Butler Citizen.

VOL. XVII. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1880. NO. 40

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per year, in advance.....$1 50
Otherwise..... 2 00

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

Subscribers removing from one postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office.

All communications intended for publication n this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Marriage and death notices must be accompanied by a responsible name.

Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements qexceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch. Figure work double these rates; additional charges where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors' and Adminis trators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, (a Republican county) it must be apparent to business men that it is the medium they should use in advertising their business.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

BUTLER, KARNS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD

Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millerstown, Karns City, Petrolia, Parker, etc., at 7.27 a. m., and 2.25 and 7.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Butler from the above named points at 7.17 a. m., and 2.15, and 7.15 p. m. The 2.15 train connects with train on the West Penn road through to Pittsburgh.

SHENANGO AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hilliard's Mill, Butler county, for Harrisville, Greenville, etc., at 7.50 a. m. and 3.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Hilliard's Mills at 1:45 A. M., and 5:55 P. M.

Hacks to and from Petrolia, Martinsburg, Fairview, Modoc and Troutman, connect at Hilliard with all trains on the S & A road.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Butler (Butler or Pittsburgh Time.)

Market at 5.06 a. m., goes through to Allegheny, arriving at 9.01 a. m. This train connects at Freeport with Freeport Accommodation, which arrives at Allegheny at 8.20 a. m., railroad time.

Express at 7.21 a. m., connecting at Butler Junction, without change of cars, at 8.26 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.58 a. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville at 11.00 a. m. railroad time.

Mail at 2.36 p. m., connecting at Butler Junction without change of cars, with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 5.26 p. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville Intersection at 6.10 p. m. railroad time, which connects with Philadelphia Express east, when on time.

The 7.21 a. m. train connects at Blairsville at 11.05 a. m. with the Mail east, and the 2.36 p. m. train at 6.59 with the Philadelphia Express east.

Trains arrive at Butler on West Penn R. R. at 9.51 a. m., 5.06 and 7.20 p. m., Butler time. The 9.51 and 5.06 trains connect with trains on the Butler & Parker R. R. Sunday train arrives at Butler at 11.11 a. m., connecting with train for Parker.

Main Line.

Through trains leave Pittsburgh for the East at 2.56 and 8.26 a. m. and 12.51, 4.21 and 8.06 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 3.40 and 7.20 p. m. and 3.00, 7.0 and 7.40 a. m.; at Baltimore about the same time, at New York three hours later, and at Washington about one and a half hours later.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN E. BYERS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
my21-1y] 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.
Office on Main street, Butler, Union Block, up stairs. ap11

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A handsome six-room frame house, located on Bluff street, northwestern part of Butler. Lot 50x176. All necessary outbuildings.
TERMS—One-third cash and balance in four equal annual payments. Inquire at this office. jan14tf

For Sale.

The well-improved farm of Rev. W. R. Hutchison, in the northeast corner of Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa., is now offered for sale. Inquire of W. K. FRISBEE, on the premises. ap16tf

FOR SALE.

$5 will buy a one-half interest in a good business in Pittsburgh. One who knows something about farming preferred. An honest man with the above amount will do well to address by letter, SMITH JOHNS, care S. M. James, 93 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [au27-1y

INSURANCE.

Incorporated 1819.
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets $7,078,224.49.
Losses paid in 61 years, $51,000,000.
J. T. McJUNKIN & SON, Agents,
jan28ly Jefferson street, Butler, Pa.

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,	E. A. Helmboldt,
William Campbell,	J. W. Burkhart,
A. Troutman,	Jacob Schoene,
G. C. Roessing,	John Caldwell,
Dr. W. Irvin,	W. W. Dodds,
J. W. Christy	H. C. Heineman.

JAS. T. M'JUNKIN, Gen. Ag't.
BUTLER PA.

HENRY G. HALE,
FINE MERCHANT TAILOR,
COR. PENN AND SIXTH STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa

B. Roessing,
[Successor to A. C. Roessing & Bro.]
DEALER IN
Groceries,
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, OIL,
—AND—
Anthracite Coal.
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN
CASH
FOR GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.
sep1tf

PENSIONS! Apply at once, if you have been disabled in the U. S. service. LAW EXPIRES JULY 1st, 1880, for ARREARS. PENSIONS INCREASED. Thousands of Pensioners are rated too low. BOUNTY AND NEW DISCHARGES PROCURED. Information freely given. Send stamp for blanks. Address,
STODDART & CO.,
Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.

Notice Extraordinary.

Persons desiring to have their Old Furniture repaired, or New Work made to order, such as Music Stands, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Office Desks, Office Tables, &c., would do well to call on

A. B. WILSON,
Practical Cabinet Maker.

I hold that a piece of furniture made by hand is worth two made by machinery, and will cost but little more, if any. Then why not have hand made? All work made in the latest styles and of the best material. I guarantee entire satisfaction in style, workmanship and price. Give me a call. Shop on Mifflin street, four doors west of Main street, and opposite A. Troutman's store, Butler, Pa. sep17-1y

BAUER & BAXTER,
Livery, Sale and Feed Stables,
REAR OF VOGELEY HOUSE,
jun9-3m BUTLER, PA.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. dec3-1y

BOOTS and SHOES
—AT—
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.

All goods warranted as represented. AL. RUFF.

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! MATS! RUGS! STAIR RODS

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!
HECK & PATTERSON'S
NEW CARPET ROOM
NOW OPEN!
One Door South of their Clothing House,
Duffy's Block, sept20-tf Butler, Pa.

Time of Holding Courts.

The several Courts of the county of Butler commence on the first Monday of March, June, September and December, and continue two weeks, or so long as necessary to dispose of the business. No causes are put down for trial or traverse jurors summoned for the first week of the several terms.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

BUTLER, PA.

J. F. BRITTAIN,
Office with L. Z. Mitchell, Diamond.

A. M. CUNNINGHAM,
Office in Brady's Law Building, Butler, Pa.

S. H. PIERSOL.
Office on N. E. corner Diamond, Riddle building nov12

JOHN M. GREER.
Office on N. E. corner Diamond. nov12

WM. H. LUSK,
Office with W. H. H. Riddle, Esq.

NEWTON BLACK,
Office on Diamond, near Court House, south side.

E. I. BRUGH,
Office in Riddle's Law Building.

S. F. BOWSER.
Office in Riddle's Law Building. [mar8'76

J. B. McJUNKIN.
Special attention given to collections. Office opposite Willard House.

JOSEPH B. BREDIN,
Office north-east corner of Diamond, Butler Pa.

H. H. GOUCHER,
Office in Schneideman's building, up stairs.

J. T. DONLY
Office near Court House. 74

W. D. BRANDON,
eb17-75 Office in Berg's building

CLARENCE WALKER,
Office in Bredin building mar17—t

FERD REIBER,
Office in Berg's new building, Main street. ap9tf

F. M. EASTMAN,
Office in Bredin building.

LEV. McQUISTION,
Office Main street, 1 door south of Court House

JOS. C. VANDERLIN,
Office Main street, 1 door south of Court House.

Wm A. FORQUER,
Office on Main street, opposite Vogeley House.

GEO. R. WHITE,
Office N. E. corner of Diamond

FRANCIS S. PURVIANCE,
Office with Gen. J. N. Purviance, Main street, south of Court House.

J. D. McJUNKIN,
Office in Schneideman's building, west side of Main street, 2nd square from Court House.

A. G. WILLIAMS,
Office on Diamond, two doors west of CITIZEN office. ap26

T. C. CAMPBELL,
Office in Berg's new building, 2d floor, east side Main st., a few doors south of Lowry House. mar3—tf

C. A. & M. SULLIVAN,
may7 Office S. W. cor. of Diamond.

BLACK & BRO.,
Office on Main street, one door south of Brady Block, Butler, Pa. (sep. 2, 1874.

JOHN M MILLER & BRO.
Office in Brady's Law Building, Main street, south of Court House. EUGENE G. MILLER, Notary Public. jun4 1y

THOMAS ROBINSON,
BUTLER, PA.

JOHN H. NEGLEY,
Gives particular attention to transactions in real estate throughout the county.
OFFICE ON DIAMOND, NEAR COURT HOUSE, IN CITIZEN BUILDING

E. R. ECKLEY, (Late of Ohio.) KENNEDY MARSHALL.
ECKLEY & MARSHALL.
Office in Brady's Law Building. Sept.9,74

C. G. CHRISTIE,
Attorney at Law. Legal business carefully transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Business correspondence promptly attended to and answered.
Office opposite Lowry House, Butler, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McSWEENY & McSWEENY,
Smethport and Bradford, Pa.

M. N. MILES,
Petrolia, Butler county, Pa. [jn3

WILLIAM R. CONN,
Office in Brawley House,
GREECE CITY. [june7-1y

M. C. BENEDICT,
jan6 tf Petrolia, Butler co., Pa

HOTELS

GRAND BOULEVARD HOTEL.
Corner 59th St. & Broadway,
NEW YORK.
On Both American and European Plans.

Fronting on Central Park, the Grand Boulevard, Broadway and Fifty-Ninth St., this Hotel occupies the entire square, and was built and furnished at an expense of over $800,000. It is one of the most elegant as well as being the finest located in the city; has a passenger Elevator and all modern improvements, and is within one square of the depots of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Elevated R. R. cars and still nearer to the Broadway cars—convenient and accessible from all parts of the city. Rooms with board, $2 per day. Special rates for families and permanent guests. E. HASKELL, Proprietor.

EITENMILLER HOUSE,
On Diamond, near Court House,
BUTLER, PA.
H. EITENMILLER, - - - PROPRIETOR.
This house has been newly furnished and papered, and the accommodations are good.
Stabling in connection.

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

National Hotel,
CORTLANDT STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
HOTCHKISS & POND, - - Prop'rs.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached are unsurpassed for cleanliness and excellence of service. Rooms 50 cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads. NEW FURNITURE, NEW MANAGEMENT. jan15-1y

THE SHREINER HOUSE.
L. NICKLAS, Prop',
MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.
Having taken possession of the above well known Hotel, and it being furnished in the best of style for the accomodation of guests, the public are respectfully invited to give me a call.
I have also possession of the barn in rear of hotel, which furnishes excellent stabling, accomodations for my patrons.
L. NICKLAS.

JAMES J. CAMPBELL,
County Coroner.
Office in Fairview borough, in Telegraph Office.
jan15] BALDWIN P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

FERRIS ARMOR,
Justice of the Peace,
Main street, opposite Postoffice,
jly16 ZELIENOPLE, PA.

Union Woolen Mills.
I would desire 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 Flannels,
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. FULLERTON,
jul24,'78-1y) Butler, Pa

ORGANS 13 stops, 3 set Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book, only $87.50. 8 Stop Organ, Stool, Book, only $53.75. Pianos, Stool, Cover, Book, $190 to $255. Illustrated catalogue free. Address
ap14-3m W. C. BUNNELL, Lewistown, Pa.

Public Sale.

The undersigned, surviving executor of Jacob Shanor, late of Centre township, Butler county, Pa., dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises, in Centre township, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18th, 1880,

at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following property:

Seventy-five acres of land, in Centre township, being that part of the farm of Jacob Shanor, dec'd, lying east of the graded or Franklin road, about forty acres cleared and the rest in good timber, no buildings thereon.

DANIEL SHANOR,
july28-4t Butler Pa.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box

GEO. A. KELLY & CO., General Agents, Pittsburgh. Pa.
Sold by D. H. Wuller, - Butler Pa.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health cheerful spirits and good appetite; they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMCH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGEABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the larges organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator. LEWIS G. WUNDER, 1625 MASTER STREET, ASSISTANT POST MASTER, PHILADELPHIA.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them have us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—ED. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, Macon, Ga.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1. Sold by all Druggists.
apr28-1yr

BUTLER COUNTY BANK.

Notice to Depositors and the Public.

MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER CO., PA. July 10th, 1880.

The undersigned, composing the firm of H. L. Taylor & Co., hereby give notice that they have sold and transferred all their interest in the Butler County Bank and its business, to Dorsey Bros. & Hoyt, and have withdrawn from said Bank and its business.

Present depositors will be paid on demand at the Bank at Millerstown, until August 1st, 1880. On and after that date all unpaid deposits will be placed to the credit of depositors in the Argyle Savings Bank, at Petrolia, Pa., and paid there on demand.

The business of the Butler County Bank will hereafter be conducted by Dorsey Bros. & Hoyt.

H. L. TAYLOR,
JOHN SATTERFIELD,
JOHN PITCAIRN, JR.,
T. S. McFARLAND.

MILLERSTOWN, PA., July 10, 1880.

The undersigned beg leave to announce to the depositors and customers of the Butler County Bank, also, to the public generally, that they have purchased from H. L. Taylor & Co., the entire business of said Bank; that they will continue its business at the same place, and most respectfully solicit the patronage of this community.

Mr. H. J. Hoyt, who has been so long identified with the Bank, will continue to be its Cashier, and will always take pleasure in meeting the banking demands of his patrons, or any who have occasion to do business with him.

DORSEY BROS.
H. J. HOYT.
JULY 20th, 1880.
jy21:6t

N. B.—Since issuing the above, Messrs. Dorsey Bros. & Hoyt have associated with them in the business, Messrs. A. H. Simpson, Joseph Hartman and Owen Brady, who concur in the above solicitation for patronage.

NEW CURE Consumption and Asthma. Never yet failed. Address with stamp, "HOME," FROSTBURG, MD. [ja7 1y

CAPTURING THE CAPITOL.

Impossible for the Northern Democrats to Resist their Confederate Masters.

[From the Speech of Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, at Warren, Pa., June 21, 1880. "The Purpose of the Confederates."]

But, it is said the Northern Democrats will resist the Confederate policy. Possibly to some extent, but I fear it will be but little. Resistance under the circumstances is not easy. They will be in small minority of the party—out-voted two or three to one in caucus. The policy will not be voted upon as a whole. It will come up piece by piece and item by item; with plausible pretexts on each occasion. Before them will be the persuasive power of Executive patronage, and behind the coercive power of caucus. All may not yield but enough will yield to make a majority, and excuses and defences will be invented to sooth the betrayed people at home. How has it been in the past? Have they not always surrendered to the South? Did they not in violation of pledges vote down the Wilmot proviso that the master might make California a slave State? Did they not against their own conviction vote for the fugitive slave law because the masters demanded it? Did they not vote to repeal the Missouri Compromise, that Kansas might be a slave State, not because they denied it, but because it was demanded by the solid South? Did they not suffer the Union to be dissolved under Buchanan at the demand of the solid South? For four years did they not throw all possible obstacles in the way of restoration in the interest of the rebel South? Did not they vote against the Homestead law, and their President, Buchanan, veto it to please the solid South? When in forty years have the leaders resisted the dictation of the South? Van Buren made some resistance on the Texas question in 1844 and they drove him out of the convention and finally from the party. Cass took ground for the Wilmot proviso and his early and humiliating recantation was demanded as the price of an empty nomination. Douglas having yielded much refused to yield more, and they organized a bolt and drove him to his grave. Every leader from that time to this who has dared to resist the South has been consigned to private life or found a home and welcome in the Republican party. Tilden declared against the Southern claims in 1876 and they have refused him a renomination.

Have they not taken Northern candidates? Yes, to fool out the forty-seven Electoral votes. Why else, did they not select their own men? They selected them, however, under the two-thirds rule, so that none could be chosen by the Northern majority. "A Northern man with Southern principles," was their motto before the war, and it is their motto now. They elected a Northern man Speaker of the House, but took care that the committees that control legislation should be made up in the interests of the South

Our Monongahela river rises in the South but runs North for a considerable distance, then turning southward, empties its waters in the Southern Gulf. The Democratic party is like it. Though its source and strength is in the South, it holds a northerly course until after the election, but when Congress assembles it makes a short bend southward and empties the power it has deceitfully gathered into the Confederate maelstrom. The roll-call of slaves on Bunker Hill is not talked of now, but in its place the South stands in the halls of Congress and calls the roll of its Northern helpers. If there is doubt about the response, a caucus is called in which the South has the majority and acquiescence secured. During the sessions of the present Congress if it was not humiliating, it would be laughable to notice the frequent calls for caucus, when a veto or some unsouthern measure unexpectedly came up.

It is in this way that the solid South with its 138 votes and the 47 which they hope to secure from the North, propose to dominate the Union.

The antagonism between the interests of the Union and the late Confederacy constitutes the leading issue in this campaign. The Democrats try to avoid it and get up abstract issues. They talk about "centralization" and "State rights." That is the old dodge. The South has two great staples, cotton and State rights. They sell their cotton to the Republicans and stuff the Democrats with the other crop. When Judge Black was taken prisoner by the Confederates, he asked his captors what they were fighting for. "Well," said one of them, "I don't exactly know but if there are any of my rights that I havn't got, I want 'em." It is a fair illustration of the unmeaning clamor for State rights.

Consider it for a moment. We have four governments; the town, county, State and United States. The town is by far the most important. It exercises more control over our persons, property, health and liberty than all other governments combined. It makes the roads, takes care of the poor, builds the school house, the bridge, the market, supplies water and light, puts out fires, settles our disputes, and guards our homes. Every day and hour we feel the protection and restraint of town law. And if it were not for these Presidential elections, a man might spend his whole time in this country (the South in the meanwhile keeping the peace), and never find out there was a United States Government. Next in importance comes the county, then the State and last of all the United States. Each has its duties to perform and neither can properly interfere with the other. The constitution of the several States and of the United States define these duties very distinctly. There is no contradiction nor collision. But when some bill not favorable to the Confederates is proposed in Congress which they cannot oppose on its merits they raise the cry of "Centralization and State rights" It is all very good say the Northern allies, but it ought to be passed by the States.

When the Republicans passd a law providing that members of Congress should bee lected on the same day in all the States so as to avoid the possibility of colonization, they dare not say they want to colonize votes and so they call it "Centralization." So when a Republican Congress fixed the time and manner of electing United States Senators, so as to avoid the party tricksters and frauds often practiced under the old system, they do not dare to want an opportunity to commit these frauds, and so they cry "Centralization." "State rights," was their cry when they repealed the Missouri compromise, although the purpose was to make Kansas a slave State. So they voted down the Wilmot proviso to make California a slave State, but they shouted for "State rights." They shouted for "State rights" in 1861 as they saw the South seceding under Buchanan. And during the whole war they recorded their votes against Union legislation crying "State rights," no "centralization," no "coercion." They smelled centralization in the greenback and national currency, in the laws to protect Northern citizens and the colored people in the South, and recorded their votes against them.

So now when they are trying to repeal the laws which provide against frauds in the large cities at the Presidential elections they do not dare to avow their purpose to re-enact the frauds in New York and elsewhere, and so they declare they are only anxious to vindicate State rights; but unfortunately for their sincerity, they have been equally hostile to similar State legislation. They have always opposed registration and the prosecution of frauds and forgeries in Naturalization, and all laws for the protection and purity of the ballot-box. Only last April they fought the new constitution for the State of Indiana mainly because it provided for an honest election. When they cry free ballot they mean free fraud.

They have not always been so fearful of centralization. Before the war, when they contolled the government, they wielded the whole Federal power with cruel energy for the propogation of slavery. They made the whole North a hunting ground for pretended fugitives and every Northern man a slave hunter He was required under cruel penalties to join the chase whenever a pursuing master blew his horn. When the master used the Federal government to put his heel on the free thought, free speech and free press of the North, you heard no Democratic murmur about State rights and centralization. It is only when the north is predominant and proposes measures for the preservation of the Union, the purity of the ballot box, the protection of the lives and property of all citizens alike, that you hear from the Democratic wigwam a loud wail for State rights.

They had no fear of centralization in 1877 when they voted on the Electoral Commission to set aside the action of "sovereign States" in the appointment of Electors. They had no fear of centralization when in the last session of Congress they arranged the machinery whereby the vote of a State in the coming election may be rejected by a mere party majority. They had no fear of centralization when in 1879 they created a National Board of Health with large appropriations to be expended in the South. Nor when in the last session they agreed to waste $4,000,000 on trafficless streams and harbors in the South. Their State rights fervor cools wonderfully when the South makes her demands, and waxes hot only when necessary, humane or Union legislation not in confederate interests is proposed.

The northern Democracy have ever been led into error by their State rights teachers in the South. They are compelled to acknowledge that in every party issue since the Republican party was formed a quarter of a century ago, they have taken the wrong side. But while they abandon their positions year after year, they hold on to their southern theories which still leads them into new errors.

They are like the old trapper who came very often to get the bounty on wolf scalps. His scalps were always young. It looked suspicious, and he was investigated and found to be keeping a couple of old breeders and drawing bounty on every litter.

"State Rights" and "centralization" are the old mischief and treason breeders in the South. No matter what wrong they are trying to perpetrate, their Northern apologists appear in ever campaign with a lot of snarling cubs in their arms. It was supposed that the old wolves were dispatched at Appomattox, but they managed to escape, and now their allies are out again with the cub scalps demanding more bounty. Let us scalp the breeders in this section and cease paying tribute to the South.

Leadville, from an uninhabited spot, has become a city of 40,000 inhabitants in less than three years, and has produced in bullion, from January 1, 1879, to April 1, 1880—fifteen months—$16,147,131, or over one million dollars per month.

At the beginning of the present century there were 3,000,000 copies of the Bible in existence; since then 116,000,000 more have been printed. The fact that politicians are, if possible, growing worse and worse is abundant proof they have been iniudiciously distributed.

A remarkable yield of wheat is reported by Robert Everett, of Greene township, Mercer county. While harvesting his wheat he discovered 26 heads grown from a single grain, and counting, found that the 26 heads had produced 938 grains—one grain produced 938 at one growth. Let some of our Butler farmers see this and go enough better to make an even thousand.

The report is that gas is going out of fashion in London drawing and dining rooms. It is to give place to electric light? Alas, no! "they have gone back to oil," because they have just discovered that gas "ruins pictures and furniture, blackens curtains and ceilings, and poisons the air." To what great dangers are we Americans exposed who use gas so universally!

DEATH OF JUDGE M'GUFFIN.

Meeting of the Butler Bar—Resolutions Passed and Proceedings of the Same.

Pursuant to previous notice the members of the Bar of this county assembled in the Court House on Wednesday Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock, to take action relative to the death of Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin, of New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., and late President Judge of this, Butler and Lawrence counties, Judicial district.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. John N. Purviance, on whose motion his Hon. James Bredin, was chosen to preside. On motion of Hon John M. Thompson, J. H. Negley, Esq, was chosen Secretary of the Meeting.

On motion of Gen. Purviance a committee of three was appointed on Resolutions. The Chair appointed Gen. Purviance, Hon. Charles McCandless and Levingston McQuistion, Esq., said committee, who in a short time reported the following, expressive of the sense of the Bar.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret the death of our esteemed and highly respected friend, the Honorable Lawrence L. McGuffin, and extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That Judge McGuffin was a true type of the American citizen, who by his own individuality and self reliance raised himself from obscurity to the front rank of his profession in his own county and in the State, and as a just tribute to whose talent the people promoted him to the bench

Resolved, That during the time he presided over the Courts of this county, he endeared himself to the members of the Bar by his dignity, uprightness and impartiality.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased and be published in the papers of this county and recorded on the minutes of this Court.

Gen. Purviance, after reading the resolutions, made the following remarks:

REMARKS OF GEN. PURVIANCE.

MR. PRESIDENT:—We have met to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased friend, Judge McGuffin. I would do violence to the prompting of my heart were I to remain silent on an occasion that inspires feelings of such profound sorrow.

In his personal as well as judicial course Judge McGuffin stood high in the respect and confidence of the whole community, and was justly esteemed and upright Judge, a good citizen and a sincere Christain. His social, genial nature, endeared him to all our people, and his judicial integrity and impartiality gave him a strong hold upon the confidence and admiration, not only of the members of the Bar, but with litigants, and the people generally. No inscription can be written upon the monument of any man that more honors his memory, if merited, than that he was an honest man. In it is implied the noblest qualities that adorn the character of man, and without it there can be no greatness. Of Judge McGuffin it may be truly said he was an honest man and an upright Judge. And as such the Bar of our county honors his memory.

Judge McGuffin had inflexible integrity, and that was the fountain of all the virtues of his character. I had great admiration for him, and entertain profound respect for his memory, and I feel proud to say that I enjoyed his friendship while he lived, and take the occasion to add my brief tribute of respect to his memory. He was naturally kind, affable and social. And in all my intercourse with him, during a period of many years, and it was frequent and pleasant, I became impressed with his honorable character as a man, his integrity and fairness as a Judge and a courteous, Christian gentleman. And with me it is a fondly cherished recollection, that during all my acquaintance with him I enjoyed his friendship and his confidence.

For the performance of his judicial duties be sustained a character for purity of motive and action, which placed him high in the esteem and confidence of the people of the district.

Whilst we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, and in view of his death, let the solemn truth be impressed upon each one of us, "I too must die." And when we look upon the opening tomb let us improve the present hour, for to-morrow death may come.

Mr. Purviance was followed by Lewis Z. Mitchell, John M. Thompson, J. D. McJunkin, Charles McCandless, Gharles A. Sullivan and Levingston McQuistion, Esq'rs, all of whom paid tribute to the memory of Judge McGuffin in truthful and feeling remarks, expressive of the high respect in which his memory was held by the Bar and people of this county, as a man, a lawyer and a Judge, and their deep regret at his loss.

His Hon. Judge Bredin, followed in a very feeling and just tribute of respect to the memory of Judge McGuffin, and his learning as a lawyer and industry as a Judge.

The resolutions were then, on motion, unanimously adopted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the Court, and a copy sent to the family of Judge Guffin, at New Castle, Pa.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the remarks made by Gen. Purviance were ordered to be made a part of and published with the proceedings of this meeting. On motion adjourned.

J. H. NEGLEY, Sec'y.

A BALL OF FIRE.

Caledonia, Marion Co., O., was lately visited by a terific thunder-storm, accompained by hail and the most vivid lightning, flash following flash in quick succession. There had been a political meeting here that evening, and the people from the neighboring villages and surrounding country were detained by the storm. Suddenly the sky appeared as bright as noonday, in fact fine print could have easily been read, so great was the light, but strange to say the light was steady, not flash after flash, as it would have been had the light been caused by lightning. A deafening roar was heard, continuing to become louder as the light became brighter. Gradually the roaring changed to a hissing, sparkling sound. It is needless to say the people were frightened, and upon running into the street a ball of seeming fire came moving through the air from the northeast. The ball seemed to be at least twenty-five feet in diameter. As it neared the earth the heat could be plainly felt. The body struck the earth just north of the village and buried over one-half of itself in the ground. Good judges estimate the weight at three to five tons, but the heat is yet so great that it is uncomfortable to go nearer than thirty or forty feet. It looks like a mass of pig iron. It was visited by hundreds of people. The gentlemen who own the land on which it fell has been offered $300 for it.

Tanner is now called the 'fast male.'

An Omaha bride was married barefoot because her husband's family went that way, and she didn't want to seem proud.

"The census infamy" is what it is called now by the jealous citizens of St. Louis who have heard that Chicago has the larger population.

One of the most curious facts about the census in Columbus, O., is a colored enumerator, who, being run over by the cars several years ago, came out of the doctor's care with both arms amputated at the shoulder. He learned to write legibly by holding his pencil between his teeth, and as enumerator recorded, on an average, 200 names a day."

A corps of Texas and Pacific Railroad men have had a terrible experience of extreme suffering from hunger and thirst in the White Sand Hills in Texas, but have arrived at the Pecos River without loss of life. Those first arriving at the river went in search of the others, some of whom when found were crazed by thirst, drinking the blood of animals they had slain. Arriving at the river they plunged in headforemost, and but for the bravery of the most experienced a large number would have perished.

The demand for American products and manufactures in European markets is rapidly and steadily increasing. A recent dispatch from the consul of the United States at Geneva shows that American beef and live stock have penetrated even as far as that region, and that the value of choice cattle, raised in numbers in Switzerland for French markets, has been sensibly diminished by importations from America. Preserved meats and fruits from the United States are well established and advertised. Butter