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For year, in advance, \$1.50. For year, in advance, \$1.50. For 3 months, \$1.00. For 6 months, \$1.50.

The Citizen



Advertisement rates: One square, one insertion, \$1 per line.

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1880. VOL. XVII. NO. 11.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

CALL AT THE Boot and Shoe Store OF John Dickel, MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

The largest and most complete stock of Goods ever brought to Butler is now being opened by me at my store. It comprises Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Misses' & Children's Shoes, in great variety.

NO ADVANCE. Lines of Philadelphia, New York and Boston Goods embrace my stock, and customers can take their choice. I Mean What I Say: NO ADVANCE ON OLD PRICES!

THE MAKE, STYLE AND FINISH of Goods in my store cannot be excelled by any other house in the county, for proof of which a personal inspection is all that is necessary.

Leather and Findings at Pittsburgh prices. Shoemakers should come and purchase if they wish to obtain material cheap.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE. BUTLER, KANSAS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD (Butler Time).

LAND FOR SALE. A handsome six-room frame house, located on Bluff street, northwest part of Butler.

Farm for Sale. The undersigned will sell the farm on Jacob Shamer, dec'd, situated in Cent township.

Valuable Farm for Sale. The undersigned offers at private sale the farm lately owned by Robert Gifford, dec'd.

BANKS. THE BUTLER SAVINGS BANK BUTLER, PA.

NEARLY OPPOSITE LOWRY HOUSE. CAPITAL STOCK 60,000. Wm. Campbell, Jas. D. Anderson, President.

PHYSICIANS. JOHN E. BYERS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BUTLER, PA. DENTISTS. W. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.

WANTED. A competent Italian man, speaking English, to do house and field work.

PENSIONS! Proceed for Soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for Heirs of deceased soldiers.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. Some one says that one of the hardest things to swear off is swearing.

VELOCITY OF A BULLET.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS MADE BY PROFESSOR SPICE IN NEW YORK.

Professor Robert Spice, the Brooklyn chemist and physicist, appeared last Saturday evening at the Cooper Institute, New York, in a lecture on projectiles.

The talk which Professor Spice was to accomplish was to determine the actual velocity of a rifle bullet fired across the stage.

To carry this performance out he had secured the co-operation of Lieutenant E. L. Merriman, of the Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment, who has gained some reputation at the Creedmore Range, as evidence by the medals which he wore.

The second level, exactly opposite, had a spring attached to one end, which kept the point of the glass in its position.

Lieutenant Merriman now came forward and loaded his rifle. It was a regular Creedmore, 45 calibre, 34-inch barrel, and placed in a cartridge containing a 450 grain ball and 45 grains of powder.

This is an old story, which the other part is a new application, and one which caused a considerable stir to an eminent Southern jurist and a well Secretary of a Southern Congressman.

On this measurement it was found that the shorter line was 5 inches long, and the other line 4 feet 2 inches.

The result was long applauded; and the lecturer, to make matters sure, determined to repeat the experiment.

THE LAW OF TRESPASS.

What constitutes trespass is a question that arises continually, especially among farmers and owners of smaller tracts of real estate.

The law supposes an imaginary enclosure, which answers the purpose, and the simple act of passing through it constitutes trespass, although no harm should result to crops, cattle or anything else.

In fishing, as in hunting, the wires were placed thirty-three feet apart, and so on.

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THE POISONING OF WELLS.

(Rural New-Yorker.) It is probable that ninety-nine cases in a hundred of diseases in rural districts are the result of poison absorbed into the system either from the stomach or the lungs.

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE PETROLEUM BUSINESS.

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THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR YOUTHFUL LETTER WRITERS.

[From Harper's Young People.] Of course all of you have heard of the Dead Letter Office at Washington, and I suppose you have the same vague idea that I had until I went there and learned better, that it is a place where letters are sent when they fail to reach those for whom they are intended, and are then returned to the writers.

There are three things that render them liable to this: first, being unclaimed by persons to whom they are addressed; second, when some important part of the address is omitted, as James Smith, Maryland; third, the want of postage.

For the second case mentioned above about sixty-five thousand letters were sent to the Dead Letter Office during the past year; for the third, three hundred thousand; and three thousand had no address whatever.

When letters contain nothing of value, if possible they are returned to the writers. There are clerks so expert in reading all kinds of writing that they can discern a plain address where ordinary eyes could not trace a word.

And such spelling! Would you ever imagine that Galveston could be tortured into "Calredson," Connecticut into "Kanedikait," and Territory into "Teartoir"?

Recently the Postmaster General has found it necessary to issue very strict orders about plain addresses, and a great many people have tried to be witty at his expense. I copied this address from a postal card:

Savannah Township, Ashland County, State of Ohio; Age, 29; Occupation, Lawyer; Longitude West from Troy 2; Politics, Republican; Street Main, No. 24, Box 1,008.

COST OF ILLINOIS

The Chicago Tribune prints an old document of considerable historic interest. It is a deed of conveyance of land bearing date July 20, 1773.

The parties of the first part in the transaction are ten Indian chiefs of the different tribes of the Illinois nations of the north, presenting all of them, and the parties of the second part are 22 white men of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Penn., and London, England.

Some years ago a very fine echo was discovered on an Englishman's estate. He was proud of it, of course, and expected a considerable sum for its exhibition.

CONCERNING THE CENSUS.—The penalties for obstructing the census takers, who begin their labors on the first Monday in June, are severe. The law says: All persons above the age of twenty-one years who shall refuse to furnish the information required by the Supervisor or enumerator shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding \$100, to be recovered in an action of debt.

BE ON THE WATCH.—Another new swindle is going around, and this time on the agriculturalist. A gentlemanly fellow drives up with census blanks for statistics of the farm—bushels of wheat, number of cattle raised, acres under cultivation, etc.

Down at New Orleans the other day they were going to try some new heavy guns, and set out the target—made of 18-inch iron—the night before. The next morning it was found to be split and battered, and several irregular holes knocked clean through it.

CHAPTER ON COURT HOUSES

Burdette, in a recent number of the Hovekey, gives a chapter on Court Houses which will be appreciated by all who have heard the echoes reverberate in our own court room. It reads as follows:

"The meanest thing in the world to speak in is a court house. I have often wondered why the architects of court houses were not always hanged at the dedication of the building. A court house is built to talk in. The court room is made for that purpose.

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