THE CITIZEN

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892

Entered at Postoffice at Butler as 2d class matter

W. C. ROBBY, - - - Publisher

Republican Ticket.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
JOHN DEAN, of Blair Co.

For Law Judge,
JOHN M. GREER,
(Subject to District Conference.)

For Congressmen at Large,
WILLIAM L. LILLY, of Carbon Co.
ALEXANDER McDOWELL, of Mercer Co.

For Congress,
THOMAS W. PHILLIPS,

For State Senate,
WILLIAM B. MEREDITH,

For Assembly,
DAVID B. DOUTHETT,
JAMES B. MAYES,

For District Attorney,
IRA McJUNKIN,

For County Surveyor,
C. F. L. McQUISTION,

Judicial Conference No. 2.

Some sixty citizens of Lawrence county arrived in Butler at 10:30 a. m. of Thursday last, all decorated with "Wallace" badges, and marched up street, headed by W. D. Wallace Esq., Republican nominee of Lawrence county for Law Judge; and Col. O. L. Jackson.

They quartered themselves at the hotels Lowry, Vogeley and Williard; were met by quite a number of our citizens, and talked Judgeship and nothing but Judgeship.

They say they want a Judge in Lawrence, and talk as though they proposed having one, be he Republican or Democrat. Their programme is to elect a Lawrence county man to preside over their courts, and then to be "tied loose" from Butler county by the next Legislature.

A few ballots were taken by the conferees and then they adjourned to meet at Elwood on Tuesday, August 9th.

DURING an executive session of the U. S. Senate last Tuesday, the nomination of George Shiras, Jr. of Pittsburg for Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was confirmed. Senator Mitchell of Oregon took an active part in securing the confirmation, and Mr. Dalzell was almost constantly on the floor of the Senate from the beginning till the end of the fight. Cameron left the city rather than vote for Shiras, but Quay remained and is said to have voted for him.

THE punishment of private Iams of the National Guard for cheering for the man who shot Frick seems to have been unnecessarily severe; but we are informed by a member of the guard that this was not Iams' first offense; that he circulated among the Homesteaders and told them they need not be afraid of his regiment as they would fire over their heads if necessary; that he repeated his offensive words to his Colonel publicly and with an oath; that he was tried up for the purpose of making him retract and that when he would not do so was publicly drummed out of Camp.

The "tricing up" is the part of the punishment that the public does not approve of; the Guard is at present stationed at Homestead to prevent further violence and cruelty and not to furnish an example of it.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed Friday, Oct. 21st, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the day during which Columbus discovered America to be a general holiday for the people of the United States.

Attempted Murder of H. C. Frick.

On Saturday afternoon last, a man who gives his name as Alexander Berkmen, gained admission to the office of the Carnegie Steel Co., in the Hussey building on Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, by representing that he was the agent of a New York employment agency, and immediatly upon entering the office took a revolver from his hip pocket and began firing at Mr. Frick. Frick rose to greet Berkman, and as he did so the assasin began firing from a 38-calibre revolver, which he coolly pointed at the chairman's head. The first shot struck the intended victim on the lobe of the right ear, passed into the neck and lodged under the right shoulder-blade. The next shot struck Mr. Frick in the left side of the neck, ploughed under the flesh, crossing the line of the other bullet in its course and lodged in the left side. Berkman then coolly pointed his weapon for a third shot when Mr. Leishman caught his wrist, turned the murderer's hand upward and the bullet lodged in the ceiling. He then drew a long bladed knife of no particular class and began to slash at Leishmen. Mr. Frick, though sorely wounded, rushed forward and grappled with the blood-thirsty demon and was stabbed three times, once in side just above the hip bone, again in the back and also a third gash in the thigh. He succeeded, however, though weak from loss of blood and shock, in knocking his assailant down, and he and Mr. Leishman held the man until assistance arrived.

Medical assistance was summoned, and Mr. Frick was placed on a cot and taken home.

Berkman was arrested and taken to jail. He was photographed and examined. and a dynamite cartridge was found in his mouth.

He is a Russian who came to this country but a few years ago, is a printer by trade, worked for Herr Most in New York, and seems to have come from that city to Pittsburgh for the express purpose of killing Mr. Frick.

On Monday the police of Pittsburg, arrested Karl Knold of No. 5. Cherry Alley, Allegheny at which house Berkman boarded. Knold is an anarchist and a lot of lurid literature was found in his house.

Frick was resting easy, Tuesday, and there seemed to be no doubt of his recovery.

Henry Bauer, the agent for the distribution of Anarchistic literature in Pittsburg and vicinity, was arrested Tuesday, by Dectives Shore and McTighe, of Pittsburg, and Steel, of Allegheny, and at 12 o'clock was taken to Central Station

He is charged with being implicated in the attempt of Berkman on the life of H. C. Frick.

He was arrested at No. 73 Spring Garden Avenue, where he has been rooming with Maxwell Albrect, a shoemaker. The two occupy one room and in it is Bauer's desk and the bench of the shoemaker, and their beds are seperated from the balance of the room by a curtain.

Bauer showed no surprise when arrested and took the matter very cooly. He admitted he was the agent here for the distribution of Anarchistic documents, and that he had sent the circulars to Homestead which were ordered confiscated by Gen. Snowden. He denied ali knowledge of the attempt on Mr. Frick's life, and said he had never met or heard of Berkman till last week, when he met him at Knold's house.

HOMESTEAD.

"On Thursday last O'Donnell and Ross went to Pittsburg from Homestead and gave themselves up. O'Donnell was angry with his attorney and refused to see him.

Thursday was the last day included in Superintendent Potter's invitation to the old employees to resume work. President Weihe of the Amalgamated association and Attorney Brennan visited Gov. Pattison that day and it was developed that the interview was entirely unsatisfactory to the labor representatives and that the governor bluntly refused to listen to any proposition to draw off the military force.

Neither Gov. Pattison nor the labor men would repeat the interview, but it was learned that the latter made a strong plea for the removal of the soldiers. In substance the governor informed them that the national guard will remain where it is until order and peace has been fully re-established. He is reported to have told Messrs. Weihe and Brennan that he had been deceived by the people at Homestead once and did not propose to allow them any suggestions in the case now. The committee, he told them, that came to see him at Harrisburg represented that the features of the situation had been intensely aggravated and that there existed no necessity for the presence of an armed force. The people, they told him, were disposed to obey the law, and asked him to not order out the guard. He trusted their representations and had been deceived. Now he felt disgusted at the actions of the people, whom he said he cannot trust again, and said plainly that the soldiers will be kept on duty until the whole matter is settled. By that, he explained, until every employe of the Carnegie Company is permitted to go in and out of the mill unmolested.

He does not ask who the men are. The military force will remain until every man's safety is certain and the company property secure from attack of any kind. So long as there remains a probability that violence or intimidation or interference with individual rights, even in the mildest form, may occur again the guard will stay right where they are.

The mill presented a busier appearance Friday; men were at work in all the departments. Mathew Foy and Peter Allen were arrested that day charged with murder, and committed to jail. The feeling between the troops and the people is gradually becoming hostile.

A large body of steel-workers from Homestead went to the Carnegie works at Duquesne, that day, and induced the men there to strike, and some who did not want to quit work were forced to do so. This mill has heretofore been non-union.

A Pittsburg carpenter looking for work, and passing through Homestead, Friday, was decoyed into the lower end of the town, and beaten into insensibility.

At Duquesne, Saturday, all avenues to the mill were guarded by strikers; Sheriff McCleary issued a proclamation and had it posted in the town warning the men not to congregate on the thoroughfares; and a troop of cavalry from Homestead rode through the town. The hearing of O'Donnell was completed and Judge Magee reserved his decision.

When the news of the shooting of Mr. Frick reached the Camp, W. L. Iams of Waynesburg, a member of Co. 1, of the 10th Regiment, was loitering under a tree near Col. Streator's tent. Iams immediately proposed three cheers for the man who shot Frick, and gave them himself. Col. Streator came out and asked:

"Who spoke those words about Frick?"

"I did," Iams answered, stepping forward promptly with an air of bravado.

"Do you know their meaning? They were in violation of your oath to support the laws of this state. You are guilty of treason, sir. Will you apologize to your superior and your regiment?"

"I refuse." Iams now spoke sullenly.

Col. Streator ordered his arrest and confinement in the guard-house. Gen. Snowden was notified of the treasonable talk. He at once ordered a court-martial. which consisting of the commissioned officers of the regiment, sat at once. Little time was consumed in arriving at a verdict of guilty.

Col. Streator ordered the punishment, Iams was first sentenced to be strung up by the thumbs, leaving the tips of his toes barely touching the groud, and to remain suspended for thirty minutes. The culprit went through the ordeal under the direction of Surgeon Neff. This was inflicted Saturday afternoon. He was allowed to rest until morning when marks of treason were put on him and he suffered banishment from the camp.

When Iams rose at daybreak he was taken in charge by a detail. His hair on the right side of his head was shaven off close. The line of shame extended over his face and the right half of his moustache was sacrificed. Then his suit of blue was taken from his back and with all the arms he formerly bore confiscated to the state. A civilian suit in taters and a hat, faded and old, were then given to him.

After these preparations Col. Hawkins ordered the entire provisional brigade, in addition to Battery B. in line. Iams was placed in position in front of the troops. He marched with his head defiantly in the air, and when at the camp limits Adjt. Hayes read the charges, verdict and punishment. Iams listened without a show of emotion. At the order of Col. Streator, the Eighteenth regimental band played the "Rogues March," and Iams marched out of sight to the music of disgrace. Then a detail conducted him to Swissvale and turned their backs on him.

This punishment carried with it a dishonorable discharge from the guard, a prohibition from ever after enlistening in the United States army and disfranchises him from voting in Pennsylvania. Iams is said by Col. Streator to have always been an unruly soldier.

On Monday, seventy-two new men went to work in the mill, forty-seven of whom came from the East and were escorted from the P. R. R. station to the mill by two companies of infantry.

O'Donnell, Ross, Allen and Foy were released from jail upon giving bonds in $10,000 each.

On Tuesday the Philadelphia City Troops and the 8th Regiment "struck" their tents and left Camp Black for home, and the 14th Regiment across the river in Camp Rowley had orders to do the same next day.

O'Donnell, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee was reported as advising an unconditional surrender, but the Committee refused to hear the report of a committee of disinterested men who had advise with the officers of the Steel Co.

The Superintendent of the works said that the work of the new men was passing inspection, and that two car loads of it had been shipped.

The following notice was posted around all the works:

THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

To All Men Who Enter Our Employ After July 1, 1892:

In no case and under no circumstances will a single one of you be discharged to make room for another man. You will keep your respective positions so long as you attend to your duties. Positive orders to this effect have been given to the general superintendent. By order of the Board of Managers.

THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO., LIMITED.
H. C. FRICK, Chairman.
HOMESTEAD STEEL WORKS, July 24, 1892.

On Wednesday Sylvester Critchlow, who is a son of Jesse Critchlow, dec'd, of this county, was arrested for murder. The Co. claims that he is the sharpshooter so pointedly referred to by Judge Magee. Quite a number of the strikers were arrested for riot.

A newspaper reporter found 700 men at work in the mills that day.

AT the meeting of Democratic National Committee in New York, last Thursday, Wm. F. Harrity, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was elected Chairman.

The Story of the Pinkertons.

The sub-committee of the House resumed at Washington, Friday, the investigation begun in Pittsburgh. Robert A. Pinkerton of the Pinkerton Agency, was the first witness called, and he presented a written statement as follows:

"To the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives."

"You have asked us to appear before you and testify in regard to the business conducted by us under the name of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. The present inquiry by your committee arises from the recent deplorable events at Homestead, in the state of Pennsylvania, and we are informed that a statement on our part, of our connection with strikes, and of the general method of carrying on this branch of our business will aid the committee in its investigation,"

"The agency was founded in 1850 by the late Allen Pinkerton, and during the last twenty years it has frequently furnished private watchmen to protect the property of individuals and corporations during strikes. The men employed by us in this strike work are selected with great care and only after a full investigation of their characters and antecedents. Not a single instance can be cited where we have knowingly employed unreliable or untrustworthy men, or where any of our watchmen have been convicted of a crime. Moreover, we have seldom permitted our watchmen to carry arms for the purpose of protecting property and life, unless they were authorized by the proper legal authorities or sworn in as deputy sheriffs. Our men have never wantonly or recklessly fired a single shot in any of these strikes, and have used their arms only as the last extremity in order to protect life. We have consistently refused to permit our watchmen to bear arms without special legal authority or as deputy sheriffs, even when on private property, and we had no intention of varying from this rule in the Homestead strike.

THE HOMESTEAD AFFAIR.

"When first requested to send watchmen to protect the Homestead plant and property of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, we refused to do so unless all our men should be sworn in as deputy sheriffs before going to Homestead. We were then assured that the sheriff of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, knew that our men were going to Homestead to act as watchmen, and to guard the property of the company and protect its workmen from violence. We were further assured that the sheriff had promised, immediately upon any outbreak or disturbance, to deputize all our watchmen as sheriff's deputies if it became necessary for the protection of life and property. On that condition only did we consent to furnish about 300 watchmen. A large number of these men were our regular employees, who could be thoroughly trusted for integrity, prudence and sobriety. The remainder of the men whom we employed from time to time were known and recommended to us. They did not go into the state of Pennsylvania as an armed body or force, and we should not have permitted or assented to this. There was no intention or purpose or purpose whatever of arming them until they were on the property of the company at Homestead, and until, and unless they had been sworn in as the sheriff's deputies. The sheriff's chief deputy, Gray, accompanied our men, being on the tug towing the barges, and it was distinctly understood that he had authority to duly deputize them in case of necessity.

"The boxes containing the arms and ammunition were shipped from Chicago, and were to be delivered at the Homestead yards. The instructions to our men were that they should not be armed unless previously deputized by the sheriff. As a matter of fact the boxes on board the barges were not opened and the arms and ammunition were not distributed until after the strikers had commenced firing on the watchmen, and it became evident that it was a matter of self-defence for life or death. Klein had been murdered by the strikers, and about five other watchmen shot and wounded before our men began their fire in self-defence. Even then it was impossible to attempt to shoot those firing at the barges because the strikers made a breastwork for themselves by placing women and children in front and firing from behind them. Not a single woman or child was injured by our men.

AFTER THE SURRENDER.

"When our men surrendered, the leaders of the strikers solemnly promised full protection to property and life. They knew that our men surrendered because the wounded required attention, and for the purpose of saving further loss of life. After the surrender all our men, including the wounded and helpless, were brutally beaten and robbed by the strikers, and the leaders made no real or honest effort to protect them. Our men were robbed of watches, money, clothing, in fact everything, and then mercilessly clubbed and stoned.

"Connors, unable to move or defend himself, was deliberatly shot by one of the strikers, and then clubbed. Edwards, also wounded and helpless, was clubbed by another striker with the butt end of a musket. Both died, and subsequently another watchmen became insane, and committed suicide as a result of the fearful beating after having surrendered. All our men were more or less injured. The acts of the strikers after our men surrendered would be a disgrace to savages. Yet, because done in the name of organized American labor, sympathy, if not encouragement, is shown for such deeds by part of the press and by political demagogues."

The rest of the statement is devoted to a recital of alleged outrages committed by labor organizations in recent years and the necessity of private watchmen.

In answer to some questions put to him by a representative of the Knights of Labor, he said:

The Pinkerton agency owned about 250 rifles, about 400 pistols and an equal number of clubs, and they were deposited at Chicago. In all its various branches the firm never had more at any one time than 800 persons in their employ. The employed were advised exactly as to what they were expected to do and understood what they were at perfect liberty to refuse any employment which they objected. The men sent to Homestead were obtained in New York, Chicago and Philadelpha. All of them knew the exact nature of their employment. The barges were not constructed for the purpose of protection and were not lined with iron or steel and could not resist small arms. The men would never had been allowed to start on the expedition, if it had been known that they were to be attacked before landing. The barges were employed because it was believed that the men would be enabled to land without a breach of the peace, and the landing was made at night for the reason that the Sheriff's force had been resisted in the day-time, and it was expected that the strikers would be in bed. The sole desire was to avoid by all means a breach of the peace. Otherwise the men would not have been permitted to go unless authorized by the governor or deputized by the sheriff. The only purpose was to put the men upon private property and then protect it from attack. They would not have fired except as a matter of self-defense It was understood that the Carnegie Company had applied to the proper legal authorities and that the men were going to Homestead with the approval of the sheriff.

Mr. Oates of the Committee then asked this question:

"Have you ever furnished men as guards to travel on the trains transporting the mails or interstate commerce?"

"Yes, sir. In the case of the Burlington strike and in the New York Central strike. I think wherever we have done strike work for railroads, at times we have furnished men to ride on trains. They probably were armed, but it would depend on circumstances. They went armed on the New York Central strike to protect themselves from assault."

As witness had no reason to anticipate an attack on the barges no orders were given to his men. On the contrary he had every reason to believe they would land peacefully at the company's works. He thought that if the detectives had fired to kill many more lives would have been lost, and the works could have been taken at that time, but not without great loss of life. Mr. Pinkerton stated that he was a sworn police officer—a deputy sheriff—and he made it a rule always to swear in his men except in a case of railroad service.

Mr. Oates asked witness what he had to say to the statement that fifty good soldiers could have scattered the Homestead mob and that cowardice was shown by the Pinkertons.

Witness replied that he had talked with his men. They said they could have taken possession of the works almost at any time before 10 o'clock; that 75 men could have taken possession of the works but they would have had to kill a number of people, men, women and children, and they concluded not to do anything of the kind. The first firing, his men told him was over the strikers' heads. At the start not over twenty of them were given arms, and afterwards arms were given to about forty in all.

Mr. Boatner of the Committee asked how it was that trouble occurred when the strikers claimed always that they did not encourage violence and only persuaded men not to work and the Pinkertons were instructed not to use violence.

Mr. Pinkerton made an answer that hit squarely at the Knights of Labor men present. He said that he had never seen a strike when labor organizations or their men had not abused non-union men. He had seen men knocked off trains; he had seen them beaten almost to a jelly; he had known members of the Knights of Labor whose representatives were here, to put obstructions on the track and to put dynamite under cars; he had seen men who wanted to work treated worse than savages by representatives of secret organizations and he had them sent to prison for it.

William A. Pinkerton was next sworn and corroborated all that his brother had said.

The committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman. If further testimony touching new points is offered within a day or two it will be received; otherwise committee will begin preparation of its report very soon.

SENATOR PEFFER of Kansas delivered a revolutionary speech in the Senate chamber last Friday, without being rebuked or contradicted by any member present. Our United States Senate from being the "most dignified body on Earth" seems to have degenerated into the most contemptible.

Accused of Blackmail.

WASHINGTON, July 21

A very sensational scene occurred in the lobby of the Briggs House this morning, growing out of the long-standing difference between the Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor. The immediate cause of the trouble was the charge made against several of the officers of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor that the latter had tried to sell their influence in favor of the passage of the Worlds Fair appropriation for $10,000. J. W. Hayes secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor; John Devlin, of Detroit, and A. W. Wright of Philadelphia, both members of the Executive Board of the Knights, were in the lobby of the Riggs talking to General St. Clair, of the Board of Control of the Fair, who is looking after the appropriation here.

They were discussing the attitude of the Knights of Labor toward the appropriation, when it was alleged that the managers of the Fair are employing non union labor at Chicago, when John Kehoe, of New York, one of the executive officers of the Federation of Labor, entered. Bad blood exists between the Knights of Labor and the Federation, as is well known, and when General St. Clair invited Kehoe to a seat a row was immediately precipitated.

"I don't want a seat," said Kehoe, "alongside these men," pointing to the three executive officers of the Knights. "I do not care to associate with them in any way, and I am here to tell you that they are a scoundrelly set. They are nothing more nor less than blackmailers. They offered to sell their influence in behalf of the World's Fair appropriation for $10,000 and I can prove it."

Kehoe's fierce accusations aroused the Knights and a personal collision seemed imminent between the representatives of the labor organizations, when several policemen stepped up and prevented blows from being struck.

THE story of the Pinkerton's, as told by one of the firm will be read with interest by every citizen of the country. There are at present, no state or National laws forbiding the employment of a privately armed force to guard private property, but as the business of furnishing such force will, if profitable, be duplicated and multiplied, and will lead to trouble, laws limiting and governing it are needed; and the subject is one that should receive the consideration of the public.

Fennelton.

John Milligan is attending the summer normal at Worthington.

Most of the crops are being badly injured by the scarcity of rain. The oats in most places are simply drying up, while the corn, potatoes and buckwheat are but taking a stand-still. Unless we have rain soon most of the later crops will be very poor.

The Miss Maiones, of Sharpsburg, are spending their summer vacation at the residence of Mr. John McDevitt.

Patrick Canon has been away from home for some time attending to duties which require his attention. In his absence, Mr. Geo. Fennell is putting up the harvest.

The ice cream festival recently held at the residence of E. S. Milligan proved to be quite a success. It was attended by a very large crowd of young people, and a fine sum was realized for the church.

One of the saddest accidents that has ever happened in this section of country, was the accidental drowning of two young ladies, Miss Cousins and Miss Tarr, at Craigsville, a little village five miles south of this place, on the evening of the 18th, inst. These two young ladies together with another young lady and a young man, went out on the mill dam in a skiff. By some means the boat was capsized and the young man succeeded in rescuing one of the ladies, but the others were drowned before assistance could be procured. This should be a lesson to others.

Petrolia Items.

Mr. Wm. Voght, an old and respectable citizen of Bradys Bend twp., Armstrong Co., came to our town Saturday morning on business and proceeded to the barber shop, leaving his horse hitched on Main street to a post. Hearing the approach of a train, he went out to look after his horse, when at the narrow spot between the Postoffice and railroad track he was thrown by the train and the wheels run over both his legs. Drs. Hamilton, Foster and Black conducted the amputation. On the evening of the same day he was taken home, as he desired. At this writing he is in a critical condition, and not much hopes are entertained for his recovery, as his age, 63 years, is against him.

Rev. McKinney, the Evangelist, preached for Rev. F. M. Small in the M. E. church a most excellent sermon.

The festival held at Masonic Hall was successful in every particular.

Robert Carlin, brother of ex-Postmaster Thomas Carlin paid our town a visit on his way to Bradford one day last week.

Mrs. John M. Peters has gone on a 3 months visit to her parents, in Venango county for the good of her health.

A. M. Rice is home from Strattonville, Clarion county and is on the sick list.

Jimmy Kilroy is lying very low at this writing.

EX.

Did you Drink Lion Coffee For Breakfast, ?

DEATHS

HARVEY—At his home in Clinton twp., July 26, 1892, Capt. William Harvey, aged about 82 years.

Capt. Harvey was one of the Lieutenants of Company D., 137th P. V., and besides being in the army himself had six sons in it. He was a Justice of the Peace for Clinton twp. for several years.

SHANOR—At her home near Prospect, Saturday, July 16, 1892, Annie, wife of Daniel Shanor, aged 38 years.

MAGINNIS—July 21, 1892, infant child of J. D. Maginnis of the West End, Butler.

STONER—July 21, 1892, child of C. S. Stoner, of West End, Butler, aged four years.

McLAUGHLIN—At his home in Slipperyrock township, near Branchton, Saturday, July 23d, 1892, William McLaughlin Esq., aged about 50 years.

Mr. McLaughlin death was sudden and unexpected, he falling dead from his feet. He was a Justice of the Peace, a prominent Republican, and good man.

WADDELL—At her home in Harrisville, Saturday, July 23, 1892, Mrs. Sarah Waddell, aged 97 years.

Mrs. Waddell's maiden name was Reed, and she was a daughter of Col. Reed, the original settler of Harrisville. She first married a Mr. Walker, by whom she had three children—R. R. Walker of Harrisville, Jas. Walker of Blairsville, and Mrs. W. H. H. Riddle of Butler. Mr. Walker died, and when well up in years, Mrs. Walker married Mr. Waddell, by whom she had no children, and who died some years ago. She would have been 97 years of age on the 17th of August next, had she lived; and her brother W. E. Reed Sr., of Butler, is the last remaining member of her father's family.

HASELTINE—At Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Tuesday afternoon, July 19, 1892, Mr. John N. Haseltine, aged 45 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Mr. Haseltine lost his life by falling from a building. His remains were brought to his home here by his employer, Mr. Julius P. Firchow, and were interred in the South Cemetery on Thursday 21st ult. A large number of our citizens attended the funeral and there was a general expression of regret at this sudden loss of life. Mr. Firchow, the contractor of the building, stated that it was purely accidental. Mr. Haseltine leaves a wife and five small children, four boys and one little girl, to mourn his loss.

THE one plain truth that every labor organization in this country should recognize is that every man has a right to accept employment at will and pursue it in peace.

Plain Grove.

The Drakê Relatives will hold their annual reunion at the residence of Archibald McClure, one mile west of Plain Grove on Thursday, Aug. 18, 1892. Come one, come all, who are in any way related to the family of Drake, and bring your friends with you; also bring your lunch basket well filled and your own knife and fork. All dishes, etc. will be furnished at the place of meeting.

By Order of Committee.

THE case of the Commonwealth of Tennessee vs Alice Mitchell for the murder of Ferda Ward was on trial in Memphis, last week.

Willie Tillbrook.

Scrofula
In the Neck.

The following is from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:

"My little boy Willie, now six years old, two years ago had a scrofula bunch under one ear which the doctor lanced and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and the sore healed up. His cure is due to **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.** He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and **daily growing stronger."**

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

C & D
Ready for All.

WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THIS COUNTY.

Everything that is new in Stiff Hats. Our $1.50 and $2.00 are wonders for the money.

Everything new in Soft Hats, ranging in price from 25 cts. to $5.00.

All the new blocks in Silk Hats.

Greatest line of Furnishing Goods we ever had.

An inspection will be an advantage to any one.

COLBERT & DALE,
Hatters and Furnishers,
242 S. Main street,
Butler, Pa.

Christmas Gifts For Everybody.

Beautiful presents that meet all demands and satisfy all wants in great variety to suit all tastes now on exhibition at

Redick's Drug Store

Fancy goods and Novelties, Toilet Articles and Notions. While we cannot describe or enumerate our great variety, we are very glad to show them to all visitors. We claim for our stock excellence inquality, variety in, design and reasonable prices. Whatever your wants may be, we can meet them with beautiful and apropriate selections. We solicit a comparison of our goods and prices. Knowing you will find our Holiday goods the best and cheapest.

Respectfully,

J. C. REDICK.

Grand Pianos for Sale.

Now is your time to select a good Piano; you do not want to buy but one Piano in your lifetime. So while selecting one it is the best and cheapest to buy a good one.

PROF. MAIERS,

of Boston has opened a Piano and Organ Parlor at No. 218. East North St., where he has on exhibition a new invoice of Pianos from the very best of makers of Boston, they have a full rich and mellow tone, the action is light, quick and powerful; they will stay in tune longer than any other Piano on account of a new device of tuning pins, that I will be glad to show and explain. Pleas call and examine before buying elsewhere. You can save money by purchasing a Piano of me, and get an instrument that you can rely upon, and one that I will warrant or guarantee to give entire satisfaction. I have made and tuned

Pianos and Organs

or over 40 years, therefor know how to select a perfect Piano.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED.

218 E. North St., BUTLER, PA.

RUPTURE! We the undersigned were entirely cured of rupture by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 833 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., S. Jones Phillips, Kennet Square, Pa.; T. A. Kreitz, Slatington, Pa.; E. M. Small, Mount Alto, Pa.; Rev. S. H. Sherner, Sunbury, Pa.; D. J. Dellett, 214 S. Twelfth St., Reading Pa.; Wm. Dix, 1826 Montrose St., Philadelphia; H. L. Rowe, 509 Elm St., Reading, Pa.; George and Fh. Burkart, 439 Locust St., Reading, Pa. Send for circular.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Adjourned Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Butler Co., Pa., at O. C. No. 11, Sept. Term, 1892, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises in Middlesex twp., Butler Co., Pa., on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1892,

at 1 o'clock P. M., with leave to adjourn by giving due notice, all that certain piece of land in said twp., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of John Gilleland, east by Margaret McDonald, south by Dillmer and Lawhead and west by Michael Hughes; containing forty acres, fifteen of which are of good white-oak timber.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual payments to be secured by bond and mortgage, with attorney's commission of five per cent. for collection if necessary.

W. A. SLOAN, Adm'r C T A of Joseph Hays, dec'd, Valencia, Pa.

J. B. MAYES, Att'y.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Butler county, the undersigned as administrator of Ann E. Graham, late of Washington twp., dec'd, will expose to public sale on the premises

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1892,

at 12 o'clock M. of said day, all of that certain lot of ground situate at "Hilliards Station," Washington twp., Butler county, Pa., fronting upon "Valley street," sixty feet and extending back of same width 120 feet, more or less, to alley. A small frame house, blacksmith shop and other out buildings erected thereon.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third purchase money in hand upon confirmation of sale by the court, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage including attorney's commission, etc., on said described premises.

J. P. GRAHAM,
Adm'r of Ann E Graham, dec'd,
Monteau P. O., Butler Co., Pa.
McJunkin & Galbreath, att'ys for Adm'r.
July 29th, 1892.

FOR SALE.

I will sell my new three-story brick business block at 315 South Main St., on reasonable terms; also my residence and two lots on McKean St.

Alex. Williams.

G. D. Harvey,
Contractor; and Dealer in builders supplies—Lime, sand, cement, etc. Ware-room near Campbell's Foundry. Residence 315 North Main street, Butler, Pa.

Mifflin Street Livery.
WM. BIEHL Prop'r.

One square west of Main St., on Mifflin St. All good, safe horses; new buggies and carriages. Landaus for weddings and funerals. Open day and night. Telephone No. 24.

A. E. GABLE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Dr. Gable treats all diseases of the domesticated animals, and makes ridgling, castration and horse dentistry a specialty. Castration performed without clams, and all other surgical operations performed in the most scientific manner.

Calls to any part of the country promptly responded to.

Office and Infirmary in Crawford's Livery, 132 West Jefferson Street Butler Pa

Fresh Seeds Grow.

Fruit and ornamental trees fresh from nursery, are best and cheapest —no agents here.

Beautiful Flower Seed.

Lovely cut flowers arranged in richest designs. Illustrated catalogue free of fruit trees TRUE to NAME.

J. R. & A. Murdock,
508 Smithfield St.,
Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

LOTS. I will offer for sale a number of lots situated on the high ground adjacent to H. H. Goucher, Esq., and the Orphans' Home. The land is laid out in squares of something less than one acre, each square being surrounded by a 50-foot street, and containing five lots 40 feet front by 150 feet back. These lots are offered at very reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. Those who wish an entire square can be accommodated.

ALSO—I will sell my farm in Summit township, situated within one-half mile of the Butler borough line, adjoining lands of James Kearns and others, on the Millerstown road, and consisting of 112 acres. It will be sold either as a whole or divided to suit purchasers.

For further information in regard to either of the above properties, call on J. Q. Sullivan, 228 East North Street, Butler, Pa.

MRS. VALERIA SULLIVAN.

HE GIVES US A CALL.

And we're glad to see you Uncle Sam. We can give you the best bargains going in Summer Clothing, Straw Hats, Light Underwear, Soft Shirts, etc. Correct, thank you. Come back again and bring the boys.

RACKET STORE
220 S. Main St., : : : Butler, Pa.

V. McALPINE,
Dentist,
is now permanently located at 126 South Main Street, Butler, Pa., in rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Waldron.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrators and Executors of estates can secure their receipt books at the CITIZEN office.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, Penn'a, the undersigned appointed Trustee by said Court for that purpose, will offer for sale at public vendue on the premises on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1892,

at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day. One hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Centre township, said county, and state; Bounded; on the north by lands of Israel Cranmer and Humes S. McCandless, on the east by lands of Hon. Chas. McCandless, on the south by a public road, and on the west By lands of James S. Jones, all fenced and cleared and in good cultivation except about fifteen acres woodland, good brick house and frame barn and out buildings, and orchard of all kinds of fruit thereon, well watered and in all respects counted among the best improved and most productive farms in said township.

TERMS OF SALE: About nineteen hundred dollars of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale by the Court, or so much as may be necessary to pay debts against the same and costs of sale. Bond of purchaser to be given for two-thirds of remaining purchase money payable in one year from said confirmation of sale with interest, and bond for remaining one-third to be given by purchaser, payable at the decease of Mrs. Maria Albert, widow of Andrew Albert, dec'd, with interest thereon from the confirmation of sale, said interest payable annually to said widow during here life time. These bonds to be judgment bond with usual waivers and attorney commissions for collecting the same. Full possession of the premises to be given on first of November, 1892, and crops, if any then in the ground reserved.

JOHN C. MOORE,
Trustee for the sale of the realestate of Andrew Albert, dec'd.,
McCandless P. O.
McJUNKIN & GALBREATH, Attorneys, Butler, Pa.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Rachael Wagner, dec'd, late of Fairview twp., Butler Co., Pa.

Orphans' Court, No. 83, December Term, 1891

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Butler county Pa., I was, on the 8th day of June, 1892, appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate of Rachael Wagner, dec'd, Therefore in pursuance of said order, I will expose to sale at public outcry, on the premises in Fairview twp., Butler county, Pa., at 2 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892,

the following described two pieces of real estate.

Purpart No. 1, bounded and described as follows: On the north by purpart No. 2, of the farm of Rachael Wagner, dec'd, on the east by lands of D. W. McClure and Eli Reep, on the south by lands of W. J. Campbell and west by lands of Alexander Black, containing 50 acres and 120 perches.

Purpart No. 2, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of John McCafferty, the east by lands of John McNamara, on the south by purpart No. 1, and on the west by lands of Alexander Black, containing 50 acres, with log house and log stable thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE: The said real estate to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $525 and interest. The purchaser or purchasers to pay as much cash on confirmation of the sale as will pay the costs and expenses of partition and all unpaid debts of Rachael Wagner, dec'd, (excepting mortgage) and the expense of settling her estate. The balance (excepting the mortgage above mentioned) to be paid at the death of Henry Wagner with interest thereon payable to Henry Wagner yearly during his lifetime, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. The mortgage to contain a Sci. fa. claim and to provide for attorneys' commission of five per cent. for collection.

THOMAS H. GREER,
Administrator, Trustee.
GREER & RALSTON, Att'ys.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Butler, Pa., made at No. 8, September term, 1892, the undersigned administrators, with the will annexed of Henry Kohlmeyer, late of Allegheny twp., said county and state, dec'd, for the purpose of raising funds to pay the debts of the dec'd, and to carry into effect the provisions of his will, will offer for sale at public vendue on the respective premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1892,

at 11 o'clock A. M., of said day as to the first tract of land hereinafter described, and at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day as to second tract of land hereinafter described. The first tract containing 61 acres more or less, situated in township, county and state aforesaid, bounded by lands of R. Robinson on the north, on the east by lands of James Brown and Grant's heirs, on the south by lands of C. Blymiller and Isaac Neely and on the west by lands of J. P. Crawford, Esq. Improved and under cultivation, Second tract containing 16 acres, more or less all woodland, situated in the township, county and state aforesaid and bounded by and adjoining lands of Austin A. Kohlmeyer, E. Robinson, Blymiller, Black, Crawford & Co. Title good.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash on confirmation of sale by the Court.

June 22, 1892.

JANE KOHLMEYER,