES.

The news from Manchuria is surprising—the Russians have stopped retreating and have begun advancing.

Kuropatkin issued a stirring address to his army a few days ago, and began an advance all along the line—about forty miles long—attacking the Japanese outposts, who retired before him giving up one position after another.

This news comes from Russian sources and at the same time the Chinese report that a Japanese army is getting to the rear of the Russians. No news whatever comes from Japanese sources.

The Japanese generals and statesmen are laboring under no illusions with regard to the arduous nature of the conflict in which they are engaged. The victories they have won and the advances which they have made do not blind them to the fact that the Russians cannot afford to admit defeat until they have strained every nerve and exhausted every resource in an effort to retrieve their sadly damaged prestige. It is very well understand at Tokio, and it must have been understood there before the momentous decision was reached to submit the pending controversy to the arbitrament of arms, that the Russians would make a most desperate and determined struggle to enforce their numerical superiority, and to justify the reputation upon which they have for so many years been living, and upon the strength of which so much of their territorial expansion has been made. The success which the Japanese have achieved must surely have exceeded their most sanguine hopes, but they do not fail to realize that the real test, the test of endurance, is yet to come.

They are preparing to meet it in a spirit of patient confidence and stern resolution. The Minister of Finance, announced, last week, the intended issue at an early date of another domestic loan, which will it is expected be readily and eagerly taken, while additional revenue is to be raised by an increase of taxation. It was the estimate of the veteran statesman, Count Okuma, the leader of the Progressive party, expressed at a meeting of the United Clearing House of Tokio, that the war could be carried on for two years at a cost to Japan of one billion dollars, and he did not entertain any doubt as to either the ability or the willingness of the country to provide the money. The cost to Russia would be at least three times as great, and the speaker laid much stress upon the weakening and disabling influence of the corruption by which every department of the Russian Government is notoriously pervaded. He thought that this would inure materially to the Japanese advantage and this is an opinion which all competent and disinterested observers share.

Altogether there is reason to believe that the Japanese will be able to stand the strain better and longer than their opponents. Many things are in their favor, and chief among these things is the patriotic enthusiasm of the masses of their people.

Whether Kuropatkin by his advance is merely putting up a bluff to cover his retreat to the position at Tie pass, or whether he really means to attack the Japs the rolling of the tide of war beyond Mukden will bring joy to the hearts of the Chinese, for it is a holy city, whose very earth is so sacred that the city constantly suffers from a dearth of fuel because the government will not permit any coal mining operations in that region, for fear of disturbing the deities and ancestral spirits in their subterranean haunts. It is the ancient capital of the Manchu dynasty and all the paraphernalia of regal state are still scrupulously preserved. There is a temple of heaven, in which sacrifices are offered as at Peking, but by the emperor's proxy. In adjoining parks are heards of sacred spotted deer, and Mongolian parks containing palaces and temples, and tombs of milch cows for the emperor's service, in readiness for his visit at any time, even should that visit be deferred for more centuries. There are thousands of acres of ancient emperors of the Manchu dynasty. The visits of the emperors to Mukden have been discontinued for 130 years, but their "shadows" are always there by means of pictures, and the rites of emperor worship have never ceased. The palaces, as at Peking, are an extensive group of richly adorned towers and pavillions connected by magnificently embellished avenues and monumental gateways. In one place there is a wide paved avenue flanked by colossal statues of elephants, horses, cows and camels, and white marble pillars with carved clouds encircling them as if they were the pillars of heaven. A white marble tablet nearly 30 feet high, on the back of a marble tortoise, bears an inscription commemorating the deeds of Tai Tsung, the Manachu conqueror of China, who compelled the Chinese men to wear the queue, but could not make the Chinese women cease deforming their feet. The Chinese government made frantic appeals to the commanders of both armies not to disturb the ancestral spirits by fighting around the sacred tombs, and both promised to respect the holy places.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING.

Yestesday's dispatches stated that the two armies had come together and that a great battle was raging.

The reinforcements lately received by the Russians gives them the numerical superiority, and the Japs had contracted their lines to about twenty miles.

In the artillery duel preceding the battle, the Japs seem to have had the best of it, driving the Russians from several of their positions. During a fight at one village clouds of dust peculiar to the country and the season blinded the combatants.

This morning's dispatches say that a great battle is raging near the Yentai coal mines, with result yet in doubt.

At the meeting of the Cabinet in Washington, Tuesday, the violation by Russia of her treaty obligations to us, by the seizure of United States mail matter on board the British steamer "Calchas" was discussed and Russia will be asked to explain.

One of the seizures made by the Valdivostock fleet during its brief period of pernicious activity in Japanese waters was that of the British steamship Calchas, bound from Seattle to Yokohama with a cargo of flour and general merchandise.

It was understood at the time that the seizure was made upon the ground that the flour was contrabrand of war, but since then the Russian Government, receding from its original position upon this point, has admitted that provisions are only to be treated as contrabrand when it can be shown that they are intended for belligerent use, and the flour taken from on board the Calchas and confiscated by the Russian authorities has been paid for by them.

It transpires, however, that the vessel itself is still being detained at Valdivostok, and that its release is being resisted by the Russian crown advocate upon the ground that it contained mail addressed to the Japanese Government communicating information of value to the enemy. Under these circumstances, the owners of the Blue Funnel Steamship Line, to which the Calchas belonged, notified the Postmaster General at Washington that they must refuse to carry any more mail for Japan so long as the war continues.

Such interception is a distinct and flagrant violation of treaty obligations and an act of unfriendliness which this country cannot without a loss of self-respect fail to resist and to resent. Under no circumstaces is mail in transit upon a neutral vessel subject to be treated as contrabrand. The mail for Japan, which the Russian authorities seized, was at the time of its seizure constructively in the possession of the United States, for which the owners of the steamship Calchas were acting as agents, and neither the Russians nor any one else had or could have any right to tamper with or detain it.

SPEAKING of the war-correspondents the Sunday Gazette says it is a "fact that the only correspondent who has really distinguished himself is the unfortunate Butler lad who was shot and killed. The rest of them haven't been permitted to come close enough to get killed; some got no further than Tokyo and one actually remained in Berlin, where he is probably waiting for the Yellow Peril. When the late Stephen Crane was sent to report the Greco-Turkish war, the paper empolying him sent another man along to see that Crane did not get lost, strayed or stolen. The papers have neglected similar precautions in the present war, and Marshal Oyama is generously seeing to the cosrespondents' safety himself. The correspondents don't like this, their employers don't like it, the great public doesn't like it. But what are they going to do about it? Matthew Arnold's humorous picture of "Bismark at his horse's head, the crown prince holding his stirrup, and the old king of Prussia hoisting Russell into the saddle," has not influenced Japanese politeness or Russian military etiquette. Both are keeping the war correspondent at a distance and under the censor's watchful eye, and it is apparent that nations engaging in future wars must do the same if they value victory tomorrow more than newspaper headlines today."

The Concord Centennial.

Though the weather was unfavorable the old church of Concord, near Middletown, was crowded last Tuesday for the Centennial Celebration. Several hundred people were present and among them at least a dozen from Butler, who greatly enjoyed the occasion.

Entertainment for all had been provided at the church, the program as printed was carried out, several interesting addresses were made, and the Centennial was a success.

SOME very able articles have lately been published regarding railroad accidents; but collisions due to mistakes by employees, like the one in Missouri, Monday, can only be prevented by the double track. The results of these collisions, however—the telescoping of the cars and the horrible slaughter of human beings—can be prevented, or at least modified, by building the coaches with steel-frames, as are the Pullmans; and it would not be a bad idea to require the heavy Pullmans to be run next to the engines. Legislation—both state and national—regarding the construction, equipment and management of our railroads seems to be needed.

Wreck of an Excursion Train.

The tracks of the Missouri Pacific R. R., near Warrensburg Missouri were the scene of a collision and wreck, Monday, by which twenty-two people were killed outright, seven so badly injured that they died soon after, and about sixty injured. The account of the accident reads as follows:—"The passenger train, consisting of two day coaches, a Pullman and a caboose, was loaded with World's fair excursionists from Southern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri. The Wichita passenger train had been cut in two at Pleasant Hill, on account of the heavy load and a locomotive attached to the front car without a baggage car as a buffer. The extra freight had been sidetracked at Montserrat for the first section of the Wichita train, which carried signals that a second section was following. A local passenger train passed and the freight crew took the local for the second section of the Wichita train, and pulled out of the sidetrack. Three miles west the freight met the second section.

The impact telescoped the tender of the passenger locomotive and the front car, which was full of passengers, and it was here that the sacrifice of life took place.

The scene of the wreck was on the down grade, on either side of which there was a steep rise. Both trains had put on extra steam to carry them up the opposite hill, and when they met at the curve at the lowest point, they were running at a terrific rate. When the trains met the heavy freight train pushed the passenger engine back into the first coach. The tender of the passenger engine literally cut the coach in two in the center, and never stopped until it had plowed itself half way through the car and its passengers, killing those in the forward end instantly and mangling all within reach in a most horrible manner. Half a dozen who were not killed outright were so terribly injured that they died before they could be removed from the debris. Many of the dead were almost unrecognizable.

Arms and legs were dismembered in several cases, and together with baggage and pieces of wreckage were tumbled together into a confused mass of bleeding, human forms. The next two coaches were also badly damaged, seats being torn up and windows smashed but in these cars the passengers fared better, all except a few escaping with slight injuries. The Pullman remained upright and none of its occupants were hurt beyond sustaining a severe shaking up.

Nixon Theatre, Pittsburg.

THE TWO ORPHANS—NEXT WEEK.

On Monday evening, October 17th, at at the Nixon Theatre, Pittsburg theatregoers will have an opportunity to witness the much talked about revival of "The Two Orphans. "When the revival was recently made at the New Amsterdam Theatre, N. Y., it created such a sensation that it was decided to try and arrange with the various stars interested for a short tour this season, that the projectors of the scheme were successful in their endeavors is attested by the fact that the present tour has been arranged. This tour will embrace only a few of the few larger cities of country as the expense of the organization is so great an extended tour is an utter impossibility. The Pittsburg engagement is limited to one week with Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Avenue Theatre, Pittsburg.

My Wife's Husbands-Next Week

When Mr. N. C. Goodwin appeared in Pittsburg last season he afforded play-goers one of the most delightful treats of the season in Milton Royle's comedy, "My Wife's Husbands." The Harry Davis Stock company will present this play at the Avenue Theatre week commencing Monday October 17.

D. F. HILLIARD,
GENERAL SURVEYING.
Mines and Land. County Surveyor.
R. F. D. 49, West Sunbury, Pa.

Firemen at Erie.

The Goodwill, Rescue and Campbell hose companies, delegations from the First Ward, Institute Hill and Springdale companies, the Sixteenth Regiment band and propably fifty or sixty other Butlerites attended the 25th annual convention of the Firemen of Pennsylvania at Erie last week. The Butler companies ali paraded Thursday with the exception of the Campbells who stayed out because no place had been given them in the line.

In the evening after the parade there was a band concert in which the Sixteeth carried off first honors and $200, beating the famous Northwestern. Ikey Scanlon won $5 for being the smallest fireman in the parade.

After these achievements they celebrated properly. Friday midnight the Butlerites arrived home on a special train.

Erie's delightful situation and broad, level regular streets are very pleasing. Old inhabitants say the lake is receding every year and large tracts which used to be covered with water are now cultivated. There is but little water to see from the city but the harbor is kept dredged out and the wharves were lined with fishing boats and lake steamers.

The Old Soldiers Home, where 600 veterans live, and the Jarecki factories were places of interest.

Although Erie is more than three times as large as Butler, prices and rents on business properties are very little higher than in Butler, because there is so much more room. Everything seems to be cheaper there except coal and gas, which costs 33 cents per thousand, and is piped over from Corry and Titusville. Erie has two splendid large market houses, where the farmers take their produce and the housewives hie themselves early each morning and lay in the days supplies at more reasonable rates than the stores can give.

—Along the lake the cornfields and tree foliage was green, showing they had had practically no frost as yet. Grapes and apples seemed unusually abundant.

DEATHS.

McCANDLESS—At her home in Butler, Oct. 8 1904 Miss Laura McCandless, formerly of Franklin twp., aged 8 years.

DODDS—At her home in Penn township, Oct. 8, 1904, Mrs. Margaret Dodds, widow of Adam Dodds, and mother of D. B. Dodds, aged 85 years.

PERRY—At the County Home, Oct. 7, 1904, William Perry, formerly of Karns City, aged 40 years.

GRAHAM—At Johnstown, Pa., Oct 6, 1904, Capt. Patrick Graham, a native of Butler county, aged 87 years.

McLAUGHLIN—At her home in Butler, Oct. 6, 1904, Janet, daughter of William and Gertrude Kirkpatrick McLaughlin, aged 1 year and 4 mos.

KENNEDY — At her home at Rose Point, Oct. 4, 1904, Mrs. A. F. Kennedy, aged 60 years.

McCANDLESS—At the Butler Hospital, Oct. 6, 1904, Lillian, daughter of Howard McCandless, aged 19 years.

STEPHENSON—At his home in Rochester, Pa., Oct. 4, 1904, N. M. Stephenson, formerly of this county, aged aged 66 years.

ALLEN—At her home in Zelienople, Oct. 3, 1904, Mrs Kizzia Allen, aged 81 years.

Mrs Allen was the widow of Joseph Allen, who died sixteen years ago, and she was the daughter of John Richardson, deceased. She is survived by four sons and three daughters and about 40 grandchildren.

MOYER—At his home in Venango twp Oct. 7, 1904, Samuel Moyer, aged 23 years.

His death was caused by typhoid. His wife, nee Davis, and two children survive him.

McCABE—At her home in Pittsburg, Oct 9, 1904, Mrs. Anna McCabe, in her 33d year.

Mrs. McCabe was a daughter of John Gallagher of Great Belt.

ZIMMERMAN—At her home in Butler Oct. 12, 1904, Miss Sadie, daughter of Dr. G. M. and Jennie Zimmerman.

Miss Zimmerman's death was a sudden one She went to bed in her usual health, but died of heart-failure during the night. She was 25 years of age.

WICK—At his home in Slipperyrock, October 8, 1904 Charles, son of Lincoln Wick, aged 20 years.

FOWLER—At Evans City, October 9, 1904, Joseph Fowler, formerly of Whitestown,

AMBERSON—At her home in Forward twp., October 9, 1904. Miss Martha Amberson, aged about 80 years.

REOTT—At her home in Herman, October 11, 1904, Magdaline, daughter of H P. Reott, aged 10 yeurs.

HEPLAR—At her home at Fredonia, Oct. 9, 1904, Mrs. Ida Heplar, nee Gerner, of Petrolia.

Obituary.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, of East Brady, mother of Walter Evans, of Butler, died last Thursday, aged 84 years.

F. A. Bartholdi, the sculptor, died at his home in Paris on Tuesday of last week. His greatest work is the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," in New York harbor, and the statue of Lafayette in Union Square, N. Y., is also his work.

Major Robert W. Lyon, a native of this county and former mayor of Pittsburg, died at his home in McKee's Rocks, last Saturday night, in his 62nd year.

During the services in honor of Postmaster General Payne in St. John's Episcopal church in Washington, D. C., last Friday, our postoffice was closed. Postoffice employees in uniform formed the escort from the church to the train that carried the remains to Milwaukee.

Jury List for Oct. Term.

List of names drawn from the proper jury wheel this 12th day of August, 1904, to serve as Traverse Jurors at a special term of court commencing the 4th Monday of October, 1904, the same being the 31st day of said month.

Aggas, Loyal, Butler boro, 2d w. driller
Brown, John D., Middlesex twp, farmer
Beighley, H H, Harmony boro, teamster
Black, Archibald, Cherry twp, farmer
Buhl F C, Forward twp, farmer
Campbell, J E, Butler boro, 1 wd. prod.
Campbell, S L, Jackson twp, pumper.
Crail, W C, Butler boro, 3d wd, mech.
Cochran, J C, Butler boro, 3d wd, lab'r.
Cypher, Martin, Winfield twp, farmer.
Conkle, Ed, Evans City boro, carpenter
Donaldson, J C, Washington tp, farmer
Donaldson, R M, Concord twp, farmer
Doyle, P G, Buffalo twp, farmer.
Drain, Philip A., Buffalo twp, farmer.
Dunbar, Charles, Evans City boro, mer
Eicholz, J L, Lancaster twp, farmer.
Elliott, Joseph, Petrolia boro, teamster.
Eisler, G F, Butler boro, 4th w, carpt'r.
Flemming, Jos. D, Clearfield tp, farmer
Flemming, Charles, Winfield tp, farmer
Fletcher, W J, Connoquenes'g tp, farmer
Frazier, Thomas, Butler boro, 1st w, prod
Grossman, N S, Franklin twp, farmer.
Grabe, W H, Jefferson twp, farmer.
Hespenhide, Frank, Adams twp, farmer
Hite, Conrad, Butler boro, 2d wd, prod.
Hazlett, J M, Washington twp, farmer.
Hogg, Silas, Slippery Rock twp, laborer
Hoover, Michael, Fairview twp, farmer
Johnston, Richard Summit twp, farmer
Jackson, J D, Butler boro, 2d w, merch.
Keck, Jacob, Butler boro, 5th wd, I. P.
Logan, W J, Millerstown boro, mach'st
Miller, Clinton E, Butler twp, farmer
McQuistion, W W, Butler boro, 3d wd, painter.
McCall, Allen, Prospect boro, farmer.
Murrin, Cornelius, Marion twp, farmer.
Martin, L C, Oakland twp, farmer.
Meals, Joseph, Venango twp, farmer.
Morris, Frank, Franklin twp, farmer.
Niblock, J B, Connoquen'g twp, farmer.
Nicklas, Peter, Connoqu'g twp, farmer.
Purvis, Wm, Butler boro, 5th ward, glassblower.
Prontty, Frank, Slippery Rock tp, mer.
Ray, T P, Karns City boro, farmer.
Stoup, David B, Adams twp, farmer.
Sherman, Cesper, Butler boro, 1st wd, baker.
Stevenson, D S, Penn twp, farmer.
Snyder, Philip, Butler twp, farmer.
Tinker, Z W, Cherry twp, farmer
Williamson, W H, Mercer twp, farmer.
Weigle, John, Zelienople boro, agent.
Wallace, James, Muddycr'k twp, farm.
Webb, John M, Clay twp, farmer.
Ziegler, W G, Butler boro, 3d w, printer

E. H. NEGLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in the Negley Building, West Diamond.

Pittsburg Exposition.

The eminent conductor, Walter Damrosch and his New York Symphony Orchestra, opens a two weeks' engagement at the Pittsburg Exposition, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 10. The days of the wonderful Exposition are fast nearing a close, as the present season will reach an end at the conclusion of the Damrosch engagement. The conductor gives his final concert on Saturday night, October 22, and on that day the doors of the Exposition will close until next season.

Damrosch is well known to all real lovers of music and has been heard in Pittsburg frequently. It is a well known fact that when Victor Herbert last year resigned the conductorship of the Pittsburg Orchestra, considerable effort was made to secure Damrosch as his successor. Word of this reached New York, where the musician is very popular and immediately there arose a storm of protest against Damrosch's leaving the metropolis. Negotiations between the managers of the Pittsburg Orchestra and Mr. Damrosch were conducted for some time, but he was compelled to refuse the very flattering offer made him, owing to the fact he was so much in demand in New York.

Damrosch has with him a fine orchestra of carefully picked musicians and the melody that they will create, will be of the best attainable. The New York conductor is considered one of the ablest musicians and orchestra leaders in America and his engagement in Pittsburg never fails to attract huge audiences. During the past season of the Pittsburg orchestra Mr. Damrosch conducted two of the concerts at Carnegie Music hall and was greeted with considerable popular enthusiasm. This was one of the rare occasions that a Pittsburg audience heard Damrosch outside the music hall at the Exposition. The conductor and his orchestra have been coming to the Pittsburg Exposition for years and Damrosch's name is always closely associated with the Exposition.

In addition to having one of the best orchestras in the world at the Exposition next week, there are countless other attractions such as the toboggan, the theatorium; the Egyptian Temple of Mirth, the electrical wonders of the World's Fair, and countless other equally interesting and popular amusements.

TEAS THAT ARE WORTH FORTUNES

Twelve Hundred Kinds Are In China's Show at the World's Fair---The Most Populous Nation of the World For the First Time Makes an Exhibit Worthy of Her Greatness.

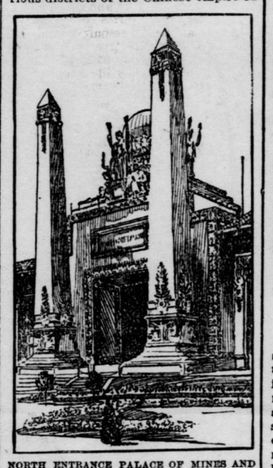
Many expositions of stupendous character make up the World's Fair of 1904. Each part is a vast and distinct show. Each building shelters many acres of wonderful things—wonderful because they are the choicest of their kind. Every nation on the globe is represented. Every state and territory is here with its best and making the most of its greatest opportunity.

The fact that China has not been a large exhibitor at world's fairs gives to her great exhibit here a prominence quite exceptional. It is a wonderland of ingenious productions. We know China best by reason of her extensive exports of teas, which have found a vast market in the United States for generations. Her commercial interests therefore prompted her to make a display of teas that we should not forget.

In sealed glass jars China displays in the Liberal Arts Palace some 1,200 kinds of tea. Young Hyson and Old Hyson have a string of tea relations longer than the genealogical chain of a Plymouth Rock. They are neatly selected "chops," in the language of the tea farmer, and these classes do not embrace medicinal teas, which are quite another lot in the rather modest number of 400.

The teas exhibited vary in price from a few cents a pound to some rare and exclusive kinds that are worth their weight in gold, the tea in the latter cases being placed on one side of the scales and pure gold on the other—that is to say, the tea of this expensive kind is worth about $20 gold an ounce. Only a very small quantity of this exclusive leaf is exhibited, and it is grown in carefully guarded tea plantations or gardens right under the shadows of the great wall of China. Its cultivation is prohibited for any use save for the imperial family of China and a few of the favored high officials.

Mention has been made of the word "chop" in connection with tea, and it may be interesting to the everyday reader to know what the word actually signifies. The tea leaf is grown in various districts of the Chinese empire on



NORTH ENTRANCE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY, WORLD'S FAIR.

large areas of ground which are often mistaken for single plantations. This is hardly ever the case, as the large tracts are very often owned by hundreds of different men, whose individual plots of ground bearing the tea plants are carefully mapped out, so that each individual owner may cultivate and pick his own crop of tea. Each owner likewise markets his own tea and puts his own special mark, or "chop," on the packages. Hence the term "chop" signifies an individual growth or picking of tea by one owner. In an area of tea land of, say, a thousands acres, all apparently under one ownership, there may be some forty, fifty or more owners of the plantation and consequently a like number of "chops" of tea.

It must not be imagined that all these different owners of the tea get the same price for their commodity—far from it, as each of these individual tea growers has his own secrets for improving the quality and flavor of tea. Take, for instance, the Amoy and Fuchau districts, whence most of the tea for the United States comes. The owners of "chops" of tea varying from 10 to 200 chests of 56 pounds each bring samples of their goods to the various foreign merchants for sale. These latter turn the Chinese tea growers over to the good offices of the foreign or American professional tea taster, who passes on the goods as to price. The tea taster has the samples infused, not boiled, in his presence and passes upon the quality, flavor, twang and manner of curing, fixing a price accordingly, from which there is never any variation and which the tea grower must accept or go elsewhere to dispose of his wares. In a single tract of tea land like the one cited above the price has ranged from 14 cents, the lowest, to 48½ cents, the highest, per pound among sixty-one different tea producers. A matter of great moment that also figures in the price of tea is that very often tea from the same district will have the various "chops" blended together in order to produce special flavors.

WAGE EARNERS AT THE FAIR

Prominent Men Planning to Help Workers See the Great Exposition.

Wage earners of America are to see the World's Fair by tens of thousands under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. A new bureau of the Federation has just been established at St. Louis upon the World's Fair grounds. Back of the movement are Grover Cleveland, David R. Francis Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius N. Bliss and others. Plans are making to have a vast number of the wage earners of the United States see the World's Fair, the most glorious spectacle of the age and the most influential factor in the education of the American citizen.

The bureau is in charge of Miss Gertrude Beeks, secretary of the Federation's welfare department, of which Mr. H. H. Vreeland, head of the street railway system of New York city, is chairman. The bureau headquarters is in the east end of the Palace of Transportation, on the ground floor. The Exposition management is in hearty accord with this movement on the part of the Federation to induce the large manufacturers and other employers of labor to provide ways and means for the wage earners of America to visit the Exposition. President Francis is displaying personal interest in the undertaking by affording the Federation every facility for the consummation of its efforts, and in this connection he has directed Theodore Hardee, assistant to the secretary, to co-operate with Miss Beeks and Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the Federation's executive council, in every possible way.

The Exposition management has also equipped this bureau with clerical assistance and a full supply of World's Fair literature. The bureau will be used as headquarters for all wage earners coming to the Exposition under its auspices. The aim of the Federation is to make it feasible for the largest possible proportion of wage earners to visit St. Louis and see the World's Fair. It will see that they are met at the depot by responsible persons and conducted to suitable lodgings, where they will be treated fairly.

There will also be furnished, free of charge, appropriate itineraries indicating the points of interest to be seen within a limit of one week, which is about the average time each party will spend here. It will also indicate the objects of special interest to various craftsmen in their particular lines, so that they may devote as much time as possible to the objects of peculiar interest to them. These and many other efforts will be made to help all wage earners to enjoy the benefits of this great Exposition comfortably and at an expense within their means.

CONCERTS BY MASSED BANDS

Prizes Aggregating $30,000 to Be Distributed at the World's Fair.

Never were musical events in America planned upon such an elaborate scale as those of the World's Fair. A series of concerts will be given by competing bands in contest for prizes offered by the World's Fair. These contests will take place in Festival Hall, Sept. 12 to 17.

Nine cash prizes, aggregating $30,000, are offered for the successful bands. The prizes are divided so as to give to the organization scoring the highest number of points $3,250; $2,500 will be given to the band scoring the second highest number of points and $1,500 to the one getting the third highest number.

The above division is made for bands in Class A, which consist of twenty members. In the B class $10,000 will be given in prizes—first, $4,500; second, $3,500; third, $2,000.

Class C, which includes bands of thirty-five members, will enjoy the division of $12,750. For the organization scoring the highest number of points a prize of $6,000 has been named. The second prize is $4,000 and the third $2,700.

Bands employed by the Exposition are not permitted to contest. All players must be bona fide members, and each musician must have been enrolled at least three months prior to the date of the contest. Each band must send to the bureau the name of its members and a nominal entrance fee.

Festival Hall concerts by massed bands will be given at 7:30 each day during the contest, in which all contesting bands will take part under the direction of a distinguished conductor. All bands entering must agree to play one concert in addition to the competing concert and massed concerts.

A separate programme has been prepared by the Bureau of Music for each class, and each band will play through the full programme of its class. The numbers in all three programmes are by eminent composers and are chosen with the view of bringing out the qualities of the bands performing them. The list of composers includes Wagner, Gounod, Offenbach, Verdi, Saint-Saens, Puget, Strauss and Leoncavallo.

Old Laws of Scotland.

On the statute book of Scotland is still an act passed in 1825 ordering that "na man play futeball," because it is "esteemed to be unprofitable sport for the common gude of the realme and defense thereof." There is also a statute against alien immigration, passed in 1426, and authorizing "all his majesty's subjects" to "take, apprehend, imprison and execute to death the said Egiptians (gypsies), either men or women."

Probably It Would.

In a Sunday school the class was under a question on the sacraments. The sacrament of matrimony was taken up, and a seven-year-old startled her teacher when replying to a question as to the necessity for this sacrament by answering: "No. Matrimony is not necessary to salvation, but should a favorable opportunity afford it would be sinful to neglect it."

Unfair.

"I s'pose it's all right," said Mr. Newrich. "But it doesn't seem fair."

"What doesn't seem fair?"

"For Matilda to scold because I want to eat dinner in my shirt sleeves. I don't make any fuss about her party dresses, an' they haven't any sleeves at all."

Forgiveness.

Little five-year-old Edith was taken to a dentist, who removed an aching tooth. That evening at prayers her mother was surprised to hear her say, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our dentists."

Cynical.

"Why," said the sweet girl, "do they say that love is of the heart?"

"To show," said the old bachelor—"to show that the brains have nothing to do with it."

Every one has to clap his hands in applause when he doesn't mean it, but it is a pleasing sort of hypocrisy.—Atchison Globe.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clerk's Notice in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Moses Isaac Bernstein, of Butler county, Pennsylvania, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of July 1, 1898, having applied for a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Act, notice is hereby given to all known creditors and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court at Pittsburg, in said District, on the 7th day of November, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

WILLIAM T. LINDSEY, Clerk.

Auditor's Notice.

In re estate of George A. Brunnermer, dec'd., late of Butler Co. | In the O. C. of Butler Co., at O. C. No. 33, Dec. T. 1904

Notice is hereby given that having been appointed Auditor in the above stated case, to distribute the funds now in the hands of Geo A Brunnermer, Adm'r. C. T. A., that I will discharge the duties of said appointment, at my office in Butler, on Friday, October 28th, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JACOB M. PAINTER, Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1904

At 1 o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Butler.

E. D. No. 11, Dec. Term, 1904. Marshall Bros, Attys.

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Lobaugh of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of land, situate in the Borough of Butler, Butler county, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north 30 feet by West St., east 112 feet by lot of Anna Nellis, south 30 feet by an alley and west 112 feet by lot of —— Sherry, and having thereon a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Lobaugh at the suit of L. C. Wick.

TERMS OF SALE—The following must be strictly complied with when property is stricken down.

1. When the plaintiff or other lien creditor becomes the purchaser, the costs on the writ must be paid, and a list of the liens, including mortgage searches on the property sold together with such lien creditor's receipt for the amount of the proceeds of the sale or such portion thereof as he may claim, must be furnished the Sheriff.

2. All bids must be paid in full.

3. All sales not settled immediately will be continued until one o'clock, P. M., of the next day at which time all property not settled for will again be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom first sold.

*See Purdon's Digest, 9th edition, page 446, an d Smith's Forms, page 284.

MARTIN L. GIBSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Butler, Pa., Sept. 13, 1904.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration, C. T A., on the estate of Catharine A. Dunn, dec'd., late of Franklin tp., Butler Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN M. DUNN, Adm'r.,
R. F. D. 10, Butler, Pa.
J. D. McJUNKIN, Att'y 4-28-04

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of William James Patterson, deceased, late of Slipperyrock borough, Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make prompt payment and those having claims against the estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

ELLEN M. PATTERSON, Ex'r.,
Slipperyrock, Pa.
WILLIAMS & MITCHELL, Att'ys.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Lyman Hilliard, dec'd, late of Washington twp, Butler county, 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

CHALMERS HILLIARD,
R. F. D. 49, West Sunbury, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of Geo. E. Miller, dec'd., late of Butler Borough, Pa.

Whereas, letters of Adm'n Cum Testamento Annexo in above estate have been issued by the Register of Wills, to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to promptly pay, and any having claims will present them properly proved for payment.

OLIVER R. MILLER,
Adm'r C. T. A.
W. C. FINDLEY, Att'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of J. W. Monks, dec'd., late of Middlesex 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

REV. W. A. MONKS, Ex'r.,
JAS. B. McJUNKIN, Att'y. 6-23-04

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF WATSON E. DUNKLE, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Watson E.