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THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

Butler Citizen.

VOL. XIX. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1882. NO. 19

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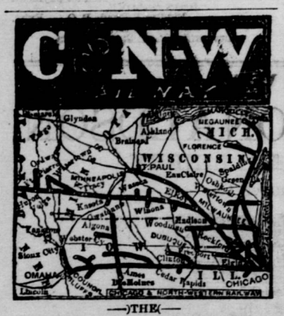

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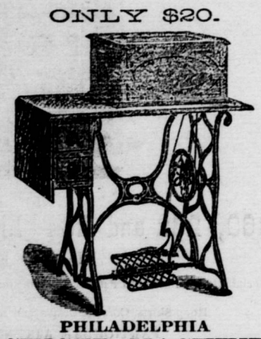

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Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Isaac C. Miller, deceased, late of Washington township, Butler county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. PHILIP HILLIARD, Adm'r.
ma8 Hilliards, Butler Co., Pa.

Estate of Sarah Miller.

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SELECT.

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 19.—Josephine Ryman, a fair-haired, blue-eyed young woman, is just recovering from a remarkable illness at the home of her sister, Mrs. Brown, in this place. Her parents died some years ago, and Josephine went to work in St. James, a little village near here. One Saturday night last winter she went to singing school. She had not been in her seat long when she felt a very strange sensation about the head, accompanied by pains in the back. She arose to her feet, as if to start out of church, when she fell in a dead faint, and was carried home. Her friends at first thought that the attack was but a mere fainting spell, and the usual restoratives were applied, but the girl continued to lie as if dead. Sunday came and went and still there was no change. The body became colder and colder, the eyes were open and staring, the lips were apart, there was no perceptible pulse, and every indication pointed to death. Physicians pronounced life extinct. The priest was sent for to administer the last rites, and the weeping sisters and friends of the family prepared to bid Josephine the last farewell. The coffin was ordered, busy fingers began to prepare the white clothes in which to bury the corpse, and in fact, every preparation was made for the final scene.

Thus passed Monday. On the evening of that day there was a slight change in the appearance of the body, which gave the startled watchers a faint hope that the girl lay in a trance, and that this was but death's counterfeit. The body lay on its back, with arms folded, just as the attendants had placed it. There was not the least perceptible breathing; the eyes still had that stony unmeaning gaze; the face was pallid as white marble: but the iciness of real death was wanting. The feet and limbs were not warm, but they did not have that chilly touch that is a sure accompaniment of actual dissolution. There was sufficient doubt in the minds of those in attendance to warrant caution, and so another day and night passed. On Wednesday, or the fourth day after the girl was first stricken down, the priest was again sent for. After critical examining the case and consulting with the physician he said: 'It is a trance. She may come to herself, bnt it will be but momentary. When she relapses all will be over. She cant live.' Accordingly the funeral was set for the next day. Imagine the feelings of horror which possessed this girl when it is known that she was cognizant of every word that was spoken in that room, and could see the forms of her friends and watchers about her couch. Her terrible situation is best told by herself. She said to me yesterday:

'Oh, sir, it was horrible. As I lay here on my back, stretched out on the boards, with my arms crossed and feet tied together, with lighted candles about my head, and could see my sisters and neighbors come and peer into my face, it was awful. I heard every word spoken. My body, limbs, and arms were as cold as ice. I thought of the agony of being buried alive, of being nailed in a coffin and lowered into the ground, I tried to make some noise, or move just a little, to let them know I was alive, but it was impossible. I saw my sisters come in one by one and look into my face. 'Poor Josie, she's gone.' Their tears dropped on my hair, and their kisses were warm to my lips. As they turned to leave me, it seemed as if I must make an effort to attract their attention, if only by moving my eyelids. But I couldn't move a muscle. The priest came in, and felt my arms and wrists. He shook his head. Then he placed his ear to my heart. It was no use. He could not hear it beat. After saying a short prayer for the repose of my soul he turned and left me, and my agony and horror were redoubled. 'Will no one find out that I live?' I said to myself- 'Must I be buried only to wake when it is to late?' Must I come back to life when they put me in the vault, and all of the people have gone away, only to die of fright and horror and suffocation?' The thought was madness! Why doesn't the doctor do something to bring me to myself? I am not dead! It was no use. There I lay thinking and listening to every word that was said. I could hear a woman giving directions as to the making of the shroud. I heard the time set for the funeral and all. I could see every one who came to look at me. I tried to look conscious and let them know that I understood it all, but it was impossible. It was a wonder I did not die of fright and agony. I often think that I would sooner die, a thousand times sooner, than go through that experience again.

'Finally, when all was ready, when the shroud was finished, and all had left the room but two or three, some one said: Ain't you going to cut her hair off? My hair was done up in long braids and fell down my back. 'Yes.' said my sister, we'll cut it off now. Then they got the scissors and came up to me. While one of them took hold of my head and turned it to one side, the one with the scissors began the cutting. I could fell the cold steel on my neck. I realized that this was about the last thing they'd do before putting me in the coffin. The woman began to clip, and in a second or two one long braid was taken off and laid aside. My head was then turned the other way to allow them to get at the other braid but this was not touched. Thank God! something in my condition or some movement, I don't know what it was, caused my sister to scream, and I was saved. The scissors dropped to the floor with a loud noise, the woman jumped back nearly scared to death, and I sat up. You should have seen that house a little while after that. I thought every body had gone crazy. 'Venie's alive!' 'Venie's alive!' The whole neighborhood came rushing in as soon as they heard of it, and for several days there was nothing talked about but me. My folks thought I didn't know what had been going on. Little they thought that every word spoken in that room was heard and understood by me. They tried to keep every body from referring to the fact that the shroud was bought, the coffin ordered, and the funeral arranged. They made an excuse, too, for part of my hair being cut off. They told me the reason of it was that a plaster had been put on the back of my neck, and my hair got so tangled in it that it had to be cut away. I didn't say anything. One day my little brother said to me. 'Venie, you was goin' to be buried last Thursday, and they cut your hair off. He never imagined that I knew more about that than he did. The recollection of those terrible days and nights will never leave me. I pray to God that I may never be called upon to pass through it again. I would rather die.'—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

SOME "COMMON NUISANCE."

I don't think it will be many years before coal ashes will cease to be a nuisance by being thrown out in back yards and alleys and in the streets, to the annoyance of all citizens who delight in having their surroundings neat and tidy; but, on the contrary, it will be sought after by farmers and gardeners, so much so that I wouldn't wonder if people would even be offered a few cents per bushel for saving it.

There is one thing certain; it is a benefit to clayed or heavy land in more ways than one, and it has been tried around peach trees, currant bushes, quinces, plums, &c., it has proved to be of considerable value—some claiming that since they have used it around the roots and close up to the bodies of such trees as are subject to the attacks of borers and other pests, they have had but little trouble in that respect, and think it will pay to fetch it from the towns within the range of five or six miles.

Again: it will pay on grass land if spread broad-cast, far more than what it will cost to drain it, and I am of the opinion that it will pay largely if sifted and spread among the strawberry plants, as the white ashes found among it has something of the same power to retain moisture as land plaster.

Now, if I were going to use it on a large scale, I should sift all the cinders out of that I used on light or up land, but should use cinders and all together on clayey or heavy, wettish land, because that would have a tendency to soak moisture and make the land more pliable, and easier worked.

My brother once tried sifted coal ashes on some gooseberry bushes that were affected with mildew, with good results. If I remember rightly he applied it when the dew was on the bushes, and the mildew disappeared at once. I suppose this was due to the amount of sulphur that is to be found in coal ashes. I have heard of others using it with like results on and around grape vines that were affected with mildew and rot.

Friends, let us try it and mark results. It won't cost anything, and may be it will bring out some new ideas that will be worth something.

There is another thing that may be rightly termed a nuisance—especially in the cities and small towns, viz, old tin cans; and yet they can be put to good account and made to pay by burying them around fruit trees and grape vines. Now just try this the coming spring when you plant out your peach trees. To every tree you plant take a few old cans and batter them up flat so they won't take up so much room, and when you put the roots of your tree in the hole put in a little soil, then a few old cans, and fill up and tramp down rather solid. The cans will soon rust all away and the rust will be taken up into the sap and be thrown out into the leaves and fruit. Such trees will always be found to be healthy, and the leaves will be of a beautiful glossy green, and even the fruit on that tree will have a brighter color.

I suppose it is as necessary for a plant or tree to have a supply of iron in its sap as it is for us to have it in our blood. I thing that if the people were to study more the laws of nature they would understand better what trees and plants need in order to bring the best results.

Did you ever notice that a plant always did the best in an old rusty can? It's a fact; they do much better. We have used them for a number of years for home use and they don't look bad, either. My wife got some paint and painted them on the outside, and she says they do not dry out so fast as when not painted. She punched a few little holes in the bottom for drainage. Perhaps it would be well to say that the tops of the cans can be taken off by setting them on a hot stove for a few minutes.

One season I used more than a wagon load of old cans for transplanting young tomato plants in, and when I got ready to plant in open field I could take a wheelbarrow load of those cans cans and run them right along where I was going to plant, and as I had given them a good soaking previous to this, the whole ball of earth could be easily turned out in the hand without disturbing the roots of the plants the least bit, and as they had formed a host of young rootlets by being transplanted twice before they were put in those cans, they grew right along, and I must say that it paid me for all the labor bestowed.—*James Turner, in Greenville Advance-Argus.*

[Detroit Free Press.]

Mrs. C. Whipple, 371 Croghan Street, presents these facts; For six years I had suffered beyond all expression with Sciatic Rheumatism and tried every known remedy, but all to no purpose. At last I saw in the *Free Press* an advertisement of St. Jacobs Oil, tried it and am well. I can walk without limping and sleep free from any pain.

The best security we can possess in this world of being in the grace of God, consists not indeed in feeling that we have His love, but in a pure and irrevocable abandonment of our entire being into His hands.

STATE POLITICS.

Wolfe's Roseate Hopes.

Charles S. Wolfe, the Union county statesman and leader of the Independents, arrived in the city last evening and registered at the Girard House. Shortly after he entered the hotel Mr. Wolfe was surrounded by his trusty lieutenants, Representatives Mapes and McKee, and was soon engaged in an earnest discussion of State politics. 'I don't know anything new politically,' he said to a *Press* reporter. 'You see I came down on purely professional business. So far as I have heard, though, everything looks favorable to our cause. The feeling throughout the State against the Stalwart wing of the party is daily becoming more and more intense since the appointment of Conkling. Besides that, Arthur's course has given great dissatisfaction. He has done precisely what his enemies predicted he would do. When Garfield lay upon his death-bed untold sympathy went out toward him from a sorrowing nation, and it was the universal desire of the people that when Arthur ascended to the Chair he would carry out the policy inaugurated by his martyred predecessor. How he has done it can be seen by reference to his general course. Nearly every one of his appointments has been characterized by Stalwart choice. In no instance have the Independent Republicans been recognized. Garfield's policy has been supplanted by a most ungenerous course of action. All this has not been without its effect. Republicans will not forget these things, and they will show their love for Garfield and their hate of Stalwartism at the ballot box. This is the feeling, especially in the country districts. We are in shape to organize any time in every county in the State. The situation is being watched by our side very carefully.'

'Have you seriously considered who will be the Independent candidate for Governor?' inquired the reporter.

'You know several gentlemen have been mentioned in that connection,' replied Mr. Wolfe. 'For instance, a number of our people favor Philip C. Garrett; others mention Wayne MacVeagh, while some speak of George Shiras. It is too early, though to speak, on this point with any degree of certainty.

'The result of general dissatisfaction in the ranks will be a division of the Republican party into three classes of voters outside of the machine element. For instance, there will be those Independents who are so utterly disgusted with the Regulars that they will certainly do anything to oppose machine candidates. Then there are those who will manifest their abhorrence of a Stalwart Administration by voting for the Democratic ticket. Lastly, there are those who, disgusted with machine politics and Stalwartism combined, will remain indifferent to party call and vote as conscience, and individual choice dictate. As I said before, the outlook is favorable for the Independents.'—*Philadelphia Press, March* 21.

Beaver and Butler as Viewed by the "Philadelphia American" of March 11.

The condition of Pennsylvania politics, though superficial, quiet and apathetic, is in reality considerably agitated and quite interesting to the close observer. The Republican Convention being fixed for May 10th, the election of county delegates will soon be active. Thus far, nearly sixty, out of the two hundred and fifty-one composing a full convention, have been chosen, about two-thirds of whom were elected last year, to hold over for this year's Convention. The main interest is in the nomination for Governor, and, so far, only two real candidates appear, —General James A Beaver of Centre county, who it was announced about New Year, is 'slated' for the place by Senator Cameron; and Mr. Samuel Butler, of Chester county, the present State treasurer. General Beaver is objected to on three principal grounds: (1) That he is, and would be as Governor, Senator Cameron's lieutenant for the present and future political operations; (2) that he joined in the effort, led by Senators Conkling, Cameron and Logan, to overbear the Republican party at Chicago, and nominate General Grant for a third term, misrepresenting in this the feeling of his Congressional district, and earning, as the reward of unfaithfulness to the people, his St. Louis brazen medal; and (3) that he is intimately identified with, and is the real supporter of, that wretched and wasteful failure, the so-called 'State College.' General Beaver, in some of these particulars, is perhaps more unfortunate than blamable, but they leave him very unavailable, in the most ordinary party sense, for a campaign such as this of 1882 is sure to be. The time has come when people are demanding a Governor who will be his own man, and not merely Mr. Cameron's; who will be free of engagements 'to move heaven and earth,' three years hence, for the Secator's reelection; who is not the proud owner of a '306' decoration; and who is clear of all connection with wasteful and indefensible tappings of the public treasury.

In behalf of Mr. Butler, it is urged that he has not been made a 'set-up' candidate, and did not go about soliciting the favor of those who make—and hitherto, except in the United States Senatorship of 1881, have forced upon the party,—their 'slate' nominations. It is unquestionable that he has come into the field by a popular pressure, and that, without the appearance of an independent demand from various quarters for his candidacy, he would not have appeared at all. Mr. Butler has not been an 'Independent' of any grade of classification, in the political movements of the past two years, one explanation, and probably a sufficient one, being that he has been engaged in attending to the duties of the position to which he was assigned by the election of 1879; but he necessarily stands now as representing that strong desire and purpose of the mass of the Republican party to make nominations by the popular will and with popular approval. In this attitude, Mr. Butler will make a creditable record, precisely as he has done in the administration of the State treasury. It is apparent to very many thorough-going party men in the Republican ranks, that his nomination would be 'the strong thing,' and the support which he receive is, therefore, composed, not only of the great body of the anti-"machine" elements, but likewise of many who do not ordinarily join in revolts against 'machine' rule. As the Convention is but sixty days distant, it is obvious that there will be a good deal of energetic work done in the next few weeks So far, the results are on the side of Senator Cameron, but chiefly because, in the forty delegates who were selected so long in advance as last year, he has the greater proportion, the service which is done in his behalf being always begun in good time. What vitality there is in the Republican party of Pennsylvania is now to be seen The friends of 'reform within the ranks' now have the opportunity to prove their value to the party, the certainty of disaster to it, if "boss" rule is once more to prevail in its convention, being perfectly apparent."

Mr. Scoville's Visit to Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Geo. Scoville, counsel for Guiteau, was seen just as he left the jail this afternoon and said that he had told the prisoner a few minutes before that the prospect was hopeless for securing other counsel to argue his case. His only reply was that if he could get rid of Mr. Scoville he would be satisfied, for as long as he was in the case ill-luck would follow him. He said that he had sent a letter to Wm. A. Cook, late special assistant attorney in the Star route cases, and expected a favorable reply from him in a few days at the farthest. Mr. Scoville stated that there was a reluctance manifested by all lawyers to do anything to help the assassin, and this was a signal for a violent outburst from Guiteau, ending in his ordering his brother-in-law out of his cell.

'Guiteau,' said Mr. Scoville, 'will not brook any but cheering intelligence regarding his getting out of jail. He will not believe that the people are against him, but presists in declaring that they are changing their opinion of him and his act. He earnestly believes that he will be set free by the Court in banc and is saving his money derived from the sale of pictures and autographs to secure a passage to Europe. After a tour of the continent, he says, he will return to the United States and deliver a series of lectures. He expects to go from the jail direct to New York and take the first steamer outward bound, for, as he says, he wants time to prepare himself for his lecture as well as for recreation and recuperation.' Being asked if the prisoner had heard of the attempt to assassinate Dr. Gray, Mr. Scoville said: 'I told him of the affair, but he did not pay any attention to it, as I thought he would. He dismissed the subject with a careless remark and turned to discussing the second edition of his book, 'The Truth.' This has already been given to the printer, and contains as an addenda all the letters received by the prisoner, together with the result of the trial. He goes for his counsel unsparingly and blames all his mishaps upon me. He also took me to task for that Chicago interview, in which I said it would probably be better that he should be hanged. I want to repeat that assertion. Guiteau is not of any consequence in the world, and probably if a crazy man was hanged it would be of benefit to people afflicted in this manner. Even looking at the matter as hopefully as he does, there is no probability that if a new trial is granted that he will be released. The most that could be expected would be a commutation of sentence to imprisonment in an insane asylum. But I am not at all sanguine this will be the outcome of the matter.'

'What is the prospect for the early settlement of the bill of exceptions?'

Mr. Scoville laughed as he replied: 'It seems as far off as ever. I had thought to be through with the subject by next Tuesday, but I think it will take another month now to settle the question. I wanted to go to Chicago this week to attend to important business, but this matter has disarranged all my plans. I am very sick and tired of the case and would gladly wash my hands of it. My law matters are all mixed up after repeated postponements, and it will take me a long time to straighten them out. I am pretty well convinced of one thing, however, and that is that whatever is done now for the prisoner will have to be done by me.'

The influence of the temperance sentiment received a good illustration on Friday last in the U. S. Senate by the passage of the bill creating a commission to consider the alcoholic liquor traffic. The bill was pushed ahead of several others with equal claims to consideration and was supported with great zeal by a number of Senators and finally passed by a vote of 34 to 14, every vote but one of those in the negative being Democratic. The Commission is empowered to examine into the liquor traffic in its relations to revenue taxation, morality, pauperism, the public health and the general welfare, and to inquire into the results of prohibitory legislation in the several States of the Union. In short, the Commission, which is to be appointed from outside of Congress, is to collect information on the liquor question for the benefit of that body Their inquiries may not result in any positive legislation but the information thus systematically collected and collated will be of great value as an aid to the intelligent treatment of that important subject, the alcoholic traffic, both in Congress and elsewhere.

Judge Agnew opposes the nomination of Independent temperance candidates for the Legislature. To secure members in favor of a Constitutional Amendment he considers more important than the carrying on of a vain show for empty glory.

For constipation and piles take Manalin.

The Chinese Must Go.

The bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and which virtually prohibits the immigration of Chinese laborers to our shores, was, after a long and general debate, passed in the Senate of Congress by a vote of 29 to 15. It will doubtless pass the House also. The bill was vigorously opposed by Senators Dawes, Hoar, Hawley and other, but the outside pressure for its passage was too strong. The sentiment of moderate and thoughtful men is perhaps well represented by the position of Senator Edmunds. He defended the principle on which the bill was based. He said:

The fundamental prosperity of the Republic consists of the homogeneity of its people. Chinamen here did not assimilate socially or politically, and were not homogeneous with our population, and it did not appear that they could assimilate. He favored the limitation of the suspension to ten years, as conforming the bill more directly to the spirit of the treaty. As thus modified, this legislation would be equivalent to saying, not that we deny the assimilation of the Chinamen, if he is capable of that, but only that we shall suspend the immigration of hundreds of thousands of his race until we have tried the experiment as to compatibility with the Chinese already here. Alluding to the humantarian sentiment expressed by the Senators from Massachusetts, Mr. Edmunds expressed doubt whether the people of Massachusetts would desire, for instance, to encourage the immigration of Africans. In his opinion they would not hunger for an irruption of a million of the inhabitants of Africa, not because they had any hostility to the African, or did not desire his education, growth or development, but because they did not believe it was good for the race to be brought together indiscriminately in the same place, unless their race tendencies were such that being together, they assimilate and become homogeneous.

Mr. Edmunds voted against the bill however, because he believed it to be an infraction of good faith as pledged by the last treaty, and was injurious to the trade of the Pacific coast with China. The work of gathering up Coolie laborers and shipping them to this country is said to be going on at an immense rate, in order that they may be run in before the act goes into effect.

Important to Pensioners.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions have reported favorably as suggested by the fact that a large number of those pensioners who had been disabled by the loss of a foot or a hand, or an arm above the elbow, or a leg above the knee, were applying for relief by special acts, asking for an increase of pension. By the present law this class of persons are entitled in the one case of a loss of a hand or a foot to $18, and in the other case, in the loss of an arm above the elbow, or a leg above the knee, to $24. These rates are fixed by law as compensation for total disability, and unless the pensioner has other disabilities which create such a permanent and total disability as to require the constant aid and attention of another person he can not get any increase. The bill is designed to fix an intermediate grade between the loss of an arm or the loss of a leg, and that permanent and total disability which require the constant aid and attention of another person.

As the law is, the total and permanent disability which requires the constant aid and attention of another person entitles the pensioner to $50 per month. This bill provides that those who have lost a hand or a foot or have suffered total and permanent disability in the same shall for other wounds or injuries received in the service, or disease contracted in the service and line of duty, be rated for each disability according to the rate therefore provided by law; provided that the aggregate amount for all disabilities shall not exceed the sum of $30 per month. And a like provision is made for the second class above named, provided that the aggregate amount of pensions shall not exceed the sum of $40 per month. The necessity of the legislation is made apparent by the simple suggestion that the loss of an arm or a leg creates of itself other disabilities. Those well informed in the administration of the pension law have asserted that the provisions of this bill are in the interest of economy, for the reason that in all doubtful cases under the present law the pensioner being of that class that are naturally the favorites of the law, he is given the benefit of the doubt, and placed in the $50 class, and in the interest of justice, because these favorites of the law can not now get compensation for serious wounds and disabilities contracted in service. If this bill be made a law he could be placed either in the $30 or $40 class, and thus be fully and amply compensated for all disabilities. It is proper to add here that this committee has before it, owing to what is regarded as a plain defect in the law, more bills of this class than of any other class.

Satisfying the Majesty of the Law.

There is a Justice of the Peace out in Crosby county. Week before last he found a man guilty of shooting a bull that did not belong to him, and fined him $75. 'Why, Jedge,' said the doomed man, 'I haven't got no $75; I can't pay no sich fine. 'The State of Texas puts me in this office to find out a way to make men pay their fines. You will cut cedar poles until you have cut enough to satisfy the majesty of the law,' replied the Justice. 'But, Jedge, what use has the State of Texas got for cedar poles?' 'The State of Texas hasn't got no use for cedar poles. It's this court who needs them cedar poles to build a fence. I'll take the poles and settle with the State of Texas for them.' And the poor devil is cutting cedar poles for the State of Texas now.—*Texas Siftings.*

The only physician we have had in the family for three years is Peruna—the best.