

BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1883.

Republican County Ticket.

For District Attorney, SAMUEL B. SNYDER, of Butler.

For County Surveyor, B. F. HILLIARD, of Washington twp.

The rumor relative to a change in the high joints of the P. & W. R. R., stated in our last issue has proven true. E. K. Hurlman, General Manager, and C. P. Ford, Gen'l Passenger Agent, and others step down and out. The change will, no doubt, be far better for the company. The recent management has not been satisfactory to the traveling public or shippers, while all the employees along the route are rejoicing at the change. The last time card is entirely too fast for the road, consequently the trains have been behind time six times to being on time once. The road bed and condition of the motive power is too poor for rapid riding and persons not compelled to travel via that route have patronized the Valley. The time card for passenger trains has been factitious, and the condition of the road is such that the result, broken down engines and general uneasiness both by travelers and employees. The new management will very soon rectify the mistakes of the old board.—Parker Phoenix.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Friday has the following in relation to the Republican caucus to arrange Congressional and Senatorial apportionment. It says: The Republican Senators held a conference last evening and discussed Congressional apportionment. The object of this conference was to unify the Republicans of the Senate in the support of some particular bill. A proposition was discussed to divide the State into sixteen Republican and ten Democratic districts, leaving two doubtful. A second proposition was to adopt the bill that Mr. McCracken—Republican—had offered to the conference committees of both Houses at the regular session, which divided the State into seventeen sure Republican and eleven Democratic districts. The suggestion that receives the most favorable consideration was that offered by Mr. Boggs—Cambria—to give the Republicans eighteen and the Democrats ten districts. This was discussed at some length, and it was decided to support the bill as follows, viz: A Congressional apportionment giving the Republicans seventeen districts certain and the Democrats not to exceed eleven, Philadelphia being allotted six Congressmen, one of which will be a Democrat. This is the McCracken bill submitted by the conference committee of both Houses at the regular session. Senatorial apportionment was fixed at thirty Republicans and twenty Democrats, Philadelphia being given eight Senators, one of which will be a Democrat. The caucus expressed a determination to make this the ultimatum, although no vote to that effect was taken.—Ez.

ABOUT LOCUSTS.

Those here not Real Locusts.

The appearance among us of what is called the "seventeen year locust" has caused us to look up something about them. For this purpose we consulted Chambers' Encyclopedia. There we found under the head of "Locusts," a figure that in almost all respects resembles a large grasshopper. One of those now flying about here, making such a din having been caught and shown us we soon perceived that the figure given of the "locust" was not by any means like the one before us. On a further examination of the Encyclopedia we found another figure, under the head of "Cicada," that in all respects resembles the so-called locust now here. The name commonly given it in the United States is "Harvest Fly," and the difference of the two insects is about as follows:

As we have said, the real locust looks like the grasshopper, differing only from the grasshopper in the greater size of its body and limbs. Its hind legs are large and rough and possess great power of leaping, like the grasshopper. The noise they make is done by the friction of their long, rough hind legs, with their wings or wing covers. These wings are large and fold like a fan, and are of beautiful colors, red, pink, brown, green and blue. They eat leaves, green stalks and plants, and can consume almost any green thing. They abound in warm countries chiefly—never in cold countries. In Asia and Africa they appear in vast numbers and their ravages are fearful and terrible. When advancing in dense clouds, as they do, they make a sound like that of many waters, or, as described by the Prophet Joel, "like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble," leaving behind them desolation. Rewards were offered in old times for their collection and that of their eggs. In some countries they were eaten, being roasted or fried. They were also preserved in brine, or dried in the sun, and served in the markets in Arabia, Syria, Egypt, Madagascar, etc., as articles of commerce for food and export. Whether they are the same spoken of that John the Baptist subsisted upon, with "wild honey," we cannot say. Some species of them are as long as two and one-fourth inches.

So much for the locust. And now briefly as to the cicada or harvest fly, which we have said is the insect, or fly rather, now among us. This is not near so large as the regular locust, being only about an inch in length. It resembles the fly in shape, and not the grasshopper. Has wings like a fly, large, brown and transparent. Make their music in a different manner—not by their legs and wings—but by a

musical apparatus on the under side of their abdomen. "This apparatus is very complicated, consisting of a set of membranes or fibres, connected with powerful muscles." Hence the loud sounds they emit, sounds that can be likened to that of a razor-grinder at work, or some of the revolving saws in the saw mills. They have no power of leaping, but fly only. Dwells on trees generally and subsist by sucking the juices of some. They exist in nearly all countries. In South America are much larger than here and make sounds that can be heard a mile. The ancients regarded these sounds as types of music, but the shrill din they make is not here considered good music. Here they are generally called locusts, but from above stated and from all we can learn they are not the real locusts, but the cicada, or what is termed the harvest fly. They appear to come only about every 17 years. On each of its wings are what resembles the letter W, from which people associate the idea of war with their coming. It is said the English sparrow is their foe and is killing and eating them. From the number of wings found upon the roads or walks it is evident something is destroying them, but whether the sparrow, or the robin, or some other bird, should have the credit for this we cannot say.

We were led to write the above from the fact of finding such a difference in the books between the locust and the fly now here, and if we have given any information on the subject we have accomplished our only object.

APPORTIONMENTS.

How the Different Bills Stand as Regards Butler County.

The Legislature re-assembled last week. Much of the first two or three days was spent in debating as to whether the members should draw pay for the time during their recess, some twelve days. This doubtless is an important question to some of the members, but the public opinion would be that that question might at least have been deferred until they had done the work for which they were convened.

As far as we can learn the different Apportionment bills are in about the following condition, so far as they relate to our county, and we speak of them only with reference to our county.

First, as to the Judiciary district, both the House and Senate bills concur Butler county a separate judicial district; the only difference being that to which we referred last week. The House bill joins Lawrence and Beaver counties for a district hereafter, and the Senate bill makes each of those counties separate districts. The House bill provides for the continuance of the Additional Law Judge in this and similar old districts, as elected in 1874, during their unexpired terms and as at present existing.

Second, as to the Congressional districts, in which it is proposed to place our county. The original House bill joined us with Armstrong and Indiana counties for a district. Both Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Greer, as far as we can learn, were opposed to this arrangement. A new bill is therefore now before the House which connects us with Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson counties—this is, we presume, favored by Mr. Ziegler, and will be unfavorably looked upon by Mr. Greer and Mr. Donly. The Democrats speak of it as a doubtful district, politically, but to our mind it is a pretty clearly Democratic district, judging from the past. True it might be carried by a strong and good Republican over a weak or bad Democratic candidate. In the Garfield-Hancock election of 1880, the only one that can afford us any satisfactory basis of calculation, the Hancock electors had 464 votes more than the Garfield electors. Clarion county gave Hancock a clean 1900 majority; while Armstrong gave Garfield 730; Butler 591, and Jefferson 115, majorities for Garfield, making in all 1436, to Clarion's 1900, and thus leaving the above 464 difference. Previous elections have shown, however, that it is a district in which personal popularity has overcome party lines, at least in most of the counties that would compose this proposed district, and as we have said, a Republican might possibly be elected in it. But there is one other objection to it, and that is, the population of those four counties exceed by 15,435 the necessary population for a present district. The present ratio of population for a district is a little less than 153,000. These four counties count up 168,435 of a population, thus showing more than 15,000 of an excess, or more than required for a present district.

The Senate Congressional bill, called the McCracken bill, joins our county by a strip of the western side of Allegheny county, to Washington county, for a district. We have not been favored by any of our members with a copy of this bill, but from the papers learn that it is the connection made for our county. It is very unshapely and unnatural district, making the principal objection to it the want of "compact and contiguous territory, as near as may be," and as plainly demanded by the constitution. There is nothing but absolute necessity can justify the formation of such a district. Butler county's natural position is north of the Ohio river and not south of it. And it is known that it is not out of any consideration for Butler county that it proposed to thus join us, but out of consideration and for the benefit alone of Washington county. This is asking too much from this coun-

ty in the way of accommodation to others. This district would also have an excess of population of between 14,000, and 15,000.

As to our next State Senate district, both bills, of both House and Senate, we believe connect this county with Lawrence county for a district. This seems to be satisfactory all around. The two counties are favorably connected in every way and will make a natural and convenient district. What may be the result, as to the passage of all or any of these bills, remains yet to be seen. If both parties but follow the constitution all the apportionments can be made. That they should be now made is the very general public opinion.

We should add, that as regards the members of the Assembly, all the bills, before both Houses, give us two, as present number of Representatives, or so at present.

One Clergyman Slays Another for Seduction.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—The little town of Mansfield, on the New Orleans and Pacific railroad, was the scene of a terrible tragedy this morning. J. B. Borden, President of the Mansfield Female College, was shot killed by Rev. Benjamin Jenkins, Jr. The cause of the shooting was a young lady, a relative of Jenkins, and an inmate of the college, whom Borden, taking advantage of his position as her teacher, had seduced. The shooting occurred at an early hour in front of the store of Hon. B. G. Jenkins, the father of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Borden was passing when Rev. Mr. Jenkins and his brother, C. F. Jenkins, stepped from the store. The former advanced towards Mr. Borden, and when within a few feet of him, drew a revolver, and after addressing him a few words, opened fire, discharging five or six barrels of the revolver. The first shot struck Borden in the leg and he staggered; the second struck him in the side, smashing his watch and entering his heart. Another shot struck him in the forehead just between the eyes. He fell mortally wounded, but survived nearly two hours. He did not speak a word at the moment of the shooting. Both the Jenkins immediately surrendered to the Sheriff.

THE MINISTERIAL MURDERER.

Rev. Ben. Jenkins, who did the shooting, is a young man, only twenty-five years of age, and considered a promising young preacher. His family is among the most respectable in North Louisiana. His father is one of the leading merchants of Mansfield and has served in several legislatures and constitutional conventions. Mr. Jenkins, Senior, is a prominent Methodist, and was one of the trustees of the college over which Borden presided. Young Jenkins was ordained as a minister at the last session of the Methodist Conference and was assigned to the church at Robeline, from which place he came to Mansfield to do the shooting, when he heard of Borden's treatment of his relative.

Rev. J. Lane Borden has been for the past half dozen years one of the most prominent ministers of the Methodist Church in this State, and has held for some years the position of President of the Mansfield Female College, which is under the control of the Methodist, and where most of the young ladies in De Soto and the neighboring parishes are educated. The town of Mansfield has been widely excited over the shooting, the sympathy being nearly unanimously with young Jenkins.

Prohibition County Convention.

The delegates to the Prohibition Convention met pursuant to call in the Arbitration room, in the Court House, Butler, on the 23d inst., and was called to order by the Chairman, James W. Orr. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises, after which a general talk on the work throughout the county and reports of delegates were had, and adjourned to meet at half past one o'clock, at which time it reconvened, and elected J. W. Brandon, Esq., of Connoquessing township, temporary Chairman, and P. W. Conway, of Clay township, Secretary. The report of the Chairman was called for and read, which was quite long and embodied many good recommendations; reported accepted. Secretary's report was short and justified. Treasurer's report satisfactory, all bills paid and a balance on hand. Permanent organization was then effected. J. W. Brandon, Esq., was elected Chairman of the County Executive Committee for the ensuing year. Robert J. Thompson, of Concord township, Secretary, and Shryock Harper, of Washington township, re-elected Treasurer for the coming year. Twenty-five delegates from different townships were present. The nomination of candidates for county offices resulted in the nomination of W. D. Brandon, Esq., of Butler, for District Attorney, and Isaiah N. Meals, of Washington township, for County Surveyor.

R. J. Thompson, J. W. Orr and Levi Porter were appointed a committee on resolutions and reported the following:

Resolved, That as a political party in the county of Butler we hereby reaffirm our declarations of principles as enunciated in the National and State platforms of our party and do declare the liquor traffic to be a great national crime that should be prohibited by the general Government.

Resolved, That we regard the parties that consent to license, regulate, control and protect the liquor traffic, as our political enemies, against whom we contend and whose overthrow we must secure in order to preserve the civil institutions and religious liberties of our Government, and to that end we take pleasure in presenting to the people of this county the name of W. D. Brandon, Esq., as a suitable person for the office of District Attorney, and the name of R. J. Thompson, of Concord and worthy person for the office of County Surveyor, and do hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the State ticket and also that of the party in the county.

In the evening Mr. Daniel Swoger, of Allegheny city, addressed an audience from the Court House steps not large but attentive and intelligent. P. W. CONWAY, Sec'y.

The Governor's Vetoes.

The following are specimens of Gov. Pattison's vetoes of some of the bills passed by the present Legislature. It seems strange that bills of the character to which the following vetoes relate could be passed by any Legislature. And it shows the watchful care a Governor has to exercise in the matter. There are but few citizens of any party who will not strongly approve of the Governor's reasons given for the below vetoes:

POVERTY NO CRIME.

HARRISBURG, June 20.—Governor Pattison has filed the following vetoes in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, HARRISBURG, June 20, 1883.

I herewith file, with my objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, House bill No. 383, entitled "An act for the Government of Cities of the Fifth Class." This is a very long bill, containing many provisions. Indeed, to such minute particulars does it descend that if it should become a law the cities thereby affected would have little discretion left as to the government of their own affairs. As to the wisdom of many of the details of the bill the executive has grave doubts, but one of its provisions is so highly objectionable that he contents himself with resting his disapproval upon that alone. The first clause of Section 1, under the heading of "Collection of unpaid taxes," provides for the collectors of unpaid taxes, to whom he shall deliver his warrant authorizing the collectors to levy and sell the personal property of the debtor for the payment of the taxes due.

"The bill then further provides that 'said warrant shall also empower the collector, on failure of personal property being found sufficient to pay the taxes assessed against any person or persons, and twenty days' notice having been given to such person or persons to pay said taxes, to take the body of such delinquent, if found in said county, and convey him to the jail of the proper county, there to remain until the amount of such debt, together with the costs, shall be paid, or secured to be paid, or until he shall be otherwise discharged by the course of law.' I will never give my approval to any law to re-establish imprisonment for debt in this Commonwealth. Such a step backwards, out of the humane civilization of to-day to the repellent harshness of the laws of a century ago, would be a blot and reproach upon the fame of the State and its history."

Section 2, under the heading of "Provision as to the one cited over passed a Pennsylvania Legislature of to-day. The insolvent delinquent taxpayer may be unfortunate, but I will not consent to the barbarism of making his poverty and misfortune a criminal act."

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

THE SURVEYOR'S ACT DEAD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, HARRISBURG, June 20, 1883.

I herewith file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth House bill No. 230, entitled "An act relative to surveyors." This bill is an attempt to regulate the business of surveying. It requires surveyors, before proceeding to take the bearing and distances of boundary lines of surveys, to obtain a station No. 1, the bearing to certain visible and permanent objects, and, as in the case of doubtful surveys by taking bearings to similar permanent objects. Aside from the question whether the Legislature has the right to direct surveyors how they shall perform their work, the bill itself, even if a wise and legitimate exercise of legislative authority, would be absolutely impotent as an enactment. It directs certain things to be done, but it does not impose any penalty of any kind for their failure to obey the injunctions. It amounts to little more than a mere request, which may or may not be obeyed, according to the pleasure of the citizens. The measure, therefore, being futile to compel any good, and having doubts as to its lawfulness, I decline to encumber the statute books with its provisions.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

Mormon Baptismal Rites.

RUTHERFORD, N. C., June 15.—Great indignation and talk of lynching were the results here to-night of the first public service held at Duncan's Creek, by the Mormon women missionaries who have been gathering recruits in this section for the past weeks. The forty missionaries have been here for prayer meetings and presenting flattering inducements to converts. This evening seven women and three men who had professed the faith were baptized in Duncan's Creek. Several hundred people, about half the number being women, gathered on the banks to witness the ceremony. The place was lit up by pine knot torches. The converts and missionaries arrived about 7 o'clock and went into a small house adjacent, and when night fell the entire party of converts, male and female, accompanied by the four missionaries, left the building, all of them being entirely naked. As they marched to the water there was a murmur of surprise among the crowd, soon followed by hisses, but they did not interfere with the party.

The rite was performed in the middle of the creek where the water was scarcely waist deep, two of the missionaries carrying pine knots in their hands. After the ceremony a committee of citizens waited upon the Mormons, and gave them notice to quit the county at once on pain of summary justice. Several of the women in the party are quite pretty, and have borne good character. The Mormons are demoralized and gave assurance that they would leave to-morrow for Utah.

A Request.

To each Sabbath School in the county, you are requested to send me the name and address of your Superintendent, with number of scholars in your school and any other matters, to assist me in making up the annual report for the Convention to be held at North Washington, September 6th and 7th, 1883. Address, H. S. DAUBENSPECK, Sec'y Sunday School Association, Bruin, Butler County, Pa.

ACTS APPROVED.

A Further List of Bills Signed by the Executive.

HARRISBURG, June 20.—The Governor has approved the following bills:

House—An act to empower any Judge of any Court of Common Pleas, of any county of this Commonwealth, to fix the place of election in certain cases.

House—An act to require a brand upon all goods made by convict labor.

House—An act to make accepted orders and certificates for petroleum negotiable.

Senate—An act providing for the registration of practitioners of dentistry, and penalties for violations of the same.

Senate—A supplement to the act of May 21, 1874, in reference to entailments.

House—An act to enable city, county, township and borough tax collectors to collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable without having collected the same, but by expiration of the authority of their respective warrants, and to extend the time for collection of the same for a period of one year from the passage of this act.

Senate—An act to facilitate the proof and record of the title of real estate in the heirs of certain intestates.

House—An act to provide for the disposal of the property of unincorporated associations organized for benevolent, charitable or beneficial purposes, upon the dissolution of the same.

Senate—An act amending the act establishing the insurance department.

House—An act to regulate the collection of unpaid taxes, to whom he shall deliver his warrant authorizing the collectors to levy and sell the personal property of the debtor for the payment of the taxes due.

The bill then further provides that "said warrant shall also empower the collector, on failure of personal property being found sufficient to pay the taxes assessed against any person or persons, and twenty days' notice having been given to such person or persons to pay said taxes, to take the body of such delinquent, if found in said county, and convey him to the jail of the proper county, there to remain until the amount of such debt, together with the costs, shall be paid, or secured to be paid, or until he shall be otherwise discharged by the course of law." I will never give my approval to any law to re-establish imprisonment for debt in this Commonwealth. Such a step backwards, out of the humane civilization of to-day to the repellent harshness of the laws of a century ago, would be a blot and reproach upon the fame of the State and its history."

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County Taxation.

EDITORS CITIZEN:—

The question is often asked by the tax payers of our county, why is our county tax so high, and why did the present board of Commissioners levy the seven mills the present year. Now propose to answer this question, and to do so truthfully as I understand it. And first when the present board of Commissioners came into office on the 1st of January, 1882, they found the financial affairs of the county about as follows, which all can see who examine the Auditor's report of that date. It shows that the retiring board of Commissioners levied on the then adjusted valuation, four and one-half mills, for county purposes, which raised on said levy about \$46,000. And by examining the said report you will see that the necessary expenditure of the county was at least \$58,000, and the following debts unpaid at the first of the year, 1882, viz: Diamond Hospital, about \$4,000; Penitentiary, \$700; Workhouse, \$751; the Reform School, \$185; the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, for Etna bridge and masonry of abutments \$3,450, and \$6,000 of borrowed money and numerous other small debts amounting in all to about \$16,035.

And the same Auditor's report shows that the outgoing Treasurer, Craig, turned over to Treasurer J. H. Miller \$4,600 in cash, and about \$14,500 of uncollected tax that all the collectors protracted, all the exonerations and all the lost tax would be deducted, reducing the real amount realized by the county according to Treasurer Miller's report to about \$7,000, making the net amount of cash in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1882, about \$11,600, not enough to pay the debt of the county by several hundred dollars and the necessary expense of our Court to could possibly realize one dollar on the levy made by them. Such being the condition of the treasury of the county, the board of Commissioners were forced to borrow a large sum of money to meet the demand, and it is evident that the expenses of the county will increase as the population increases, and as long as men will go to law as they have done during the last year the amount of expenses will still increase. I don't believe for one moment that the tax payers of the county know what every suit that is brought into court and tried costs them. To illustrate just what I mean I will give some facts. Sometime last January there was a suit tried in the court here as follows: A sued B for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a hog pen in close proximity to A's house. The smell was so offensive that A could not eat at the table with the smell of the hog pen for maintaining a nuisance so close to his house. The trial commenced on Friday morning, and lasted until the following Tuesday. The jury held and was paid for the Sabbath day, or about twenty-eight hours. Now I am informed that it costs the county about thirty dollars per hour to run the court, hence the above trial cost the county \$864. So you may see just what it costs the tax payers to tell whether a hog pen at your door is a nuisance. Now we don't want to be understood as casting any reflections on the judicial bench of our county, but I do want to be understood as reflecting on the litigating parties who are so keen to law at the public expense, when nine times out of ten there is no cause for action. Again there is another class of lawsuits in which the county suffers in her financial affairs and that is in all Commonwealth cases, and forty-nine out of fifty of these have their origin in the use and abuse of alcoholic drinks. The records of your own court will show just what I say, and yet there is to be found in every township and borough in the county good men, who will sign the petition of the applicant for license for those who wish to engage in retailing this dangerous drug the sale and use of which is the direct cause of four-fifths of your tax burthen. Now I believe it is logical to reason from cause to effect and from effect to cause, and if this be true it does not require the wisdom of Solomon to tell that it is wrong to grant license to any man to engage in any business, the effects of which are so pernicious and cause so much trouble and expense. Nearly every offense in the catalogue of crime is committed under the influence of strong drink. This is a fact that is self-evident and needs no proof. Then if this be true the licensing of all these houses for the sale of strong drink is wrong and the cause of all our trouble. Again, in the last triennial assessment the aggregate value of the whole county falls about one and a half million dollars below the assessment of 1879, and the necessary amount of money to meet the current expenses of the county could not be raised by less millage. The expenditures from January, 1882, to January, 1883, show an increase. Again there is some fault to be found with Justices of the Peace all over our county, who are too ready to give law to whoever may ask for such a remedy. They will suffer some party to make an unlicensed sale of liquor, and then cause the arrest of the party complained of, and either commit him to jail or hold him under bail for his appearance at court, and when the case is called and tried the bottom falls out of the case and the county is ordered to pay the cost. At one term of our court five Commonwealth cases were called and only one of them held water, the other four having no foundation. In fact all these were from the return of justices of the peace and if they would only be a little more careful and give law only to those who need redress, the county would be called on for less costs. If all our citizens would study this matter over and refrain from the principal vices their neighbors are less going to law about trifles, your taxes would be reduced and the grass would spring up around your temple of justice.

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DUFFY'S BLOCK, MAIN ST., BUTLER, PA.

The W. C. T. Union.

Our citizens have enjoyed recently many excellent literary and musical entertainments, all of which it has given us pleasure to commend. But that given by the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the Court House on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., is worthy of special mention and praise. All the exercises were choice and select in character, and the young ladies and gentlemen went through their parts with great credit. One new feature was the appearance of some new performers, who added variety and interest to the occasion. We allude to Mrs. Greib and her two younger sisters, Misses Lina and Mamie Pape, who, with Mr. Thomas Stehle, Jr., their uncle, favored the audience with music, both vocal and instrumental, that was highly appreciated. We think they deserve special mention as it was their first appearance in the Court House on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., is worthy of special mention and praise. All the exercises were choice and select in character, and the young ladies and gentlemen went through their parts with great credit. One new feature was the appearance of some new performers, who added variety and interest to the occasion. We allude to Mrs. Greib and her two younger sisters, Misses Lina and Mamie Pape, who, with Mr. Thomas Stehle, Jr., their uncle, favored the audience with music, both vocal and instrumental, that was highly appreciated. We think they deserve special mention as it was their first appearance in the Court House on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., is worthy of special mention and praise. All the exercises were choice and select in character, and the young ladies and gentlemen went through their parts with great credit. One new feature was the appearance of some new performers, who added variety and interest to the occasion. We allude to Mrs. Greib and her two younger sisters, Misses Lina and Mamie Pape, who, with Mr. Thomas Stehle, Jr., their uncle, favored the audience with music, both vocal and instrumental, that was highly appreciated. We think they deserve special mention as it was their first appearance in the Court House on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., is worthy of special mention and praise. All the exercises were choice and select in character, and the young ladies and gentlemen went through their parts with great credit. One new feature was the appearance of some new performers, who added variety and interest to the occasion. We allude to Mrs. Greib and her two younger sisters, Misses Lina and Mamie Pape, who, with Mr. Thomas Stehle, Jr., their uncle, favored the audience with music, both vocal and instrumental, that was highly appreciated. We think they deserve special mention as it was their first appearance in the Court House on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., is worthy of special mention and praise. All the exercises were choice and select in character, and the young ladies and gentlemen went through their parts with great credit. One new feature was the appearance of some new performers, who added variety and interest to the occasion. We allude to Mrs. Greib and her two younger sisters, Misses Lina and Mamie Pape, who, with Mr. Thomas Stehle, Jr., their uncle, favored the audience with music, both vocal and instrumental, that was highly appreciated. We think they deserve special mention as it was their first appearance in the Court House on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., is worthy of special mention and praise. All the exercises were choice and select in character, and the young ladies and gentlemen went through their parts with great credit. One new feature was the appearance of some new performers, who added variety and interest to the occasion. We allude to Mrs. Greib and her two younger sisters, Misses Lina and Mamie Pape, who, with Mr. Thomas Stehle, Jr., their uncle, favored the audience with music, both vocal and instrumental, that was highly appreciated. We think they deserve special mention as it was their first appearance in the Court House on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., is worthy of special mention and praise. All the exercises were choice and select in character, and the young ladies and gentlemen went through their parts with great credit. One new