BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEGLEY, PROP'RS.

Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class matter.

FIRST BALLOT.

A dispatch from Mr. Braham last evening gives the result of the ballot yesterday for Senator as follows: Oliver, 95; Grow, 56; Wallace, (Dem.) 93; Scattering, 3. This is the combined vote of both Houses.

ELSEWHERE will be seen what many of the Republican papers of the State have to say of the protest at Harrisburg against the ring and caucus ways.

OLIVER wrote a letter, begging the Pardon Board to pardon the Riot Bill bribers. A fine candidate, surely, to be given the highest prize Pennsylvania Republicans can bestow upon one of their number.

COURT is in session, Judge McJunkin presiding and Associates Storey and McCandless present. As we go to press the case of Wilson McCandless and wife, of Pittsburgh, against the Karns City and Butler Railroad Company, is on trial.

PETITIONS are being signed in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other places against "tyrannical caucus domination" and "heartily approving of the action of those Senators and Representatives who refrained from participating in the late caucus," etc.

THE selection of a United States Senator is now in the Legislature—free of caucus—and where the law intended it should be decided. We have yet hope that the man chosen will be one who has the necessary ability to represent this great State and reflect honor upon her Republican people.

"WE don't want any Machine in opposition to our own," said one of the bosses in Harrisburg the other day, in answer to the question: "Why do your Machines make such fight against Grow?" "Grow, you see, did not come to us for the Senatorship but appealed directly to the people, and you see this means, that, if successful, he will have a Machine of his own." A very profound reason indeed! The discoverer, or rather inventor, ought to be voted a leather medal.—*Crawford Journal.*

IF we get a compromise man for Senator, such as Judge Agnew, George Shiras, Esq., or any such one, it will be due and owing to the action of those members of the Legislature who refused to be tied up by a *caucus*, but kept themselves free to act and to do the best they could for their constituents. Mr. Braham is the only one of our members who is free to so act. The others are bound and tied by the caucus to one man, and he can only succeed by the aid of Democratic votes.

THE controlling and deciding reason that induced the large number of members of the Senate and House at Harrisburg to keep away from what is known as the caucus, was the fact that a bargain was discovered to have been made between the Oliver interest and certain Philadelphia members, by which said members were to vote for Oliver in the caucus, and thus certainly nominating him. This bargain was regarded as corrupt, disreputable and unfair, and hence many of the better class of the members abstained from going to the caucus.

THE Pittsburg *Dispatch*, in opposing the candidacy of Mr. H W Oliver, brings forward his action, two years ago as a mover and member of a committee which visited Washington, and memorialized Congress in favor of the reduction of the rate of duty on pig iron from $7 to $5 per ton. This does not place Mr. Oliver in the front ranks of the protectionists, as has been claimed, but rather shows him to be a "progressive free-trader" whenever it suits his interests to be so. The pig iron men and the vast army of laborers employed in the production of that article, will not be likely to congratulate themselves, should Mr. Oliver win the Senatorial nomination.

IN the Oliver caucus held last Thursday, Senator Greer, of this county, voted for Oliver for United States Senator on first and last ballot, and Representative Bell voted for him on the third and final ballot, giving his first two votes to Mr. Gilfillan, of Venango county. The course of Mr. Greer does not surprise anyone much, but that of Mr. Bell does, and that greatly, as he had repeatedly said he would not vote for Oliver. Several here heard him say and promise this. But the fears of many Republicans of the county have been realized. Mr. Braham, on the other hand, stands true and faithful to his constituents. The hereafter will determine whom the people will most trust and honor.

THE name of Col. John M. Thompson, of this county, does not appear to have been brought forward in the caucus that Messrs. Greer and Bell attended at Harrisburg last Thursday. At least we do not see it, and find no votes recorded for him for U. S. Senator. How is this? Our county instructed for him and he was a candidate Did Greer and Bell forget to vote for him, or did he release them? If the latter, as is said, then Col. Thompson is standing out against the "ring" and with our faithful representative, Mr. Braham, a fact which we are pleased to record Mr. Braham is now in a position to vote for Mr. Thompson or any other man for Senator, while Messrs. Greer and Bell are now bound by the caucus to vote for Oliver against a man of their own county. The people are watching things.

"HAMAN'S LICENSE."

Under the above heading we heard a lecture in the Court House last Friday evening by Mrs. Youmans, of Canada. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the ladies lecture committee of this place, whom we presume had heard of the great ability of Mrs. Youmans. The lecture was what is termed a temperance one. But unlike the common or general speeches and lectures on temperance and its evils, she went direct to the *cause* of all this, our *license system.* Haman's license, to kill, was taken by her as best illustrating the working of our license to sell liquors as a drink. She kept up the simile, or comparison, in the two all through her exceedingly interesting and able address. In fact, we regarded it as the ablest argument we have yet heard on the temperance question. It was striking in the right direction; for as long as there is a *license law*, and a license to sell under it, so long are we legalizing in effect all the evils and wrongs that flow from that license. In a word, it is licensing a wrong, and hence the law that does that is wrong and should be blotted out. When all come to this view of the question we will have permanent reform on the liquor subject.

KING CAUCUS DEFIED.

By the proceedings at Harrisburg it will be seen that a sufficient number of the Republican members elected to the Senate and House, have had the courage and independence to refuse to go into the caucus trap. This caucus business has been carried on of late years in such manner that honest representatives begin to shun it. The great question always about a caucus is as to how or for whom the Philadelphia members will vote; for as they vote, being some forty odd in number, the questions are generally decided. Hence the struggle of candidates for State offices is to get the Philadelphia delegation. This is generally controlled by "bosses," something similar in manner to "boss" Tweed or "boss" Kelly style in New York. The immediate cause of the present outbreak among the Republicans at Harrisburg was the fact that became known, to wit: that a leading "boss" of Philadelphia had bargained with Senator Cameron and was to get the control of political patronage in Philadelphia, if the members of that city would support Mr. Oliver *in the caucus* for U. S. Senator. When this bargaining became known some *forty-four* of the very best members signed the below paper. They and others, to the number of *fifty-seven* altogether, refused to go into the caucus, believing they could best serve their constituents by staying out and complying only with the law, and voting for a Senator in their legislative capacity when the legal came for them to do so. Mr. Braham, one of our members in the House, it will be seen is among the number of those who declined to be led into a meeting where all had been arranged by bosses beforehand, and where nothing could be hoped for but to see ratified the scheming ends of these "bosses." His course is and will be approved by the Republicans of this county and by all honest men.

The following is the paper signed by the members who declined binding themselves in advance by caucus action:

"We, the undersigned Republican Senators and members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, being of the opinion that in the exciting condition of things it is not for the best interests of the Republican party or the welfare of the State that we should go into a caucus on the selection of a candidate for the United States Senate, decline to go into any preliminary caucus and intend to give expression to our individual preferences in the Senate and House or in joint convention of the two houses.

G. R. SEAMAN, Lackawanna.
J. D. MCKEE, Philadelphia.
CHARLES S. WOLFE, Union.
GEORGE E. MAPES, Venango.
JOHN H. LANDIS, Lancaster.
LEWIS EMERY, JR., McKean.
M. H. SILVERTHORNE, Erie.
W. B. ROBERTS, Montgomery.
JOSEPH H. MACLAY, Mifflin.
C. W. TYLER, Crawford.
JAMES NEILL, Philadelphia.
JOHN N. EMERY, Lawrence.
WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, Wyoming.
JEROME B. NILES, Tioga.
CHARLES TUBBS, Tioga.
C. A. HUNGERFORD, Susquehanna.
C. H. ELLIS, Susquehanna.
JAMES MILLHAM, Wayne.
JOHN S. LATOUCHE, Lackawanna.
W. T. DAVIES, Bradford.
E. L. HILLIS, Bradford.
JOSEPH THOMAS, Bucks.
C. S. KAUFFMAN, Lancaster.
J. W. LEE, Venango.
NORTON MCGIFFIN, Washington.
THOMAS PHILLIPS, Lackawanna.
JAMES GEORGE, Luzerne.
THOMAS PERRY, Mercer.
L. TAGGART, Cameron.
ELLIS MORRISON, Lawrence.
JAMES SILL, Erie.
ISAAC B. BROWN, Erie.
W. P. BRAHAM, Butler.
R. L. WHITE, Potter.
S. M. LOVELAND, Mercer.
A. W. HAYES, Erie.
T. K. STUBBS, Chester.
WM. WAYNE, Chester.
JOSEPH H. MARSH, Bradford.
C. W. TYLER, Crawford.
D. V. DERRICKSON, Crawford.
H. D. LOWING, Crawford.
S. H. WILSON, Crawford.
JOHN STEWART, Franklin.
G. V. LAWRENCE, Washington.
W. B HIERLIHY, Lackawanna.

—"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hines to the Liverpool *Mercury*, "if the worst case of smallpox cannot be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in one pint of hot water, drank at intervals when cold, is a certain, never-failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness and avoids tedious lingering."

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

As the important matter of electing one of the United States Senators for Pennsylvania comes off, under the law, this week, we give below the manner in which the Legislature is to do that work. It will be seen that there is no "*caucus*" mentioned in the law. On the contrary it is a *legislative* duty, and is of the character of *legislation*, almost as much so as any bill that could come before that body.

Each State, by the National Constitution, is entitled to two U. S. Senators. The persons to represent Pennsylvania are chosen in the following manner, under our law regulating their election.

"On the third Tuesday of January at 3 o'clock P. M., each branch of the Legislature, Senate and House, are to meet "separately," and vote for a Senator. In the present case that time was yesterday On the day following, Wednesday, which is this day, at 12 M, the two Houses meet in *joint convention*, and the journals or proceedings of both branches on the previous day are then read, and if the same person has received a majority of the votes in each House, the same is certified and he is elected. If, however, the same person shall not have received such majority, then the joint Assembly shall proceed to chose by *viva voce* vote of each member, and the person having a majority of all the votes of said joint Assembly, shall be declared duly elected. In case of no election on the first day the joint Assembly shall meet at 12 M., of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislaturn, and take at least one vote on each day, until a Senator shall be elected.

The law also requires nominations to be made in each House at least two days previous to the above, and tellers elected, etc. This was done last week The only question now is, will the Republican members of the two Houses be likely agree upon a person. We have no doubt they will, but that it will not be upon the "machine" or "caucus" man, Oliver. It will not likely, under the circumstances, be Mr. Grow. If no selection is made to-day as may not be, then an adjournment will take place until the next day and the balloting thus continued until one is chosen. The Democrats may have to play an important part in the pending election, and may possibly have to decide the matter. But being in a minority by no probability will a Democrat be chosen. If the Republicans do not agree the Democrats will likely decide between them.

The following is the law in full on the subject of chosing the U S. Senators:

The Act of 11 of January 1867 prescribes the following as the mode of electing U. S. Senators:

SEC. 1. Each house of the legislature shall appoint one teller, and nominate at least one person to fill the office of Senator, to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, and at least two days previous to the joint meeting hereinafter mentioned, communicate to the other House the names of the persons so appointed and nominated.

SEC. 2 At the hour of three P. M., on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the legislature, which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent this State in Congress, to wit: On the third Tuesday of January, if the legislature shall have organized previous to the second Tuesday, but if not so organized then on the second Tuesday after the organization thereof not counting the day on which the legislature was organized, each house shall openly, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress, from this State; and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house, shall be entered on the journal of each house by the clerk thereof; but if either house shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that fact shall be entered on the journal; at twelve o'clock meridian of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each house shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each house, such person shall be declared duly elected senator, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each house, or if either house shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the legislature, and take at least one vote, until a Senator shall be elected.

Congress apportionment.

The preliminary report of the Census shows that, in order to leave the membership of the House about what it is, the basis of representation must be within a fraction of 160,000. This figure would make the number of members 290, or three less than at present. Under this basis Arkansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Carolina would increase their representation one member each and Kansas and Texas would increase their delegations three each. The States that will lose one member each are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida' Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Marylany, New Hampshire' Ohio, Pennsylvauia, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont. New York will lose two members. The losses are fifteen and the gains thirteen. The West loses two members and gains nine. The South gains four and loses five, including Maryland among the Southern States. The Eastern and Middle States lose eight and gain no member. Under this division the Western States would have 116 members in the House, not including the Territories; the Eastern and Middle States 88, and the Southern States 86. The Western States will therefore, be almost allpowerful in the next Congress.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

The Grounds upon which the Anti-Caucus Men base their Action.

The following circular from the anti-caucus men, in answer to the address of the caucus men, made its appearance in Harrisburg Monday evening:

The undersigned Republican Senators and Representatives who declined to participate in the recent Senatorial caucus submit the following as the ground of their action and explanatory of the course they intend to pursue in this contest:

1st. "We recognize a public sentiment which demands that in the selection for a United States Senator we have regard to the dignity of the office to be filled, its important duties and functions and the qualifications of the individual who aspires thereto. This sentiment, as we understand it, assumes that there are other and higher qualifications for this distinguished position than business experience and success, and reckons among these the accomplishments of the scholar, the acquirements of the student, the mature wisdom of experience and a reasonable familiarity with public affairs. It desires that Pennsylvania shall be distinguished among her sister commonwealths, not only by her popular cities, her prosperous communities, her vast material wealth and diversified industries and resources, but that in the wisdom, sagacity and statesmanship of her representatives she shall occupy a corresponding rank and influence. To meet this public expectation and demand we are and have been at all times willing to subordinate our personal preferences, treat with consideration fractional differences and unite with our colleagues in the selection of a candidate in whom are combined at least some of these important and essential qualifications.

"It was only when it became apparent that the party caucus was to be used to defeat the popular desire, and to coerce a nomination which is conspicuously lacking in the very essentials which are demanded, that we determined to absent ourselves from it. We make no reflections upon the private character and individual worth of the gentleman who has received the caucus nomination. We are glad to believe these are unassailable, and in this regard we yield him our unqualified respect. But we cannot forget that, important as these are, they are not alone sufficient to meet the requirements of present public expectations. Wholly inexperienced in public life, Mr. Oliver was unknown to the people of the state beyond the limits of his county until named in connection with this distinguished position. Why one so obscure should have been selected out of the great body of the people as the one of all others best qualified to represent the state is not for us to explain. Rather is it for those who so suddenly discovered his superior fitness. Nor are we to be censured because we decline to prefer one of untried capacity and undiscovered greatness to many worthy Republicans of the State, of established reputation and acknowledged ability.

"We disclaim all knowledge of any offer or proposition from this candidate or his friends, either before or after the caucus, looking to his withdrawal upon any terms or conditions whatsoever. On the contrary, his candidacy has been pushed with a determined purpose to accomplish his nomination at all hazards, and in contempt of all friendly remonstrances.

"In view of these facts we adopted the only course which afforded any hope of realizing in this contest the expectations of a long suffering and for bearing people.

2nd. "Having declined to enter the caucus we adhere to our determination to defeat, if possible, its nominee, but only by the election of a citizen of unquestioned fidelity to the principles of the Republican party. In declaring our independence from this caucus nomination, we do not forget our allegiance to the party whose chosen representatives we are, The only result of our policy is the transfer of the contest from the caucus to the joint convention of the two houses. There will be afforded an opportunity for the expression of individual preferences and honorable distinction. If the claim shall fall upon one not of approved loyalty and merit the fault will not be ours."

Signed by C. S. Kaufman, S. B. E. Seamans, James Sill, Wm. T Davies, Chas. H. Smiley, John Stewart, Jos. Thomas, J. W. Lee, Lewis Emery, Jr., George V. Lawrence, who adds, "I stand out of the caucus in order most effectually to carry out the instructions of my constituents to aid the election of the best man for the office." J. B. Everhart, C. S. Wolfe, J. B. Niles, Chas. Tubbs, Tioga; Wm. B. Roberts, Montgomery; John T. Potts, Wm. Wayne, Thos. K. Stubbs, Chester; Jos. H. Marsh, E. S. Hilles, L. D. Taylor, Bradford; D. V. Derrickson, H. D. Lowing, Stewart H. Wilson, C. W. Tyler, Crawford; J. N. Emery, Ellis Morrison, Lawrence; W. P. Braham, Butler; John H. Landis, Lancaster; Norton McGiffin, Washington; Jas. Neill, J. D. McKee, Fifteenth District, Philadelphia; Ed. Law, Eighth District, Philadelphia; W. H. Ruddiman, Philadelphia; M. H Silverthorne, Isaac W. Brown, A. W. Hayes, Erie; Jas. George, Luzerne; W. B. Hierlihy, J. S. Latouche, Thomas Phillips, Lackawanna; Jas. Willham, Wayne; C. A. Hungerford, C. H. Ellis, Susquehanna; J. H. Macklay, Mifflin; W. N. Reynolds, Wyoming; W. L. Hardison, McKean George E. Mapes, Venango; W. W; Brittian, J. D. McDonald, Franklin; L. Taggart, Cameron; R. L. White, Potter; Thomas Perry, S. M. Loveland, Mercer.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—*New York Independent.*

Advertise in the CITIZEN.

THE CAUCUS BOLT.

Approved by the People---What the Republican Press Say.

A STRONG POSITION.

The Senatorial contest at Harrisburg has assumed a phase which may lead to a dead lock in the Legislature. Forty-seven Republican members, all supporters of Mr. Grow, refused to go into the caucus on the ground that influences of a sort unfortunately well known in Pennsylvania politics were being exerted to defeat the will of the people. As a justification of their disregard of party rules they now point to the fact that eight men instructed by their constituents to vote for Mr. Grow, were found in the caucus voting for Mr. Oliver. With these eight votes, it seems, Mr. Oliver had only two more than necessary to nominate him. Under these circumstances, Mr Grow's supporters cannot be stigmatized as bolters. They stand on their duty and responsibility to the only body which has a right to call them to account—the body of constituents they represent; and they had a right to refuse to walk into the toils of a caucus which they knew had been prearranged to defeat the candidate their constituents desired chosen. If they steadfastly vote in the Legislature for a man of unquestioned Republican principles they cannot justly be censured. Their position is all the stronger from the fact that their candidate is a Republican of exceptional eminence and ability, who has a very large popular following in the party, while the nominee of the caucus is a person of no sort of political prominence who was never heard of in connection with the Senatorship until brought forward by the Cameron influence just before the Legislature met.—*N. Y. Tribune, Rep.*

HOW THE CAUCUS WORKS.

To show how this infamous caucus system operates it is only necessary to reproduce the third and final ballot taken in the caucus of Thursday night. The highest number of votes cast was 95, although there are in the Legislature 153 Republican members, 2 Greenbackers, 1 Greenback Republican, and 1 Fusionist, all of whom are expected to vote against the Democrats for Senator. The highest number of votes given to "Harry" Oliver was 79, and receiving that insignificant number he was declared the nominee of the Republican majority of the Pennsylvania Legislature for Senator of the United States, *and his nomination was made unanimous.* That is to say, by the caucus plan, Mr. Oliver having but 79 votes out of 259, that being the whole number of members of the Legislature, he is, so far as the caucus can do it, elected Senator. Instead of being the choice of a majority of the Legislature, as the law declares he shall be, he is the choice of less than one-third, and yet if there had been no bolt of the honest Republicans from the caucus "Harry" Oliver would to-day be in effect Senator from Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.—*Phila. Telegraph, Rep*

THE RIGHT KIND OF MEN.

"The anti-machinists declared boldly that they were working, not for a man, but for a principle, and would maintain their antagonism to the workings of machine politics till Messrs. Cameron, Quay and their adherents could bring their minds to indorse, or at least to put up with the election of some man ranking in respectability with Hon. John Welsh, or Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, in the east of the State, or with Gen. Moorhead, George Shiras, of Pittsburg, or Thomas Phillips, of New Castle, one of the largest oil operators in the State."—*Phila. Inquirer, Rep.*

WHAT IS A CAUCUS?

A caucus is, or ought to be, purely a voluntary assemblage. It is a servant, not a master—a convenience, not a necessity. If, by a snap-judgment call, systematic packing, moneyed influence, or official duress, the caucus is preverted from its original purpose, and becomes a place, not for consultation, but for the execution of foreordained decrees men of spirit and independence will march out—or, better, keep away. The men in Pennsylvania who do not respond when Simon or Don says "thumbs up" evidently know how to fight the machine. We wish them success.—*Boston Herald, Ind.*

LOST CONTROL.

The machine in Pennsylvania is rattling around in a frightfully loose kind of way, and Boss Cameron seems to have lost control of it. The Grow men are in a state of revolt against the caucus, and vow to stand out against the Cameron ring to the bitter end. The Democrats hold the balance of power, and have infinite satisfaction in seeing a first-class Republican row. Whether the anti-machine men will have backbone enough to hold out remains to be seen, but the fact that there has been even a feeble revolt against the machine is a ray of light in the boss-ridden Keystone State.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer, Dem.*

AN UNPRECEDENTED REVOLT.

No revolt of such magnitude has ever before been witnessed in the party upon such an issue. The independents are led by such men as Wolfe, Emory, Mapes, McKee, Landis, Lee and Lawrence, and we hope that they will neither be coaxed, bribed nor driven from their position until the accomplishment of the purpose of electing Oliver is abandoned, and a better man selected.—*North Wales Record, Rep.*

THE PEOPLE WILL SUSTAIN IT.

As the mass of Republicans in the State desire the election of Mr. Grow, so we believe the people will sustain the movement against the machine. When party leaders so openly defy public opinion as has been done in this case, they should be overruled if not indeed absolutely deposed. The rash policy of the Cameron dynasty in reference to the Senatorial succession has placed the power upon the rack of public opinion and wrenched its grasp from the parties throat and stripped off the collars of servitude from hundreds of their lieutenants.—*Congressmen Scranton in Scranton Republican.*

THE MISSOURI IDEE.

Old Galusha Grow's followers in the Pennsylvania Legislature, 45 in number, have refused to be dragooned into the support of the Cameron candidate for Senator, and Mr. Oliver's chances have gone glimmering. Old Simon should jump into the breach and secure the prize himself. With both father and son in the Senate the State would be superlatively happy.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dem.*

Poor House Question.

ED. CITIZEN:—"Over the hill to the poor house," may not be most pleasing to the imagination of the pauper; but let us *now* look this pauper question square in the face. And first in point of economy. As the law is applied in Butler county every dollar of taxes levied for the poor is expended directly or indirectly on him, and no matter how great the expenditure there is no relief to the taxpayers. But how different if a suitable farm was purchased with these taxes and the poor gathered there and under wise management the farm made to largely support all the paupers of the county; and thus put an end to this taxation Is the present mode of providing for the poor just? I think not. He is "sold out" to the lowest bidder and not always wisely or justly, but too often his surroundings add only to the misery of his poverty. The heart sickens and dies, every noble and ennobling principle has been crushed out of his manhood.

But is he a father, surrounded with prattling babes, that asks aid from a district? This aid is the smallest pittance that will supply the simplest wants of nature and his family is reared in ignorance and society is thus freighted anew with pauperism.

Will not the "powers that be" look after this important interest of the whole people; (poor and rich) and lift a weight of want from the poor and add largely to the relief of the tax payers and to the elevation of man as man? JOHN.

(The above communication came too late for insertion last week As the question of the erection of a poor house in this county is likely to become an important one we will give a hearing to both sides without expressing any of our own at present.—ED.)

Why Should They.

No man or woman can do satisfactory work when the brain is dull, the nerves unsteady, the system relaxed and they feel generally wretched Why should lawyers, merchants, clergymen, doctors, mechanics or mothers often miserably drag through their work in this condition, when a small amount of Parker's Ginger Tonic will always, at moderate cost, clear the brain and give them the strength and the will to perform their duties satisfactorily. We have felt its strengthening and bracing effects and can recommend it most highly. See other column.—*Ex.*

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—LEISE—December 23rd, 1880, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. A. Limberg, Mr. David Marshall and Miss Margaret Leise, both of Worth township, Butler county, Pa.

MCKINNIS—WIMER—January 13, 1881, by the same and at his own residence, Mr. John G. McKinnis of Connoquenessing township, Butler county, and Miss Amanda Wimer of Pine Grove, Mercer county.

DARLING—ELLENBERGER — December 29, 1880, by Rev. J. W. Alspach, at his residence, Mr. Joseph Darling, of Fairview, and Miss Maggie Ellenberger, of Buena Vista, both of this county.

CRITCHLOW—CAMPBELL—At the M. E. parsonage in Butler, January 16, 1881, by Rev. W. P. Turner, Mr. J. D. Critchlow, of Butler borough, and Miss H. C. Campbell, of Franklin township.

DEATHS.

HENRY—January 15, 1881, at the residence of his brother, Joseph Henry, in Connoquenessing township, Peter Henry, of East Brady, Armstrong county, aged about 80 years.

Butler Markets.

BUTTER—Good 20a25 cents ℔ lb.
BACON—Plain sugar cured hams 12½c ℔ lb; shoulders, 8; sides, 12
DRESSED HOGS—8@8½ cts. per pound.
BEANS—White, $1@1.54 ℔ bush.
CHICKENS—25 to 35 cts. per pair. Dressed, 8 cents per pound.
CHEESE—16 cts ℔ lb.
CORN MEAL—2 cts. ℔ lb.
CALF SKINS—90c@$1 ℔ lb.
EGGS—25 cts ℔ dozen.
FLOUR—Wheat, $5a6 ℔ bbl, sack, $1.25a$1.50 buckwheat, $2.50 ℔ cwt.
GRAIN—Oats, 40 cts ℔ bushel; corn 60; wheat $1a1.10; rye 90 cents, buckwheat, 65.
HONEY—15 cts. ℔ lb.
LARD—7a8c ℔ lb. Tallow, 5@6.
MOLASSES—50@70c ℔ gallon. Syrup, 50@60c
ONIONS—$1.25 ℔ bush.
POTATOES—40c. ℔ bushel.
SUGAR—Yellow @9c.; white @10c. ℔ lb,
SALT—No. 1, $1.20 ℔ barrel.
CABBAGE, per head, 4a6 cts.
TURNIPS, 30c per bushel.
TURKEYS—Live, 6 cts per lb; dressed 8c ℔ lb.
DRESSED BEEF—Fore-quarters, 4@5c; hind-quarters, 5@6c

PITTSBURGH MARKETS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Fancy, $1 75@2 00 per bbl; prime, $1 25@1 50; medium, $1 00@1 25.
APPLE BUTTER Gallon crocks, 40@45c per gallon; in two to seven gallon kegs, 40@45c; in barrels and half barrels, 4@5½c.
BEANS—Prime white navies, $1 70@1 75 per bush; medium, $1 50@1 60, Lima, 7@8c per lb.
BUTTER—Choice dairy, 25@28c; prime rolls, 23@25c; common grades, 14@18c.
CHEESE—Prime Ohio factory, 12¾@13½c; jobbing, 13½@14c; New York Goshen 13½@14c jobbing, 14@14½c; sweitzer, 14@16c; Limberger, 13½@14½c.
CRANBERRIES—Jerseys, $7 50@8 00 per bbl. $1@1 50 per box. Sackfull'r, 49@75 per bbl.
DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, per lb, 4@5c; dried apples, quarters, 4@4½c; choice peaches, quarted, 6@7c; choice peaches, halves, 7@8c; choice peaches, peeled, 15@17c; evaporated dried peaches, pared, 25@30c, unpared, 13@15c; huckleberries, 10@12c; raspberries, 28@30c; blackberries, 8@10c; cherries, pitted, 18@29c; cherries unpitted, 3@4c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c; new dried green sweet peas, per bushel, $1 90@2 10.
EGGS—Choice fresh, in cases, 37@39c; in bbls. 28@29c; pickled 30@32c
HONEY—White clover, 20a21c ℔ lb; California, 18a20c; New York state, in cases, 20a21c.
ONIONS—$4 50a4 75 per bbl for yellow and $4 50 for red.
POTATOES—Prime, on track 60a65 per bush; from store, 65a70c; Baltimore sweets, $2 25a2 50 ℔ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 50a3 75.
POULTRY—Old chickens, 35a40c per pair, spring chickens, 30a40; turkeys 9a11c; geese, each, 45c. Dressed poultry—turkeys, 14a15c per lb; chickens, 9a10c ℔ lb; ducks, 10a12c ℔ lb; wild turkeys, $1 25a1 75 each. goose, 9a10c.
PEANUTS—Choice white, 4¾a4½c.
SEEDS—Clover, $4 50a5 00 per bushel for small, and $5 25a5 50 for mammoth; timothy, $2 60a2 75 per bushel for western. Flaxseed, $1 27a1 25.
WHEAT—Choice red, or Lancaster, $1 10a1 12, No. 2 red or amber, $1 05a1 08; Clossan white, 97a99c; medium, 96a96c; rejected 80a90c.
CORN—Yellow, shelled, on track, 54a56c per bushel. Prices paid by dealers—Yellow, shelled, 53a55c; high mixed, 52a53c; new ear, 49a51c.
OATS—Prices paid by dealers—Prime white, 41a42c. mixed, 38a39c.
RYE—Pennsylvania, 9a79sc.
HOPS—25a35c per lb.
BARLEY—Choice winter, 85a95c; stained, 56a75c; choice western, spring, 85a95; stained, 65a70c.
MALT—Barley, $1 00a1 15 per bushel.
FLOUR—The following are the jobbing quotations; Fancy patents (spring and winter wheat,) $7 75a8 5; fancy St. Louis (winter), $6 00a6 50; fancy family (white and amber winter), $6 00a6 25; choice family (choice red winter), $5 50a5 75; XX family (medium winter), $5 50a5 75; XXX bakers (Minnesota), $6 25a6 50; XX bakers (Wisconsin), $6 00a6 25
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2 75a3 00 per cwt.
RYE FLOUR—$5 25a5 50 per bbl; low grades $3 75a4 00.
MILL FEED—White mid lings, $21 00a22 00; seconds, $17 00a17 00; bran, $16 00a17 00; chopped feed, corn and oats, $20 00a21 00; mixed, $19½a20.
HAY—Choice new baled, timothy, $19 00 ℔ ton; No. 2 do. $16a17; upland prairie, $14a17 00; prime new loose from country wagons, $18a22.
MEALS—Cornmeal, 55a60c in paper; oat-meal, Duff's Irish, $6 25 in barrels; $3 37½ in kegs. Canada Mills, $5 50 in bbls. $2 87½ in kegs.

FERRIS ARMOR,
Justice of the Peace,
Main street, opposite Postoffice,
ZELIENOPLE, PA.
Jy16

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

GRAND DISPLAY THIS WEEK AT

Rosenbaum & Co.'s,

112, 114, 116, Market Street, Cor. Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR	BUY
PRESENTS.	KID GLOVES, SILK UMBRELLAS, ALPACA UMBRELLAS, LEATHER SATCHELS, PORTMONNIES,
PRESENTS.	GENT'S CARD CASES, SILK MUFFLERS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
PRESENTS.	LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
PRESENTS.	MOTTO HANDKERCHIEFS, JEWELRY BOXES, BREAST PINS,
PRESENTS.	CUFF BUTTONS, SCARF PINS, UNDERWEAR,
PRESENTS.	SILK SUSPENDERS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, LACE SCARFS,
PRESENTS.	GENT'S SCARFS, SCISSORS, KNIVES, LADIES' FANCY SETS, FUR SETS, FUR CAPS, TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

And 1,000 other useful Presents at Immense LOW PRICES.

M. FIRE & Bro.

100 and 102 Federal St, Allegheny.

We Are Now Daily Opening New and Choice

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS!!

Of Every Description, Comprising in part the following

Mixed Dress Goods, 6¼, 8, 10, 12½c.
Plaid Dress Goods, in all colors and shades, 12½, 15, 20c.
Cashmeres, 15, 20, 25c
Cashmere, very wide, extra value, 30, 35c.
French Cashmere, all-Wool, 40, 45, 50c.
French Cashmere, all-Wool, very fine, 60, 75c, $1
Henrietta Cloth, good quality, 50, 60, 75c.
Henrietta Cloth, Silk Warp, $1, $1.25, $1.50.

In Black and Colored Silks.

We offer extra inducements in order to reduce the heavy stock on hand.
We offer a beautiful Black Velvet at 50 and 75c.
Brocade Velvets, Black and Colored, new and beautiful styles, 75c and $1.
We have this day opened a very large lot of Silk Fringes, Trimmings, Silks, Satins, &c.
In CLOAKS and DOLMANS our assortment is very complete, which enables us to suit everybody.

Extra Bargains in Housekeeping Goods.
Heavy Blankets, $1.25, $1.50, $2.
Heavy country Blankets, Colored and White $5, $5.50, $6.
Table Cloth, 20, 25, 35, 50c.
Turkey Red Table Damask, fast color 50, 60, 75c,
Grey Flannel, 12½, 16, 20 and 25c.
Red Flannels, 20, 25 and 30c.
Colored, White and Scarlet Underwear for Ladies and Gents' from the lowest grades to the very best, at exceedingly low prices.

Our Stock in Hosiery and Gloves

is very full and comprises in part the following:
Ladies' Gloves, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 35c.
Ladies' Gloves, very superior goods, 50, 75c, $1.
Ladies' Hose, 8, 10, 12½, 15c.
Ladies' Hose, much better, 25, 35, 50c.
Gents' Half-hose 10, 12½, 15, 20c.
Gents' Half-hose, extra value, 25, 35, 50c.
We have just received a large lot of regular made Hosery, all wool, beautiful goods, and to be sold very low.

Buyers of Dry Goods are respectfully requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we feel confident that every one will leave our establishment with the conviction of having saved money.

M. FIRE & BRO.,

100 and 102 Federal Street, Allegheny

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE,

REIBER'S BLOCK

Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.

All the Flour made by the New Process and sold as low as $1.25 per sack, and up to $1.75 per sack. Also, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour, and bolted and unbolted Corn Meal.

All kinds of Feed—Chop, Bran, Corn, Oats and all kinds of Mill Feed.

All kinds of grain bought at Store or Mill, and Highest Cash Price Paid.

Custom Work done at Mill by the New Process Machinery and grists warranted to be equal in quantity and quality to those ground anywhere else.

George Reiber, Sr.

B. & B.

DECEMBER 1st, 1880.

JUST RECEIVED.
2,000 Yds. Genuine Silk Mixed
PERSIAN NOVELTIES!

And placed on sale at the REMARKABLE price of 20 cents, about one-third their value.

BARGAINS!

One lot Imported Handkerchief Plaids, at 37½c, former price, 75c.
One lot Handkerchief Plaids, fine goods, 75c, former price, $1.25.
One lot Elegant Handkerchief Plaids at $1, former price $1.50 and upwards.
A portion of these recent purchases and stylish designs.

One case Elegant Satin Side Band French Suitings $1.75, former price, $2.50, blacks and colors.
Superb quality 44-inch All-Wool French Dress Goods at 60, 85, $1 and $1.25, and correct shades to combine, with Satins, Plushes, Velvets and Satin DeLyon Brocades, now sold in such handsome designs at our silk counters at such low prices for elegant qualities.
Magnificent Silk Novelties, $1.50 to $2.25, some of the former sold recently at $3.
American Dress Goods Department—Cashmeres best shades, at 12½c up.
Choice Double Width Armures, 20c up.
Plaids, 6¼, 10, 12½ and 15c, the two latter in stylish effects, and all these well-known American Fabrics, giving consumers comfort and good service, in many instances giving more service than some goods at several times their cost.
Choice Colored Satins and Brocade Velvets.
Extra Wide Black Satins and Velvets for Skirts and Trimmings.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

Daily replenished with New Styles.
Exquisite Fit and Stylish Materials.
A large lot Elegant New Shape Dolmans at $20, the best garment ever sold at this price.

JACKETS AND CLOAKS

At $3, $5, $6.50, $8, $10