

Butler Citizen.

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NO. 50

A. TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Druggets, Stair Rods, Etc.

FOR FALL. FOR FALL. FOR FALL. FOR FALL.

New Black Silks.
New Colored Silks.
New Colored Cashmeres.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Black Silk Velvets.
New Colored Silk Velvets.
New Colored Silk Flashes.
New Black Silk Flashes.
New Shades Ladies' Cloths.
New Dress Goods.

NEW HIBBONS, FISCHUS, TIEN, HAND SATCHELS.

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Carpet Room Enlarged. Stock Enlarged, Prices the Lowest.

NEW FALL STYLES—We are now prepared and showing our entire Fall Stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths, in all the Newest Designs.

OIL CLOTHS, 116 2 YARDS WIDE, IN ALL QUALITIES.

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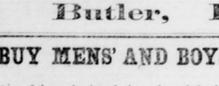


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It is portable, durable, absolutely fireproof, economical and will cure fruit and vegetables in less time and with less fuel than any dryer in the market. It will pay for itself in less than thirty days if properly attended. Its products are unequalled in quality and color, and are in great demand at high prices. Full instructions how to dry, bleach, pack and market the products, accompany each machine.

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Butler, Penn'a.

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CARPETS, CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

We wish to say to the trade that we have a larger and more varied stock of Carpets, Clothing,

HATS AND CAPS,

and Gents' Furnishing Goods than ever before.

REMEMBER WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK.

The LATEST STYLES, THE LOWEST PRICES. We have all grades and all prices, from the Cheapest to the Best made.

D. A. HECK,

The Leading One Price Clothier and Gents' Outfitter,

2nd DOOR, DUFFY'S BLOCK, BUTLER, PA.

Union Woollen Mill, BUTLER, PA.

H. FULLERTON, Prop'r.

Manufacturer of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, YARNS, Etc. Also custom work done to order, such as carding, rolling, mangle, flannels, Knitting and Weaving Yarns, Etc., at very low prices. Work worked on the latest, 116-17-18.

From the Distillers of ASSAM, CHITTAGONG, CACHAR, KAMRA VALLEY, DAKELING, DEBRA DOON, and others. Absolutely Pure. Superior in Flavor. The Best Economy. Requires only half the usual quantity. Sold by all Grocers. JOHN C. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents of the Calcutta Tea Institute, 100 Water St., N. Y.

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SUACO

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Strains, and all other painful affections. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

SARAWANIAN NEVER FAILS.

For all kinds of fevers, dysentery, cholera, and all other tropical diseases. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

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Relieves and cures the pain caused by the introduction of impurities into the stomach and bowels, which are caused by the use of unwholesome food, and by the accumulation of bile in the system.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR ON WHISKERS changed into black and restored to its natural color. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FOUR ROOMED DWELLING, with a well, and a splendid view of water. Being a healthy lot it must improve in value, as new roads are showing the distance to all large business centers. Apply to

PROSPECT ACADEMY.

Write for a catalogue which opens November 1st. We have a full and complete course of study. All branches taught. A regular classical and scientific course. Preparation for colleges and teaching the child and the parent of the school. Many students will attend the summer school during the winter because it is cheaper than going to a boarding school. Terms moderate. For more information, send for a catalogue. Address, N. M. CHURCH, Prospect, N. Y.

Author's Review and Scrap Book.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 16 PAGES, ADAPTED TO SCHOOL, READING CLUBS, AND HOMES.

FOR KENSINGTON, ARRANGING AND OUTLINE WORK DONE. Also lessons in music given by ANNIE M. LOWMAN, North Street, Butler, Pa.

The Attitude of Two Great Parties Toward Colored Vote.

Before the Civil Rights bill was thought of at all the Republican party had passed laws in several States practically enforcing the right of negroes to the same treatment as whites on the public conveyances and at the polls. The Democratic party then and repeatedly after, people as against those rights. The records of these acts of the counter-resolutions passed by Democratic conventions is interesting now. It is a little more than ten years ago since Charles Sumner urged the right of Congress under the Fourteenth Amendment to pass a law enforcing the rights of negroes. He died without accomplishing that purpose and it was afterward left to Senator Howe and General Ben Butler, both astute lawyers, to frame the famous Civil Rights bill which was then passed. The spirit of the same law had, however, been in force in Pennsylvania several years. Witness the following act passed by a Republican legislature and signed by a Republican Governor: March 22, 1857:

Be it enacted, etc., That on after the passage of this act any railroad or railway corporation, within this Commonwealth, that shall exclude, or allow to be excluded, by their agents, conductors, or employees, from any of their passenger cars, any person, or persons, on account of color, or race, or that shall refuse to carry in any of their cars, thus set apart, any person, or persons, on account of color, or race, or that shall, for such reason, compel, or attempt to compel, any person, or persons, to occupy any particular part of any of their cars, set apart for the accommodation of people as passengers, shall be liable, in an action of debt, to the person thereby injured, or aggrieved, in the sum \$500, the same to be recovered, in an action of debt, as like amounts are now by law recoverable.

Three years later the Republicans emphasized their position in a law which provided that no person should be admitted to any assembly of assembly as provided that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, and that the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be entitled to register, and shall, when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

In 1881 the Republican Legislature passed a bill making it unlawful for any school director, superintendent or teacher to make any distinction whatever on account of, or by reason of, the race or color of any pupil or scholar who may be in attendance upon, or seeking admission to, any public or common school, maintained wholly or in part under the school laws of this Commonwealth." This act was approved by Governor Hoyt, June 3, 1881.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

Not less emphatic, although in strange contrast to the above laws, was the following resolution which the Press reproduces from the records of the Democratic State Convention held July 7, 1882:

Resolved, That the party favorism, or crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose, to overrun the North and enter into competition with the white laboring masses, thus degrading and humbling their manhood by placing them upon an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race and merits our most emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That this is a government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race. That the negro race are not entitled to, and ought not to be admitted to, political or social equality with the white race.

Again at the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg March 5, 1885, after the negroes were declared free, the Democrats unanimously resolved:

That the white race is alone entitled to control the government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant negroes the right to vote.

Then, two months after the passage of the Republican law, another Democratic State Convention again put itself on record.

That, each State having under the Constitution the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, we are in favor of an equality with and an outrage the establishment of negro suffrage in any of the States by the coercive exercise of Federal power, and we shall resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the leaders of the Republican party to interfere by acts of Congress with the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania.

Again the wrath of a Democratic State Convention boiled over on March 5, 1885, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible for the delay in the restoration of the Southern States to their just relations in the Union and for the government of the people by an unwholesome rule. That the purpose of these acts is to perpetuate radical power through the votes of liberated negroes, and that these are the great primary causes of the present prostrate condition of productive industry in all its departments.

On 23d of March, 1869, the Fifteenth Amendment passed the State Senate, years 18, may 15, the Republicans and Democrats all voting in the affirmative, and the Democrats all voting in the negative.

After four months the Democratic

Faith and Truth.

(Prepared for the CITIZEN by Mrs. C. M. Edmondson, Prospect, Pa.)

O' for a faith that will not shrink,
Though pressed by many a foe;
That will not tremble on the brink
Of poverty or woe.

That will not murmur nor complain
Beneath the chastening rod;
But in the hour of grief or pain
Can lean upon its God.

A faith that shines more bright and clear
When tempests rage without;
That when in danger knows no fear,
In darkness feels no doubt.

That hears unmoved the world's dread
Terror,
Nor heeds its scornful smile;
That sin's wild ocean never drowns,
Nor Satan's arts beguile.

A faith that heeds the narrow way
Which leads to life eternal;
And with a pure and heavenly ray
Lights up a dying bed.

Truth, glorions th' of heavenly birth, and fair
In simple majesty array'd is there;
Her right hand holds the faithful mirror clear,
The world's false mask she tramples down with scorn.

Adorned the most when she would lead alone,
So that by her is thought or said or done,
Appears conspicuous as the morning sun;
But in the hour of our glad hour,
She shines reflected in his face of love.

All hail, blessed truth! thou daughter of the
Heaven, thou earth and hid earth's savior;
For virtue lead, and justice hold the scale,
For truth and equity will soon prevail.

Truth, in an evangelical sense, is all important. It alone will give character to an individual more than all other qualities put together. It is of itself a rich inheritance of more worth than mines of silver and gold. It is more exalting than the highest titles conferred by princes. As the mirror reflects objects that pass before it as they are, without addition, alteration or diminution, so truth presents every thing just as it is. It is from the Holy Bible that we desire those principles which should regulate our conduct, the source of unadulterated truth to mankind.

Everybody loves to be respected, and an individual to be loved and respected must be known. We only can be known who speak the truth from our hearts, and set the truth in our lives. We may guess at others but as we do not know; we cannot respect them, for like pirates they oftentimes sail under false colors. Truth is glorious wherever found; our Lord and Master commands us to buy the truth and sell it not. Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbor; execute the judgment of truth. Truth is the glory of youth and the diadem of the aged. But truth is essential to happiness, both in this world and also in the next. Lord, who shall dwell in Thy holy hill? He that speaketh the truth. In the days of Daniel the wise men were ordered by the king to declare what was the strongest thing on earth. Each man brought in his answer; one said wine was the strongest, another mentioned woman; Daniel declared that truth was the most powerful, which answer pleased the king and palm of victory was decreed to Daniel.

"Seize them on truth, whome'er 'tis found,
Among your friends, among your foes;
On Christ's name, on his law, on his ground,
The plant's divine where'er 'tis sown."

Prospect and Thereabouts.

That was quite an interesting test of geographical skill when Jas. M. Gowen and Bert Martincourt, Judges say Bert got the better of him.

Byes, next time your friend J. C. B. compliments Dr. Barber and Prof. Crowe with a keg of cider, let it alone and don't drink it though it be tempting.

Warren and Edmondson have painted the Lutheran church.

Rev. Cretlow met with a sad loss by the burning of his excellent library. The speedy help of neighbors soon put out the fire and saved the house. No one hurt, only eye-brows and whiskers scorched.

Swinton's geographies and spellers have been introduced into the township schools. They are cheap and good.

The parties that own the old Niblock and Allen leases have their agents through the county paying up all back taxes, which will renew the validity of the leases.

Prof. Thompson has raised a sing-song school at Mt. Zion. Nothing is so nice and entertaining as good music.

Joseph Albert raised 23 bushels of No. 1 clover seed on a trifling over five acres of ground.

Mrs. John Weigle, of Volant, Lawrence county, spent a week in town visiting her sister, Mrs. Martin Hick.

J. H. Gallaher, who has been sick at Canton, O., has come home and looks the worse of the wear, though he is getting well.

H. H. Gallaher, Esq., of Butler, made our town a short visit the other day. Henry looks hearty and well.

John Stamm has purchased W. H. Gallaher's interest in Jones and Albert's threshing machine.

Dr. Leighner is puzzled to know how a curved ball is thrown. Dr. let x equal the curve, and it appears at once.

Miss Belle Weigle, of East Franklin township, has been visiting in Portersville. Belle, what is the attraction?

Miss Netie McClure, who is teaching school in Harmony, came home to lecture in Sandport's lecture.

W. W. Houshag, of Duke Centre, Pa., has again come to see his many friends and the land of his nativity, Right William.

John, don't blow the light out so often.

Scene I. Young gent and two ladies engaged in boogie-riding through the country. Pleasant time and interesting conversation. One lady left at her pa's without accident. Gent and other lady arrived safe at her pa's house. Both got out. Horsted. Gate opens quickly. Door knob turned easier than

ever before. Door opens and shuts. Curtain drops.

SCENE II. Horse tired standing too long, concludes to go. Separates strap from post. Lifts buggy around. Starts for mouth of the lane. Goes fast and kicks for fun. Top broke and spindle bent for amusement. Hears much hallooing in the rear. The bell rings and the curtain drops. "BRING ON"

Parker Township.

THOMAS, FARM, P. BARB, TWY, J.
October 29th, 1882.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We had the pleasure of being at the first quarterly conference of the Farmington church held at the Big Bend, October 27th and 28th, 1882.

J. M. Bray, presiding elder, and Rev. Lewis Wick were present. The presiding elder conducted the service Saturday afternoon and Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Rev. Lewis Wick conducted the service Saturday evening at 7 P. M. The business meeting of the conference was conducted by the elder with perfect satisfaction to all.

All the people present were rejoiced to meet with the new elder and they received him with glad hearts. The people of the Farmington church are well pleased with their new preacher; he is received with kindness wherever he goes. We feel satisfied that Rev. Lewis Wick is the right man for the right place, and we feel satisfied that the Reverend has a heart filled with love toward God and man. May God bless his labors. We feel assured that the people of the Big Bend will prosper in all good work, on account of their kindness in finding places of entertainment for all that come from a distance.

A number of us had the pleasure of partaking of a good dinner on Sabbath day, Prof. James O. Queen's, which helped us greatly on our way home.

JOHN THOMAS.

The Liquor Traffic.

The extent and expense of the liquor traffic in Great Britain, the United States and Canada is enormous. About one-seventh of the grain of Great Britain is wasted on this traffic, when thousands of people are on the verge of starvation and living in abject poverty. In the United Kingdom 54,659,000 bushels of grain are destroyed yearly to make beer. 100,000,000 bushels of grain are annually destroyed in the Anglo-Saxon world, which would give two barrels of flour to every family in England, the United States and Canada during the year. During the last seven years the large total has been spent of \$987,000,000, or \$2,000,000,000 more than the national debt of Great Britain. And this was not all, for it cost at least \$190,000,000 more to pay for the mischief that it caused. That gave a cost of \$211,000,000, or about \$1,200,000,000 yearly for their drink bill! It said that there are about 200,000 places in Great Britain where liquor is sold, and these are probably doing more to hinder God's cause than the 40,000 ministers of religion can do to advance it. As the result, mainly of intemperance, they have nearly 3,000,000 applying yearly for parish relief in that wealthy country; 85,000 inmates in their asylums; 60,000 convicted of crime; at least 250,000,000 schoolmasters at \$500; and about 120,000 through annually to a premature grave. And these liquor shops are sanctioned by law to lead away the people from God, from happiness and heaven. Thus the liquor traffic of Great Britain costs as much as would support 600,000 missionaries at \$1,500 a year; 500,000 schoolmasters at \$500; and 5,000 churches at \$100,000; 5,000 schoolhouses at \$4,000; would give the world 200,000,000 of Bibles at twenty-five cents each; and 500,000,000 of tracts at \$1 per 100; would give 100,000 widows \$100 a year; and 200,000 poor families \$50 a year. In short, would provide a machinery that would evangelize the world in a short time, or pay off the national debt in four years.

In the United States there are 175,000 places where intoxicating liquor is sold, involving a direct outlay and waste of not less than \$700,000,000, and an indirect loss to the country by crime, pauperism, etc., of \$700,000,000, and this results in the destruction of 100,000 lives yearly. In the State of Maine, before prohibition, there was one drunkard for every fifty-five of the population, and one million gallons of spirits were distilled annually, while the liquor bill amounted to \$10,000,000. Since prohibition there is not a distillery or brewery in the State, the recent sale of liquor amounting to the mere fraction of the former quantity sold; whereas the death rate had been reduced to one in 300 of her population.

In 1881 there were in operation in the United States 3,216 distilleries. These consumed 21,291,130 bushels of grain, with an aggregate production of 117,725,150 gallons of proof spirits. For the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881, the total amount of revenue to the national treasury from distilled spirits was \$67,153,774.83; for the same period the total revenue from fermented liquors amounted to \$13,700,241.29. The beer production for the year ending 30th June was 14,311,628 bushels, or at thirty-one gallons per bushel, the enormous aggregate of 444,641,868 gallons. A brewer's authority gives the number of breweries at 2,830, and estimates that there are 1,631,670 acres of land under cultivation for barley and hops. If 8000 with wheat, at thirty bushels per acre, this land would provide 50,450,000 bushels, or about one bushel for every man, woman and child in the United States. It has been declared on authority of an official census that the liquor traffic during the last ten years has sent 100,000 children to the poor-houses in the United States; has committed at least 150,000 to prisons and workhouses; has made at least 10,000 insane; has determined at least 2,000

suicides; has caused the loss, by fire or violence, of \$10,000,000 worth of property; and has made 200,000 widows and 1,000,000 orphans. The loss to the nation, directly and indirectly, through liquor, is something like \$1,400,000,000 a year.

The quantity of spirits and malt liquor made or imported into the Dominion of Canada in 1882 was 17,733,934 gallons, or nearly four gallons for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. The liquor traffic is estimated to cost Canada \$43,500,000 annually.—Canada Record.

The Bric-A-Brac Queen.

From the New York Journal.

A woman of wealth and fashion to be reduced to the level of saleslady in a bric-a-brac bazaar is the position to which Mrs. Herbert A. Ayer has been subjected.

"Who is not female?" asked a matronly person attired in silks and jewelry sufficient to more than burden two of her proportions as she referred to an ill-assumed air of indifference to Mrs. Ayer in Sypher & Co.'s, at No. 741 Broadway.

"The wife of a man who failed for \$2,000,000 in Chicago last winter," replied the clerk to whom the question had been addressed. "A woman who has been presented at the Courts of St. James and Italy. A woman who has traveled the world over; who can converse fluently in any of the modern languages; who was the leader in fashion on the Northside of Chicago and who was famed for giving the best dinners in the Western Metropolis."

"Oh, dear; how badly she must feel, especially at being cut by all her old friends! I'm glad I didn't know her," continued the matronly person, who was out apparently to exhibit her wardrobe.

"Her friends have not deserted her, my dear madam," returned the clerk; "if they had she probably would not be holding her position here. She was once one of our largest customers, having purchased at different times no less than \$10,000 worth of curios and antiques."

"Conspiring to overhear the above conversation, a rooster stood by Mrs. Ayer. She is handsome on face and figure. Her complexion is fair and rosy, her features refined and her hair a medium blonde, while her large blue eyes bespeak spirit, intelligence and kindness.

"Will you come into my little sanctum?" said Mrs. Ayer, and she led the way to a little corner in the great establishment, where, surrounded by knightly armor, grim instruments of ancient warfare and furniture of modern age, she seated herself at a mahogany desk and began to talk.

"It is pretty hard for a woman of fashion who for 15 years never breakfasted out of her room to be obliged to work for her bread and butter, arriving every morning at 6 o'clock," said Mrs. Ayer.

"Mrs. Ayer, where is your home in New York?"

"I brought all my furniture and the remnants of my collections from Chicago and furnished the house No. 129 West Thirtieth street, but I am now stopping at the Colonnade. Mrs. Langley has renty my house. She went through it once and was satisfied. Don't think me egotistic when I repeat that she said it was the most elegantly furnished house she had been in while in America. I went out like a western gale of wind and she came in like a summer breeze; and now I'm looking for a flat or some apartments."

"What induced you to go into the bric-a-brac business, Mrs. Ayer?"

"I never applied for a position, it being so well known that I was a connoisseur in that line that several large firms offered me an interest to come with them, and I was while consulting Mr. Cypher as to which of two offers I should accept, but he told me to accept neither, but to come with him. I am to travel through Europe to make purchases, and I am allowed so many other privileges that I hope I shall feel quite contented. Why, before I was here an hour I had sold \$1,000 worth of goods."

"Were you ever snubbed by any of your old friends?" was asked Mrs. Ayer.

"Yes, indeed. A parvenu, who is the niece of a well-known woman of New York society, came in, and speaking almost inaudibly, gave me her hand listlessly and then withdrew. Two years ago she was crazy to make my acquaintance."

"Are your feelings hurt by such treatment?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, indeed. For the first week, when people came in and treated me the same as they would their maid, I was overcome. Every night I wept home and wept."

"Do you wish to speak of your family affairs, Mrs. Ayer?"

"My father was the eighth white voter of Chicago, and my uncle Gordon S. Hubbard, is now the oldest settler there. I was married to my husband, who is some years my senior, when very young, and I have two daughters whom I am educating. My husband is now in California, looking after what remains of his financial wreck."

"When it comes to a bout with Jack Frost we all put on gloves."

"The only pain that we can safely make light of, is the window-pane, but the pain that racks our frame and tears our lungs is a matter of serious consequence. To alleviate the latter and effect a permanent cure, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is relied on by all sensible people."

"Rather queer that Shelley never wrote a poem on the oyster!"

"Winter will shortly begin to shake its frosty mane and howl!"

"Mr. John Jenkins, Huntingdon, Pa., says: 'I had rheumatism, used Brown's Iron Bitters, and have had no symptoms since.'"