BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

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

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING

The members of the Republican County Committee will meet in the Arbitration Room in Butler on Friday April 15th, at one o'clock sharp, for the purpose of fixing a time for holding the Primary Election, and the transaction of all other business that may properly come before the Committee.

A. L. CRAIG, Chairman.

A. B. WHITE, } Sec'ys.
NEWTON BLACK, }

COURT, special session, convened on Monday last, Judge McJunkin presiding, with Associates Storey and McCandless. Much business of various kinds is being heard and the trial of civil cases progessing.

MANY of the Republican candidates for nomination for the offices to be filled this fall are in town this week and all seem to be in a good humor. There are good men out for all the offices and the Republican voters will have plenty of good material to chose from.

STATE SENATOR James B. Everhart, of the Chester county district, is just now receiving complimentary notices from the fact that he has uniformly refused to take more than the $1,000, for his pay at each session of the Legislature. He declined to take the extra pay, $500, because he doubted its constitutionality, and because he found the $1000 sufficient for his needs. Senator Everhart too is a man of high attainments and attends closely to his Legislative duties. It is to be regretted that there are not more members like him.

U. S. SENATE.—The Republicans of the country are generally becoming uneasy at the continued dead-lock in the United States Senate. As that body convened in extra session for the purpose of acting upon the appointments of the President, as is usual on the commencement of a new Administration no other business should have been permitted to interfere with that duty. The continued dead-lock in the Senate, as to who shall be its clerks and officers, does not justify the Republicans Senators in refusing to act upon the nominations to vacant and important offices made by the President, and the sympathies of the people are entirely with President Garfield on the question The party will not stand this dead-lock much longer.

BALD RIDGE WELL—PUMPING 20 BARRELS A DAY—AN UNDOUBTED SUCCESS.

Last week's pumping at the new Bald Ridge well demonstrated that the production was about 20 barrels per day. This too has been made known under the very adverse circumstances of having poor and second hand pumping rods, which broke frequently and caused much delay. But the fact is now well established that oil has not only been found there but a good well is obtained. The oil forces itself up through the water and a large amount escapes and is lost, from the want of sufficient means to secure it. When better rods and machinery are used, it is confidently expected the well will still do better.

This successful venture opens up a new and very extensive territory. In fact we look upon it as proving that oil exists in the western part of our county as well as in the eastern. Leases are being taken and other wells will be drilled. The effect upon our town and business is already to be seen, and this summer will likely find Butler a lively and improving place.

DEATH OF HENRY PILLOW.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death of Henry Pillow, Esq., which happened at his residence in this place on last Saturday evening, 9th inst. For some two or three months past it was known that he was in bad health, but his demise came sooner than was generally expected That a good citizen is taken from us is the expression of all. But few men had been more useful to his fellow citizens and but few could have been more highly respected. He was an active man in all the works of life, serving the people with much industry and with great integrity. In the occupation that he followed most of his life, that of a surveyor, he became well known to the people of the whole county and the utmost confidence was reposed in his judgment and skill He was, besides, a scholar of more than ordinary learning in almost all branches of science.

Captain Pillow was, we believe, born in this place, or at least spent part of his early boyhood days here. His parents removed to or near Prospect when he was young, at which place he lived most of his life. In that village he has left the evidences of his enterprise and industry, having erected several of its residences for among other things, he was a mechanic, having learned the carpenter trade and working at it often with his own hands. When the late Rebellion broke out he was among the first to go to the service of his country, and became captain of a company, and hence was generally spoken of by that title. After the war he was put forward by his friends for the Legislature and in 1865 was nominated and elected, and re-nominated and elected in 1866. Having served a session with him the writer of this can bear testimony to his fidelity to duty and his conscientious integrity in all his public acts. Shortly after thus serving the people of the county, he removed to this place and purchased the piece of ground in the west side of our town where he built the fine and comfortable home in which he died. For some years past he had been acting as a Justice of the Peace, to which responsible position he was chosen by his fellow citizens without regard to party. He was filling this office at the time of his death, and now leaves the same, and all else of earth, at the age of 57 years and 5 months. His remains were followed to the grave on Monday last by a larger than usual assemblage of people; his last resting place being in the South Cemetery, in a lot of the U. P. Church portion of the same.

On Monday morning, April 11, 1881, on hearing of the death of Capt. Henry Pillow, an impromptu meeting of veteran officers and soldiers of the war of the late great rebellion was held at the Court House in Butler, at which Gen. John N. Purviance was chosen President and Marshal of the day and a committee consisting of A. G. Williams, M. N. Greer, John S. Butler, Hon. Robert Storey, Alex. Russell, Wm. Harvey, Esq., and F. M. Eastman was appointed to draft resolutions appropriate to the melancholy occasions. The committee reported the following:

Resolved, That it was with profound sorrow we learned of the sudden death of Capt. Henry Pillow, of Co. F, 137th Reg't Pa. Vol. Infantry, at his dwelling in Butler, Saturday, April 9, 1881. He was a gallant and accomplished military officer; as a legislator, he was honest and faithful; as a magistrate, he was intelligent, upright and impartial; as a citizen, he was respected and beloved; as a husband and father, he was kind and affectionate.

Resolved, That the family and friends and relatives of the deceased have our heartfelt sympathy in this their sudden and great bereavement, and that as a mark of our respect to his memory and great worth, as well as to his mourning relatives, we will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the county papers.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted, adopted and the committee discharged.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE QUESTION.

Whether or not we will have an Associate Judge to elect in this county this fall depends altogether upon the action of the present Legislature. If a new apportionment of the Judicial districts of the State separates Butler from Lawrence county, and declares this a separate district, then there will be no more Associate Judges to elect in the county. And if, on the other hand, we remain joined to Lawrence county there will be. And this for the reason that, although we have more than the necessary population to entitle us to be a separate district, yet the Legislature may not so ascertain and declare. And if it does not, and leaves the district as it is, then the same Judges will exist and be elected. There is nothing in the decision of the Supreme Court in the Fayette county case to conflict with this view. That county had the necessary population at the outstart (1874) for a separate district, yet Greene county was, from necessity, attached to it. Butler had not that, and hence the difference. But the probabilities are that we will be separated from Lawrence county and made a separate district, and if so, there will be no Associate Judge to elect in this county this fall or in the future. The action of the Legislature will soon be known, and should have been known before this time. It doubtless will be known before our primary election, but in the meantime the candidates for nomination to that office are in an uncertain and unpleasant position. Two or three weeks will likely settle the question, and in answer to inquires made of us, the above is about all the information we can give at present.

The Union Coal & Coke Co.--- Limited.

The Union Coal & Coke Company, Limited, of Coalville, Butler county, has fitted up offices over Shrom & Aldenderfer's drug store, on Main street, The offices are convenient to the general offices of the S. & A. R. R. Co., with which the coal company has a large amount of business to transact. The company has made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company by which daily and frequent communication between the coal mines and the offices here is kept up. In the near future, it is expected that the offices will also be connected by telephone with the Greenville rolling mill, and Kimberly, Carnes & Co.'s mills at Sharon and New Castle. G. G. Stage, Esq., makes his headquarters at the offices in this place and Jake Bittenbanner is weigh-master and General assistant manager at the mines. The Company starts out with bright prospects for the future. During the month of March, the second month of business, four thousand tons of coal were shipped from the mines, and the quantity will be increased in the future.

The above which we copy from the Greenville, Mercer county, *Advance-Argus*, of the 7th inst., refers to the coal developement now going on in Cherry township, and the upper end of this county. Coalville we believe is in Cherry township, and the abundant coal there, and between this and there, is what is giving promise of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad being soon extended to this place. In addition to the coal trade, we have not the least doubt that if the road be continued down to Butler it will immediately have passenger travel that will surprise all and aid largely in compensating the owners, and this besides a large local freight business that will at once spring up. There is no connection more needed than the one that would connect the Shenango with the West Penn road here, both being general gauge, and there is every encouragement to make it. With that done, and the Narrow Gauge connection made by the Parker, Karns City and Butler road with the Harmony and Zelienople one, then most of our county will be opened up to railroad trade and travel. Our coal and oil will bring both soon.

Black Crape.

Black Dress Goods,
Black Shawls,
Mourning Goods, of all kinds, at
BATTER & RALSTON'S

Communicated.

PENN TP., April 4, 1881.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—Although the earth was wrapped in a shroud of snow, the sky overhead inky black, occasionally snowflakes flying here and there, roads almost impassible; still your humble servant, having a ticket that will take him anywhere on foot, started for Thorncreek school house to witness the closing performance given by the teacher, pupils and others on last Friday evening, 1st, inst.

By great physical exertion we arrived at the place in reasonable time. On entering the school room we noticed it was nicely decorated with wreathes, mottoes, etc., evincing great taste in pupils and teacher.

The music furnished for the occasion was excellent; the instruments used were two violins and an organ, judging from the pieces played we should say that the musicians well understood their business. The performance of the school consisted in declamations, dialogues and songs. We have not the space or time to notice the performance of each individual, but would say that each one acquitted himself in a praise-worthy manner. Some of the declamations in particular were well spoken. Barbara Fritchie, an old poem that most all of us have read, was rendered in an able manner by the teacher, N. S. Brown. We might speak of others that were received with great applause by the audience, but time forbids. We notice that the teacher took an active part in the exercises of the evening and performed in a creditable manner. Not saying it to discourage the others who took part in the entertainment, but we will have to designate the teacher as the "Star permormer of the evening"

The closing song by a number of young gentlemen was very appropriate on an occasion of that kind. The valedictory by the teacher was well delivered and evinced both taste and talent. The exercises consumed the time until a late hour in the night, when all went away seeming satisfied.

Exhibitions of this character give the pupils a chance to show what practical knowledge they have gained during the winter, and also the teacher an opportunity to display his talent.

OBSERVER.

Killing Cattle in Chicago.

ROSENDALE, ANDREW Co., Mo.
April 4th, 1881.

EDITORS CITIZEN:—It is sometimes best for a man not to know too much about the manner in which food is prepared if he has to buy it.

While in Chicago I visited a slaughter house where beef is prepared for canning and corning. Just before I arrived they had killed a lot of poor old cows, the like of which could not be sold for stock cattle in Butler county. They were very poor and some of them looked diseased and were very weak.

The men and boys who drive the cattle from the Union Stock Yards are very cruel and often break a horn or two and goad the poor beasts with sharp sticks until the blood comes.

Just after we arrived they brought in a drove of Texan steers, which are much smaller than the Pennsylvania cattle and have much larger horns. The cattle are driven into a yard and up a shute into a hallway which has doors opening into it from stalls about 1½x7 feet. One animal at a time is driven into a stall and when the stalls are filled, a young man or a boy walks along on the roof above carrying a pole about 10 feet long with a steel point on the lower end and strikes it into the top of the neck just between the ears and the animal drops dead, bleeding copiously if stuck in the right place, which the operator soon learns to do. Sometimes an animal is not killed outright when it is dragged out of the stall by placing a chain (attached to machinery, run by steam,) around its horns and its brains beaten out with a sledge in the hands of a workman, and in a short time the poor beast is hung up to cool before being made into canned beef and sent out to feed the hungry millions. If some persons who use canned beef could see it alive I think they would not relish it.

Some of these Texas cattle are very vicious. One of those I saw when coming to the slaughter house, made a driver turn a summersault and then seek lint and bandages, and when in the yard made another mount the high board fence and rest awhile, much to the amusement of the spectators.

I proceeded on my way a wiser man.

H. N. ANDERSON.

County Superintendent.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In a few weeks a Superintendent of our public schools is to be elected. Who shall he be? This is a question which should interest not only directors and teachers, but all citizens who feel interested in the welfare of our schools. No other election should so deeply enlist the interest of the people.—We can afford bad management any where else better than in respect to our schools. Good schools make good citizens, and good citizens are necessary to the very existence of a State.

But there are some who seem to think the office of Superintendent is a nuisance, and should be abolished. Others think it is too expensive, and that it might be conducted on a cheaper plan. Some of the objectors to the office say, "Let the directors in each district appoint one of their number to examine the teachers, visit the Schools, make reports, and pay him a salary for the time spent in so doing."

This plan might answer the purpose in some localities; but would fail in others. For there are, no doubt, school boards who feel that none of them are capable to examine teachers. Then they would be under the necessity of employing some one to do the work; and there would be more objections to the plan than the one we have, and not any cheaper. Unity of system and plan, in the work of the schools, can be secured with a Superintendent better than where the supervision is conducted by committees. The same principle is recognized in corporations, and other instances of united effort.

The office of County Superintendent is one of the most important in connection with our free school system. I admit that it is not by any means what it should be. We should not do away with it, but we should make the office more effective.—How can it be made more effective? By electing to the office a man who has skill and experience in the art of teaching. —One who is able and ready to assist teachers whenever he sees they need assistance. He should be energetic and devoted. The good Superintendent must be a leading educator, able to inspire his teachers to high attainments. But how can he do this unless he himself has high attainments? None but an experienced man can give teachers the help they need.

When a Superintendent visits a school he should enter it as a helper rather than a critic. It is easy to see when things are wrong, but it is not so easy to set them right. But it is the duty of the Superintendent to help the teachers to right that which is wrong. He should privately and kindly tell him where he is wrong, and how to overcome his failures. He should make every teacher feel that he is his friend. He should be able to impart his methods of teaching and to arouse in his teachers all possible enthusiasm in their work. There can be no success without enthusiasm. He should inspire them with a desire to do their work in the best possible way.

Though Mr. McKee has each year regularly visited the schools, yet but little good has been done, except collecting statistics. The time spent in each school was so short, that but little of the workings could be inspected. School visitation can be made very beneficial if wisely done: if unwisely, no good will be done. In this work Superintendents should be very careful to strengthen the hands of teachers, not to weaken them. They should carefully observe the teacher's methods, commend what is good, and keep their criticism for his private ear. The most useful part of the visit is the few minutes private talk with the teacher. Now is the time to tell the teacher exactly what it seems he needs to know; to encourage him wherever he needs encouragement, to kindly point out his faults and show him how to overcome them. —These are essential duties of every Superintendent in visiting schools.

As to qualifications of Superintendents, let me quote the opinion of the State Superintendent. He says: "The County Superintendent should be the leading instructor. He knows the weak points, and in what direction instruction is needed. Any Superintendent who cannot instruct his institute with life and vigor should not occupy the position he holds. If he cannot lay down the principles of teaching, and illustrate them from the life of the school room, he is not the man for the place." When has Mr. McKee instructed the teachers at an institute? Has he the ability to do so? The last institute was a splendid entertainment, but was a failure as to practical benefit to the teachers. The teachers were ignored altogether. They were treated as if they were not educated well enough to take part in an institute; and that it was big I and little u.

But Directors have noticed these things, and it is not necessary to speak further of them. What we as citizens desire, is that the Directors will choose for County Superintendent the best man that can be obtained. There is a pressing need of a *thorough* County Superintendent to examine teachers. The teacher's certificate, as generally given, is a sham—a mere guess. The time spent in examining a class is too short. An expert Superintendent may determine the qualifications of a class of teachers in twelve or fifteen hours; and this would require two days. A certificate given after examination would mean "Examined and found qualified."

Directors, you have the choosing of the one who is to fill this office, and upon your choice much depends. Weigh the merits of each candidate well. Let not party prejudice, (for you can't afford that) but only merit decide your choice.

A CITIZEN.

Railroad and Oil News.

BREAKNECK, PA., April 9.

Things are beginning to look lively in this part of the county. It has been definitely ascertained that Forward Tp. will yield oil. We cannot tell just how much until further developments are made. We hear extensive preparations are being made to further develop the oil interests. A party that has been "sighting" the oil belt since the strike at Bald Ridge locates the main belt westward from that point somewhere between school house No. 5 and No. 6, in said township, thence continuing on between No. 2 and No. 7, in same township, passing a little north of Evansburg with some hopes of a branch off in that direction. And in addition to our under ground prospects, there are surface indications in railroad matters that are not to be overlooked. We hear it stated a few days ago that the Pittsburgh & Western narrow gauge and the Butler & Karns City had been consolidated by purchase or agreement and it was positively asserted that the connection would be made within a year. The valley of the Connoquenessing along which the connection must necessarily be made is a beautiful and and fertile valley, affording abundant material for constructing the road, such as timber for ties, bridges, trestle work, &c. Also abundance of rock for abutments, culverts and embankments. All these considerations, backed up by an enterprising agricultural community and a direct route to the best market, Pittsburgh, the greatest commercial centre and manufacturing city in Western Pennsylvania, are not to be over looked by capitalists seeking to invest in rolling stock. Engineers are now at work on the route and judging from the time since they commenced, would think they were about through and ready to locate for grading.

OBSERVER.

Fixing the Salaries.

HARRISBURG, April 6.—Four bills were passed finally by the Senate today and sent to the House. On the first, Mr. Norris', fixing the salaries of the members of the Legislature, there was a prolonged discussion, during which the provision making the salary for regular sessions $1,000 was stricken out. The bill in its present shape provides that "the salary of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives is hereby fixed at $1,000 each for each special session, except when such special session is called for the sole purpose of electing a United States Senator, in which case the salary shall be $200." The other bills were the one providing that all mechanics' liens for work done or materials furnished for or about the erection or construction of any building shall have priority over advance-money mortgages; the one declaring policies of life insurance non-forfeitable by reason of non-payment of premiums, but requiring dividends when declared to be appropriated to the payment of such premiums unpaid, and the one to punish persons who shall mix with poisonous or deleterious drugs or chemicals any ale, beer or other malt liquor. The bill introduced some ten days ago and which is intended to place the city passenger railways of Philadelphia under the control of City Councils was reported favorably, as was also a bill proposing an amendment to the State Constitution so as to change the present manner of apportioning the representation in the Legislature. The last-named bill reduces the membership of the House to 150 members.

A Flood from the Northwest.

An unprecedented winter promises to be followed in the Northwest by an unprecedented spring. The long season of uninterrupted cold, with frequent and heavy snows, has accumulated over an immense area an enormous amount of winter in the form of snow and ice ready to be converted by the first breeze from the south into a raging and destructive flood. A partial thaw over a comparatively limited area in Dakota and Nebraska is but a premonition of what is possible with but a few days of mild spring weather. The rivers in that section, which had been ice-bound and silent for nearly four months, suddenly burst their bonds, sverflowed their banks, while each became a roaring, grinding, crushing engine of destruction. Bridges went down at a touch, railroad-beds were everywhere washed out, towns were deluged, and houses crushed like egg-shells before the resistless ice flows. Suddenly-formed gorges would pile up the water and ice twenty-five feet in almost as many minutes, then suddenly breaking loose, the mass would go rushing on, carrying desolation in its path.

This flood has spent its force and its waters are subsiding, though travel and traffic will probably continue interrupted for some time to come. The loss of life and of stock must have been considerable, while the destruction of property has undoubtedly been very great. Nevertheless it is much relief to the Northwestern country. Some dozen or more such partial thaws before the general thaw sets in may save the Mississippi Valley from a larger flood than has visited it since the country has had a white population. Dakota is by no means cleared of snow while Montana and Wyoming are covered deep with it. The meteorological reports place the depth of packed snow in the valleys and canyons at from fifteen to twenty feet Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois have still three, four and five feet of solid-packed snow over their entire surface. The cold weather has been unusually protracted, but the longer it lingers the greater the prospect of a sudden and destructive thaw when it does go. Sould the milder weather be accompanied by the usual spring rains the mighty Mississippi will have more than it can do to carry off the thousand torrents, little and big, which will at once be poured into it.

It is possible that spring may be sufficiently gradual in its coming as to allow the Northwest to get rid of its accumulations of snow on the installment principle, but an inconveniently high stage of water in the Mississippi is inevitable. Should a thaw take place in the valleys of the upper Mississippi and Missouri at the same time the confluence of waters at and below the junction of these rivers will be something tremendous. Should the Ohio, Arkansas and Red Rivers contribute their usual spring quotas there must be a general inundation along the entire lower Mississippi and an immense destruction of property. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* already sounds the alarm, It urges the strengthening of the levees of that city and the transportation of all portable property to places of safety. If St. Louis or any considerable portion of it is in danger, what shall we say of New Orleans? We doubt if any tinkering of levees will prevent a general flooding of river cities and towns or the overflow of tens of thousands of acres of cotton and sugar lands unless our delayed spring violates all precedents and comes in as leisurely as if it were not already one month behind the almanac.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Have You Ever.

Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic always regulates these important organs, and never fail's to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. See other column.

IT has long been a matter of wonder to some people how so many drug-stores manage to flourish in every community. One cannot travel very far in any direction without encountering the sign of the "mortar and pestle," or being attracted by the highly colored bottles which indicate the business. The secret of the success of these shops lies in the fact that those who swallow drugs and medicines pay roundly for the privilege. Not ten, twenty, fifty, or even a hundred per cent. marks the limit of profits on many articles sold. The New York Tribune cites an instance in point, which will doubtless serve to recall many similar ones in the experience of our readers. It says: "A prescription recently put up at a fashionable apothecary's cost sixty-five cents a half-pint bottle. As it needed frequent renewals, and was a simple solution of acid, it occurred to the buyer that he would try the experiment of being his own druggist. He got a pound of the acid for forty cents, wholesale rate, and with the aid of a little water makes his own solution. With a very little calculation he discovered that this same amount of acid furnished under the prescription would have cost him $20 80. Profit, 5,100 per cent. Allowing 2,500 per cent for the expenses of water, attendance, rent, etc., which in most business would be regarded as sufficient, there is still 2,600 per cent profit. There is a serious side to this question, because the charges for medicine are such a heavy tax upon the decent poor, and the ways of druggists in the fashionable and unfashionable parts of the city differ only in degree, not in kind. A little less malchite and variegated marble on the soda-water fountains, and cheaper prices for remedies, would please the public better."

Set Back 42 Years.

'I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel' &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over, could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.) —*Sunday Mercury.*

Teachers' Joint Institute.

SIX POINTS, April 8, 1881.

EDITORS CITIZEN:—The teachers' joint institute of Venango, Butler and Armstrong counties, held in Emlenton, Venango county, April 1st and 2nd was a success in every respect.

Inclemency of the weather and bad roads prevented many of the teachers a distance from the railroad from being present, yet quite a number of the teachers from said counties were present and manifested quite an interest in the cause of education.

The institute was instructed by the remarks of the following county Superintendents: S. H. Prather, Venango; A. D. Glenn, Armstrong, and A. M. Davis, Clarion.

Prof. Glenn explained why there were so many failures in public schools. Supt. Prather followed with remarks on the same.

Profs. Gibson and Wilhelm discussed the merits of a good teacher. Prof. Gibson allowed the three requisites of a good teacher are grit, grit and gumption. Prof. Gibson explained his plan of map drawing. Prof. Collier discussed the change of picturing the map without any idea of its reality. Prof. Walker opposed the time given to map drawing, condemning hobbies, &c.

Prof. Collier, of Oil City presented the subject of Natural History, followed by remarks from Prof. Walker and others.

The "Teacher, Pupil and Parent" was well discussed by Prof. Kardal, of Franklin, and many of the teachers.

The evening lectures, by Supts. Prather and Davis on "Educational Exhibits" were good and secured attention.

Revs. McPherrin, Hall and Fox aided the institute by the interest they manifested in it

Music was furnished by the Presbyterian choir. Prof. Walker deserves great credit for his management of the institute and also for the interest manifested in the cause of education.

The citizens of Emlenton certainly deserve a vote of thanks for their hospitable manner of entertaining strangers.

TEACHER.

MARRIED.

THOMPSON—McJUNKIN—On March 31st 1881, at the residence of J. R. McJunkin, Esq., by Rev. S. Williams, Mr. Robert C. Thompson to Miss Hattie L. McJunkin, both of Butler Co., Pa.

DEATHS.

NEGLEY—On Monday morning, April 4th, 1881, Arthur, son of William C. and Emma Negley, aged 7 months and 19 days.

—The cause of the child's death was acute catarrh, which affected his brain and caused his death suddenly and unexpectedly.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the final account of P. H. Laufman, adm'r of Willard Leonard, late of Penn township, dec'd. O. C., No. 38, Dec T. 1880.

And now, March 15, A. D., 1881, at an Orphans' Court held at Butler, in and for the county of Butler. The following action was had viz: On motion of Thompson & Scott, attorneys, the exceptions being treated as withdrawn, as per rule of Court, the Court confirmed the account of P H Laufman, administrator, absolutely, and appoint Clarence Walker, Esq., an auditor to marshal and distribute the money in the hands of the administrator, as shown by his account (on file) now confirmed, to and among those entitled to the fund.

BY THE COURT.

BUTLER COUNTY SS:
(SEAL) Certified from the record this 17th day of March, 1881.
W. A. WRIGHT, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in the borough of Butler, Pa., on Friday, the 15th day of April, 1881, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested will please appear.

CLARENCE WALKER, Auditor.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce the following persons as candidates for nomination for the offices under which their names appear, at the coming Republican Primary for Butler county.

Note.—The names are arranged alphabetically.

Associate Judge.

BRANDON, J. W., Connequenessing twp.
CHRISTY, JOHN G., Concord township.
GRANT, W P., Allegheny township.
WEIR, A. D., Buffalo township.

Sheriff.

BURTON, W. J., Penn township.
BAUDER, JOHN, Muddycreek township.
KRAMER, PETER, Middlesex township.
MITCHELL, JOHN, Butler.
QUIGLEY, DAVID, Fairview township.
STOREY, JAMES B., Butler, Pa.
SHIRA, FERGUS M., Parker township.
THOMPSON JOHN P., Brady township.

Prothonotary.

CAMPBELL, J. F., Fairview township.
GREER, M. N., Buffalo township.
M'CLYMONDS, SAMUEL, Butler.
SHIRA, WILLIAM M., Washington twp.

Treasurer.

BIPPUS, JOHN G., Oakland township.
CROUP, JACOB C., Butler, late of Butler township.
GIBSON, WILLIAM, Petrolia borough.
KIESTER, W. S., Slipperyrock township.
MILLER, J. HARVEY, Springdale, Butler.
NORRIS, JAMES H., Clinton township.
SNIDER, PHILIP, Clinton township.

Register & Recorder.

AYERS, H. A. Capt., Harrisville borough.
BYERS, LEWIS, Oakland township.
CHRISTIE, HENDERSON W., Butler, Pa.
FINDLEY, JOHN, Parker township.
GALLAGHER, H. H, Butler; formerly of Franklin township.
HENRY, JAMES L., Butler, formerly of Karns City
WATSON, W., Buffalo township.
WILSON, JAMES, Centre township.

Clerk of Courts.

CROSS, S. B., Allegheny township.
DODDS, W. B., Muddycreek township.
SHRYOCK, SAMUEL P., Parker twp.
WRIGHT, W. A., Fairview township.

County Commissioners.

[TWO TO NOMINATE.]

BARRON, ROBERT, Worth township.
BREADEN, J. C., Clay township.
CAMPBELL, WILLIAM F., Concord twp
CRAIG, THOMAS, Oakland township.
CHRISTLEY, JAMES P., Clay township.
COCHRAN, CHAS., Concord township.
COOPER, ROBERT, Winfield township.
FORRESTER, D. W, Franklin township.
HARVEY, WILLIAM, Clinton township.
HAYS, GEO W. Capt., Middlesex township.
HUSELTON, JOHN, Butler borough, formerly Butler township.
HOFFMAN, CHARLES, Saxonburg.
McQUISTION, W. W., Brady township—"a wounded soldier."
MAYBERRY, JONATHAN, Centreville borough.
SCOTT, JOHN, Butler borough.
YOUNG, JOHN, Butler township.

County Auditors.

[TWO TO NOMINATE.]

CROW, G. W., Forward township.
KINSER, R. A., Concord township.
MAURHOFF, E. E., Clinton township.
McGREW, WILLIAM, Franklin twp.
SHANNON, JAMES H., Franklin twp.

County Superintendent.

[ELECTION MAY 3, 1881.]

CAMPBELL, M. L., of Venango township, formerly of Millerstown borough.
McKEE, D. F., Fairview borough.
MURTLAND, J. H., Petrolia borough.
RUSSELL, W. G., Sunbury, formerly of Concord township.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!!

Look to Your Own Interest,

The Celebrated Clydesdale Stallion

PLEASANT LADDIE,

Will stand for service the ensuing season, commencing April 11th and ending August 11th, 1881, at the following places, viz:

BUTLER.

At the stable of Walter & Boos, in the borough of Butler, on April 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th 15th, 16th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

May 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.

June 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th.

July 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

LEASUREVILLE.

At the stable of John Lawall, in Leasureville, Winfield township, on April 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d.

May 2d 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 30th and 31st.

June 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th

July 1st and 2d, and so alternately, the six days of each alternate week at the above places.

PEDIGREE.—This splendid Stallion was imported by Lawall & Boos, and has been pronounced by the most competent judges to be the best Draught Horse in the State. He is a dark bay, nine years old; without blemish, and muscle cannot be excelled.

He was got by Clyde who gained many premiums, including the Sterling premium; when one and two years old he gained the premium of the Codder Farmers' Show, &c. He is nearly connected with the great Sir Walter Scott, who is well known and who obtained the Glasgow premium of £50, two years in succession; he also won the first prize at the Royal Show held at Battersea, London. His Dam was a pure Clydesdale Mare who won many first prizes at Kirkintulloch Show. He is known to be the best foal getter in this part of the State.

TERMS: Fifteen Dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare is known to be with foal. Irregular attendance, or persons parting with a mare before she is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance. Care will be taken but no accountability for accidents.

BOOS, LAWALL & CO.,
owners.

mar30:3m

THE RESOURCES OF KANSAS

ACCOMPANIED BY A COUNTY MAP OF THE STATE AND A FINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, WILL BE MAILED FREE.

WRITE FOR A COPY TO

A. S. JOHNSON, LAND COMMISSIONER,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

To the School Directors of Butler County.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act of the 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention at the Court House, in Butler, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D., 1881, being the third day of the month at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, "viva voce," by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

D. F. McKEE,
County Sup't of Butler County.

ap 6-4t

MILLINERY!

Having removed my MILLINERY STORE from the Herald building to

Cunningham Street,

between Main and Washington Streets, north side, all my customers and others are specially invited to call and examine my

Spring Stock of Goods,

Consisting of the most fashionable styles of

Ladies' Hats, Flowers, &c.,

equal to any ever brought to Butler.

☞ Prices moderate and bargains offered to all who call.

April 6:1m MRS. SARAH SLOAN.

AN OLD SAYING

Tells us that "Nothing Succeeds Like Success." Very true, but what has made our wonderful success? It must be because we have shown the people how to

MAKE A DOLLAR!

Go almost twice as far as it did previous to our opening, a little over four years ago, for the most powerful magnets to draw

THE CROWDS

Is to give the public goods at prices that they can find nowhere else. It pays to sell goods low, and we mean to do it The attractions which we offer in the assortment, in the quality, and

ABOVE ALL

In the prices, are such that no one can resist going to the Largest Clothing House in Western Pennsylvania,

Kauffman's Cheapest Corner

83, 85, 87 SMITHFIELD STREET, 83, 85, 87.

CORNER DIAMOND.

1,800 Men's Serviceable Suits at $3 62, extra strongly sewed, with a view to durability.
375 Men's Gray Cassimere Suits at $3 88, medium and dark colors.
900 Men's Shepherd Plaid Suits at $4 37, in the nobbiest patterns imaginable, light colored, worth $7 50
2 000 Men's Scotch Cheviot Suits at $6.50, over 90 patterns, handsome styles and designs, worth $10.
2,500 Men's Extra Fine Dress Suits at $9 75, in Imported Worsted, Diagonal, Genuine English Cassimere and Cheviots, worth $16 50, the finest ever shown and the most decided bargains.
1,340 Children's Suits at $1.12, well made. 900 Children's Cassimere Suits at $1.81, 40 patterns.
375 Children's Fine Dress Suits at $3 62, worth $5.50, Tricot and Fine Worsted.
1,200 Boys' Worsted Suits at $2.48, in 20 different designs, worth $4 50.
1,100 Boys' Cheviot and Cassimere Suits at $4 10, handsome light and dark patterns.
2 000 Boys' Fine Dress Suits at $6.12, in Imported Worsted and Tricot, worth fully $9 00.

Our Hat & Gents' Furnishing Department,

110 dozen dozen Men's White Unlaundried Shirts at 33c, worth 60c.
400 dozen Men's Satin Ties, Colored Ends, at 24c, worth 50c.
250 dozen Men's Extra Quality Suspenders at 24c, worth 50c.
300 dozen Men's Heavy Cheviot Shirts at 24c, worth 4 c.
500 dozen Men's Colored Light Percale Shirts at 43c, 20 different patterns, worth 75c.
75 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs 24c, in all the new colors
100 dozen Men's White Shirts at 61c, Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, worth $1.
500 dozen Men's Serge Caps at 14c, worth 35c
90 dozen Men's Fine Basket Worsted Caps at 25c, worth 50c.
75 dozen Children's Turbans at 25c, all sizes.
250 dozen Children's Telescope Hats at 39c, worth 70c
75 dozen Men's Saxony Wool Soft Hats at 61c, worth $1.
80 dozen Men's Stiff Hats at 49, fashionable
2,500 Men's Extra Fine Saxony Wool and Fur Hats at $1, every shape and style, soft and stiff, worth $1.50 and $1 75.
All the finer qualities at proportionately low prices.

Our Pants Department

was never as attractive as now, for it contains inducements that are irresistable.
2,300 Pairs Worsted Pants at $1.12, ten different patterns.
1,800 Union Cassimere Pants at $1 62, choice new designs.
800 Imported Worsted and Fine Cloth Pants at $3, that are equal in every respect to those made to order and worth $5,

Any of the Above in Wide or Spring Bottoms.

In our Merchant Tailoring Department!

All-Wool Pants, in Worsted, Diagonal, Cheviot, etc., from $3.87 up.
All-wool Suits, in Scotch Cheviots, Basket Worsteds, Imported Cheviots, etc., from $13.90 up

Kauffmann's Cheapest Corner, Pittsburgh's Mammoth Clothing House,

83 to 87 Smithfield St., cor. Diamond.

Our goods and prices are to-day what earnest effort and tireless industry has made them—A Standing Wonder to the Trade and a Delightful Surprise to our Many Customers. Everything warranted exactly as represented by our salesmen, and we hold ourselves ready to refund the money, should anything prove otherwise. Goods sent by Express, C. O. D., to any desired address, with the privilege to open, by remitting expressage.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

B. & B.

MARCH 1st, 1881.

Special Bargain, One Lot, 10 Pieces

LIGHT BLUE SILKS,

Extra quality and delicate shades, clear and fresh, at the Remarkable price of 45 cts., worth 75c to $1 per yard.

NEW FOREIGN SUITINGS.
Choice New Plaids,
Choice New Home Spun Checks.
Choice New Stockinettes,
All 42 to 46 inch goods at 75c to $1 25 per yard.

One case Extra Value and Extra Wide, 46-inch COLORED CASHMERES, at 85c,
Special Bargains,
Colored French Cashmeres,
37½c, 50c and 62½c up.
On Sale To-day,
100 pieces 48-inch Black Cashmere, at 62½c up an Unusual Bargain,
46-inch Black Cashmeres, at 95c and $1.00.

NEW FANCY BLACK GOODS,
Quadrilles, Dakka Crepes, Armures, Jersey Cords, Brocaded Silk Cashmeres,
Choice Lines Best Makes Mourning Goods.
Crepes and Crepe Veils, Shawls, &c.
One case Double Fold American Black Repps, at 15c, for School Suits, Wrappers, &c., a great bargain and real value 25c.

Two lots Extra Choice Black