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THE BUTLER CITIZEN, BUTLER, PA.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millersburg, Kearsy, etc., at 7:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m.

Trains arrive at Butler from the above named points at 7:15 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 3:15 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 7:15 p. m., 9:15 p. m.

Trains leave Butler for Harrisburg, etc., at 7:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Butler at 5:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m.

Trains leave Butler for Philadelphia at 5:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m.

Trains arrive at Butler from Philadelphia at 5:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m.

Trains leave Butler for West Penn R. R. at 5:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m.

Trains arrive at Butler from West Penn R. R. at 5:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m.

PHYSICIANS. JOHN E. BYERS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BUTLER, PA.

DENTISTS. DENTISTRY. O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do anything in the line of his profession in a satisfactory manner.

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Wm. Campbell, President. Jas. D. Anderson, Vice President. Wm. Campbell, Jr., Cashier.

DIRECTORS. J. W. Irwin, George Welser, William Campbell, Joseph L. Purvis.

Does a General Banking & Exchange Business. Interest paid on time deposits. Collections made and prompt returns at low rates of exchange.

LAND FOR SALE. A handsome six-room frame house, located on Huff street, near the depot. Lot 50x170. All necessary outbuildings.

FOR SALE. The well-improved farm of Rev. W. H. Hutcheson, in the northeast corner of Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa., is now offered for sale.

INCORPORATED 1819. ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets \$7,078,224.49.

BUTLER COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts.

G. C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT. WM. CAMPBELL, TREASURER. H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS: J. L. Purvis, H. C. Heineman, Wm. Campbell, J. W. Burkhardt, A. Trostman, Jacob Schoene, G. C. Roessing, Wm. W. Dodds, Dr. W. Irwin, H. C. Heineman, J. W. Christy.

JAS. T. M'JUNKIN, Gen. Agt. BUTLER, PA.

NOTICE TO FARMERS. PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZERS FOR SALE BY JAMES ENGLISH, PORTERSVILLE, PA.

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B. Roessing, (Successor to A. C. Roessing & Bro.) DEALER IN THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

Union Woolen Mills. I want to call the attention of the public to the Union Woolen Mill, Butler, Pa., where I have new and improved machinery for the manufacture of

Barred and Gray Fannels, Knitting and Weaving Yarns, and I can recommend them as being very durable, as they are manufactured of pure Butler county wool. They are beautiful in color, superior in texture, and will be sold at very low prices. For samples and prices, address H. FULLETON, Butler, Pa.

Stock Speculation and Investment. Operations on Margin or by Privileges. Special business in Mining Stocks. Full particulars on application. JAMES BROWN, Dealer in Stocks and Bonds, 61 & 63 Broadway, New York, mar17-9m

Forty Dollars Reward. On Tuesday night, April 27th, there was stolen from the premises of the subscriber, living in Penn township, Butler county, Pa., a dark bay horse, six years old, weight between 1,300 and 1,400 pounds, small star on the forehead, shoulders somewhat sore from the wear of the collar. A reward of \$40 will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the horse. HARRY O'BRIEN, Cor. Butler Co., Pa. my6-3t

Butler



Citizen.

VOL. XVII.

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1880

NO. 32

BOOTS and SHOES

AL. RUFF'S UNION BLOCK, Main Street, - - - Butler, Pa.

I have just received my entire Spring and Summer stock of BOOTS and SHOES direct from the manufacturer, and am able to sell them at

OLD PRICES, and a great many lines at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Button, Polish and Side Lace Boots in endless variety, and at bottom prices.

Reynolds Brothers' celebrated fine Shoes always in stock, and is the most complete I have ever offered. The prices are lower than ever, and styles elegant.

Parties wanting BOOTS & SHOES made to order can do no better than by me, as I keep none but the best of workmen in my employ.

LEATHER and FINDINGS will be found in my store in superior quality and at lowest market rates.

Opening Daily. All goods warranted as represented. AL. RUFF.

B. C. HUSELTON'S

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes

To be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania, embracing all the Newest Spring Styles in the Market.

I am selling all this stock at OLD PRICES. Recollect, NO ADVANCE.

Several lines of Boots and Shoes at even lower prices than ever. All my customers have the benefit in buying by getting Boots and Shoes that come direct from the manufacturer to my house.

No middle profits to divide up that parties are compelled to pay that buy from jobbing houses.

This Stock of Boots and Shoes is Very Large in the Following Lines: Ladies' Kid and Pebble Button Boots, Side Lace Boots, Grain, Pebble and Kid Button and Polish, Polish, Standard, very prime, Serges, in Congress and Polish, Calf Peg Shoes, all warranted.

MY STOCK EMBRACES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE, A FULL LINE OF ALL THE FINEST GRADES IN WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S.

The Gents' Department is very complete in every line in Calf Boot, Dom Pedros, Congress and English Walking Shoes, and especially in Calf Boots, at \$2 and upwards, Brogans and Plover Shoes, at \$1 and upwards, Fine Buff Alexis and Congress, at \$1.25 and upwards, Low Strap Shoes, in every style, at \$1.25 and upwards, Boys' and Youths' Shoes in same styles as Men's, but lower in price.

Infants' and Children's Shoes, in Colors and Black. Fancy Slippers and Walking Boots, All Colors.

This stock is the most complete I have ever offered, the prices are lower than ever, and the styles are elegant. Ladies' Kid and Pebble Button Newports, good, \$1 to \$1.25.

LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND FINDINGS Always in stock. None but the best brands of Leather kept, and prices guaranteed at lowest market rates.

Give me a call and I will save you money in your Boots and Shoes. A careful inspection of this stock will convince you that the above is correct. No other house can give you lower prices or better goods.

B. C. HUSELTON. CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! MATS! RUGS! STAIR RODS

HECK & PATTERSON'S NEW CARPET ROOM NOW OPEN! One Door South of their Clothing House, Duffy's Block, Butler, Pa.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK! CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS

White Goods. Popes-Lace, Stripes, Barred, corded and figured. Plain and Fancy. Plain and Figured Swiss; Linen de India, Turfian, &c., in all quantities, and at low prices. SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Printed Linen Lawns. At 25c, 25c, 30c. SEND FOR SAMPLES.

White Goods. Popes-Lace, Stripes, Barred, corded and figured. Plain and Fancy. Plain and Figured Swiss; Linen de India, Turfian, &c., in all quantities, and at low prices. SEND FOR SAMPLES.

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C. WATTLEY & CO

Fresh and Seasonable Goods!

Spring Gloves, Cotton and Lisle Thread Hose, Fringes, Trimmings, Buttons, Ribbons, Lace, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace and Embroidered Ties, Summer Underwear, Elegant Neckwear for Men, AND FULL STOCK OF Ladies and Men's Furnishing Goods.

Our increased Room enables us to give purchasers the very best value for their money.

G. WATTLEY & CO. 109 FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY CITY PA. OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. PAN-HANDLE ROUTE!

Office: The best facilities and most comfortable and expeditious Line for families moving to points in KANSAS, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA, OR ANY OF THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

THE VERY LOWEST RATES TO ALL PORTS IN THE WEST & SOUTH-WEST CAN ALWAYS BE SECURED VIA THE OLD RELIABLE PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked THROUGH TO ANY POINT YOU WANT TO GO.

We offer you the Lowest Rates, the Quickest Time, the Best Facilities and the most Satisfactory Route to all points West and South-West. We run no Express Trains. All classes of Passengers are carried on regular Express Trains.

If you are unable to procure Through Tickets to points in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska or California, by the direct "PAN-HANDLE ROUTE," at your nearest Railroad Station, please address: W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, 'Pan-Handle Route,' COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, On the European Plan, 54 to 66 North Third Street, Philadelphia, - - - Pa. Single Rooms 50c, 75c and \$1 per day.

O. P. Schneek, Proprietor. Excellent Dining room furnished with the best, and at reasonable rates. Cars for all Railroad Depots within a convenient distance.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY! GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. It is especially recommended as a Remedy for Seasonal Weakness, Nervousness, Headache, Dizziness, Bile, Impediment, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of the above.

Before Taking of Medicine, after Taking, Union, Pennsylvania, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave. All of which are cured by deviating from the path of nature and her intention. This Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our prospectus which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Now, before the medicine is sold, at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail, on application, to the following: THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, No. 102 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Sold in Butler by J. C. KERRICK, and by all Druggists everywhere.

W. H. WAKEFIELD & CO. No. 124 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY, PA. LAWN, Beautiful styles, plain and figured, at 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c. SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Printed Linen Lawns. At 25c, 25c, 30c. SEND FOR SAMPLES.

White Goods. Popes-Lace, Stripes, Barred, corded and figured. Plain and Fancy. Plain and Figured Swiss; Linen de India, Turfian, &c., in all quantities, and at low prices. SEND FOR SAMPLES.

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"AMERICAN POLITICS."

Sterling Address of Gen. Wm. H. Keim, of Sonnet, Pa. before the young men of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., on June 15, 1880.

Importance of Attending Primaries and Putting up Good Men.

I do not propose to speak of American politics in its more enlarged sense, that is, the administering the affairs of the government, for were I to speak of matters relating to State or National affairs, or to our foreign or domestic policy, it would be entering the domain of partisan politics, which the proprieties of this occasion would not permit me to speak.

Whether it be the question of power of the General Government or the several States, or of tariff, finance, internal improvements, or any other matter of public interest, is so involved with party politics as forbids any reference to them on this occasion.

But I do propose to speak of some things which relate to both parties, and in which, in view of the fact that we are now engaged in another of those great struggles for the political control of the country, it is eminently proper to refer to them.

THE PEOPLE THE SOURCE OF ALL POWER. A government in which the people rule by means of their delegated agents, chosen by ballot, necessarily must be governed by political parties. As the people are the source of all power and as every question of public importance must be submitted to them for their determination, it necessarily follows that they will divide upon these questions, as they may consider themselves entitled to their support, or deserving their opposition. England, the greatest of all countries save our own, and from whence we have derived the great body of our laws, has been governed by political parties for centuries, and the names of the two great parties—Whigs and Tories—were carried to this country, and the first contest for supremacy, fought under their banners. After the Revolutionary war came the contest between Federalists and anti-Federalists; then between Federalists and Republicans; then between Democrats and Whigs, down to the organization of parties as now known under the names of Democrats and Republicans.

Every great measure that has been stamped upon the history of the country has been the result of party triumph. The adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the granting and repeal of the charter of the United States Bank, the adoption of a system of internal improvements, the tariff laws, the fugitive slave law, the Missouri compromise and its subsequent repeal, the war for the preservation of the Union, and the overthrow of human slavery are all the direct results of party victory, and as it will inevitably be the case in the future, that the policy of the general government will be moulded and its destiny shaped by party, it is of the utmost importance that good men of all parties, while waving none of their rights to express their honest convictions, should lend their best efforts to improve the methods which are now resorted to by all political parties.

Party strife is therefore a necessary condition of our form of government, and the history of the country requires that each party be vigilant in watching every action of its antagonist, in bringing its wrong actions to the light of day and exposing them, because, were it otherwise, the interest of the country would suffer and our form of government eventually fall into decay and ruin. The good of the country requires, too, that the political parties be nearly equally divided as possible, so that neither may be able to maintain its ascendancy longer than it subserves the best interests of the country. It is important, however, that party should not be placed before country, for that subordinates patriotism and the highest good of the country to the merest party and its selfish feelings.

American politics may be summed up as consisting mainly of two things: first, getting office; second, administering office—and what I shall have to say will relate principally to the question of getting office. A party in order to stamp its policy upon the nation, its laws must first secure the confidence of the people. The offices are elective; the executives of the States and the Nation; all legislative offices, State and National; all county and municipal offices—it is apparent that the all important thing is to get hold of the offices, and this leads to two inquiries: first, how are offices chosen? second, are they properly chosen?

HOW MEN GET OFFICE. A political party, before it can commence the struggle with its adversary, must prepare itself for the contest, by making nominations of candidates and defining its principles in such a way as to lead voters to understand what its purposes are, so that before an election can take place, there must first be the primary meetings of the people to select delegates, and then conventions of delegates to present candidates and define the policy of the party.

The voter, then, who would make his vote felt, and make it an instrument whereby the policy of his party would be filled out, must attend the primaries, because there the delegates are selected who go into convention and make up the ticket, and unless he aids at the primaries he has no other course left than to vote the ticket thus presented, and in making which he had no choice, or vote the opposition ticket or not vote at all. Here, then, is the vital point in our system, for when nominations are made the party lines are drawn, and it is then frequently too late to remedy the wrongs that have been committed.

The system of nominating candidates for the support of the people is a cumbersome, is very expensive, and attended with many evils. It is especially so in the larger centres of population, where most of the dishonesty attending them prevails. Some idea may be formed of the labor attending the nomination and presentation of candidates, from the following statement as to the mode of nominating candidates in the city of New York. Says a writer upon this subject: "At a general election in the city of New York, the selection of candidates involves seventy-two primary elections by delegates (most of them secret) and a primary election by each of the three parties of each of the twenty-four Assembly districts, to select delegates to twenty-four Assemblies, to five Aldermanic, seven Senatorial, and to one general County Convention, making seventy-two primary elections, in which the whole number of votes of each party (or about 50,000) may theoretically participate; subsequently there is the choice by 72 Assemblies, 15 Aldermanic and 3 County Conventions in each year, and 21 Senatorial conventions every second year, of the candidates of the three parties for Assemblymen, Aldermen, county officers and Senators. In addition there is the choice by each Assembly district of delegates to Congressional and State Conventions, and in the Democratic party the latter involves primaries in 623 election districts for the choice of delegates to conventions in each of the 24 Assembly districts, by which the State convention delegates are finally chosen."

THE PRIMARY MEETING—ITS IMPORTANCE. The same writer says that these primaries are controlled by about one-fourth of the voters, that is, about one-fourth are on the rolls of the associations; and that, "for all party purposes the excluded four-fifths or seven-eighths are as completely eliminated and disfranchised in the selection of candidates as the same number of Southern negroes are said to be in the election of officers."

While it is possible that this evil may prevail to a greater extent in New York than other cities, yet it is in the main true as to all the great centres of population, that a comparatively small class control the politics of the cities and by their course in many instances have made them a by-word and have put a huge blot upon our institutions and brought us into disrepute before the civilized world.

If, then, the point at which each citizen's vote is to be most potent is at the primary assemblages of the people, and if in point of fact but a comparatively small number of people participate in these meetings in our larger cities, and these meetings are really controlled by a minority, and in many instances by the worst class of people, then we have an evil right at the door of our government, which needs to be eradicated before it be too late to save the country from irretrievable ruin.

How is it to be done? I answer, by every good citizen attending the primary meetings and insisting upon the selection of proper delegates, and endeavoring to have these delegates fairly represent the will of the majority. Do I need to say in the presence of this highly respectable and intelligent audience, that many, very many of the best citizens of both parties are derelict in duty to their country in this particular? Engrossed in their own business, unmindful of the danger that is at the door, they neglect the duties of the government, they content themselves with the idea that political matters are unworthy of their attention, perhaps sneer at politics and politicians, and delude themselves with the thought that it is only a scramble for office between contending politicians, and therefore do not attend the elections.

FEARFUL MISTAKE. What a fearful mistake such people make! How completely blinded they are as to their real duty in the premises; they forget that the obligations and duties of the government and its citizens are reciprocal; that in turn for the protection that government gives to the citizen in life, person and property, there is due from him everything that the highest intelligence and patriotism can give for these inestimable blessings. This is true with regard to every form of government, but with how much more force does it apply in a government where sovereign power is lodged in the hands of the people, and where everything that concerns the welfare, prosperity, honor and glory of the country depends upon the people? Some one has said that universal suffrage must be leavened with universal education in order to make our institutions perfect; but I submit that is not all, for if we do have general education, along with universal suffrage, and at the same time good, worthy and patriotic citizens refuse to attend the primary meetings of the people and make their votes effective in the selection of proper candidates for office, whose merit consists in integrity of character and fitness for the places for which they have been selected, what does it come to? For in such a case it will not be the rule of the wise, the discreet and patriotic citizen, but the reign of the selfish, base and sordid, who have no higher motive than self-aggrandizement and the furtherance of their own selfish schemes. We will have gone a long way towards correcting the abuses that now exist in our system of politics when good men of all parties will come out to the primaries and attend the meetings of the people and make their votes effective in the selection of proper candidates for office, whose merit consists in integrity of character and fitness for the places for which they have been selected, what does it come to? For in such a case it will not be the rule of the wise, the discreet and patriotic citizen, but the reign of the selfish, base and sordid, who have no higher motive than self-aggrandizement and the furtherance of their own selfish schemes. 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