# BUTLER CITIZEN.

## Local and General.

—A lot of second-handed Watches cheap for cash, at E. Grieb's

—Ash Wednesday comes on the 22d of February, this year, Washington's birthday.

—A full stock of Gents' Underwear, cheap and good, at Heck & Patterson's.

—Wilson & Gorman's soap factory in Pittsburgh, was destroyed by fire last Sunday morning.

—We are agents for the Pearl White Shirt, the best and cheapest shirt made —try one—Heck & Patterson's.

—A New York jury has decided that skimmed milk is both injurious and unwholesome.

—Good all wool suits for Men's wear, just received at $10, at Heck & Patterson's.

—The mud on the lot surrounding the school house was nearly as deep, a few days ago, as the mud on the streets.

—Hats Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods, cheapest in Butler, at Heck & Patterson's.

—The goosebone says: A mild January and a cold February. We have not yet inquired what the goose-vennor says.

—Bargains in our Carpet department. See prices before buying, at Heck & Patterson's.

—An exchange mysteriously remarks that the market for sk 8 8 8 8 and sl A A A A is flat. Better d A A A A are coming.

—Don't neglect to see Heck & Patterson's Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs. Low prices.

—One of the men injured at the late dynamite explosion, near Wampum, died a few days ago. His name was Burns.

—Blankets, Flannels and Yarns wholesale and retail, at Union Woolen Mills Butler, Pa. oct12tf

—An oil rig has been put up on the Wm. Miller farm, in Butler township. The company has leased about 500 acres in that vicinity.

—Two rooms filled with Carpets and Clothing, cheapest in Butler Co., at Heck & Patterson's.

—The jury in the Heywood-Forsythe murder case, of Washington county, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

—Every week brings new stock for Heck & Patterson's. See their prices before buying.

—The largest steel sailing vessel in the world was recently launched for the White Star line, from a Belfast yard, and christened the Garfield.

—The Sharon *Herald* says that the Shenango and Allegheny road is to be straightened and its grade reduced so that larger coal trains can be hauled over it.

—Highest cash price paid for corn, oats and all kinds of produce at the store of Jacob Boos, nearly opposite the Willard Hotel, Main street, Butler, Pa. n16tf

—The public school yard, of this town, is a disgrace to the town. Children who fall while playing on it, go home looking as though they had fallen in a mud hole.

—J. P Orr has recently fitted up new and elegant reception rooms, has added new accessions, etc., his operating room has the largest sky and side lights of any gallery in the county.

—Our grocers are now selling sauer kraut, imported from Germany. The scarcity of cabbage has caused sauer kraut to be looked upon as a high-toned and dainty dish.

—When you want anything in the line of Watches Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, &c., do not fail to call in at E. Grieb's and examine the stock; no trouble to show goods.

—A charter was issued last Friday to the Emlenton Gas, Light & Fuel Company, of Emlenton, Venango county. Capital $5,000, Austin M. Comstock, treasurer.

—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio, in another column. They offer rare inducements to earn an honest living. Sept. 21, 6-m.

—The State Board of Agriculture meets in Harrisburg next Wednesday. Mr. J. D. Lytle, of this county, is on the programme for an essay on the preparation of the ground for wheat.

—Mr. Orr will make all negatives himself leaving to his assistant other work. He has over twenty years experience as a practical photographer. All work finished in the highest perfection of the art

—Judge McDermott, of Mercer county, has reversed his decision regarding the "iron clad" license law for that county, passed in 1871 and all applicants for license in that county must again be ready to pay $250 into the county treasury.

—What can the American nation think of itself, when it sees a sentimental English fop lionized by the wealthy people of its chief city? The fop we refer to is a Mr. Wilde, who arrived in New York from England, a few days ago and who is considered to be the master or apostle of aestheticism.

—At a meeting of the Butler County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, on Tuesday of last week, the following board of directors was elected for this year: Wm. Campbell, Sr., J. L. Purvis, G. C. Roessing, Jacob Shoene, Dr. W. Irvin, H. C. Heineman, A Troutman, John Burkhart, E. A Helmbold, J. J. Croll, A. B. Rhodes and John Caldwell.

—The New Castle *Guardian*, of last week, says that "for the first time on record there are two cases of alleged murder to be tried at one term of the Lawrence county Court. One of these is the case where a wife and son, who reside near Chewton, are alleged to have killed the father, and the other is that of a son, residing in Scott tp., who is to be tried for killing his father. Both of these cases are expected to come up next week."

### Farmers Look Here.

The undersigned are now taking orders for fruit trees for spring planting. We represent one of the most reliable nurseries in Rochester, N. Y. Please send your orders in immediately.
n16tf WALKER & BEIDERMAN.

### A Terrible Death.

Mr. Fred Niggle, who lived on the old Michael Niggle place, near Ralston's mill, in Butler township, met with a terrible death in this town, last Saturday night. He had evidently started to walk home, about seven o'clock Saturday evening, and being under the influence of liquor, fell or laid down, in the alley west of Washington street and between Cunningham and Jefferson streets, where he perished from exposure. He was last seen alive about seven o'clock that evening, near the corner of Cunningham and Washington streets. When Mr Ward, who lives in the Henry Bauer house, was in his stable on Sunday morning about 9 o'clock, a woman called to him that there was a man lying in the alley and that he had been lying there all morning. Mr. Ward went to the man, and seeing that he was dead, so informed Esq. Keck, who proceeded to the spot, swore a jury of spectators, examined the body and had it removed to his mother's residence, west of the jail. A post mortem examination was made on the body that evening, but no marks of violence, evidence of heart disease, or anything else tending to cause sudden death were discovered. County Coroner Kennedy was notified of the death, and an inquest was held next morning, but nothing of importance elicited. The verdict of the jury was, that the deceased came to his death from intemperance and exposure. He was a man of about 40 years of age and had a wife and four children.

—The report of the killing of three hundred young girls by the King of Ashantee, is confirmed. The King was probably 'inspired,' and if he were to come to this country our female cranks would importune him for his autograph and send him letters of sympathy. It looks as if a great deal of latent d—phoolism would be developed in America this year. Guiteauism in Washington and Oscar Wildeism in New York point strongly in that direction.—*Norristown Herald.*

—At Fairview, Erie county, a farmer by the name of Graff went extensively into bee keeping, expecting to make a small fortune in a few years. Honey material was scarce last year, and the bees spread over the neighborhood in search of it, stealing sweet stuffs from kitchens and stinging many persons. A suit has been begun against the owner, and the question whether he has maintained a nuisance or has simply engaged in a lawful business, is to be settled in court.

—Two men engaged in chopping wood in Cambria county made a singular discovery a few days ago. While logging a tree, about two feet in diameter, they discovered a scalping-knife imbedded in the solid wood to the hilt, at a distance of ten feet from thd butt of the tree. The blade is about eight inches long, and is in a good state of preservation. It is supposed from the number of growths of wood surrounding it, that it has remained in that position for at least one hundred and fifty years.

—From the report of State Superintendent Higbee for the year ending June 6, 1881, we take the following statements. The estimated value of school property in this county is $235,-304. The total number of permanent certificates in the county is 38. The total number of school houses in the county is 236—12 of which were built during the year, 56 of which are stated to be unfit for use, 229 badly ventilated, 20 without a suitable privy, 181 without suitable furniture, none well supplied with apparatus, 48 without apparatus worth mentioning, 159 have grounds of sufficient size and 9 have grounds suitably improved.

—A painter of this town, named McGill, made information, a few days ago, against a coal digger, named Foster, for aggravated assault and battery. It appears that while Mr. McGill was under the influence of liquor, last Wednesday evening, he either stumbled over the door step of Mr. Foster's house, near the depot, or else created a disturbance at his door, when Mr. Foster assaulted him with either a stone or hatchet, cutting his head and face in two or three places and knocking out some of his teeth. There are two stories of the affair, one putting Mr. McGill in a very bad position and the other throwing all the blame on Foster. A hearing of the case is fixed for Saturday next.

—The case of Miller, one of the Connor robbers, now being held in custody in Toronto, Canada, promises to involve some nice points of law before he can be extradited and brought back. Under the Extradition treaty, so it said, breaking out and escaping from prison is not an indictable offense. Miller is now being held upon the charge of carrying a concealed weapon, a revolver having been found upon his person when arrested, the same being a violation of Canada law. It now looks as if additional charges will have to be made against Miller before he can be brought back. We learn that this is being done. How successful it will be remains to be seen.—*Clarion, Pa., Gazette.*

—The Building & Loan Association, of Sharon, Pa., has resolved to close the affairs of the association at once. The first series of stock issued by it has now run eight years and the second series, seven and a half years This is a very favorable showing and if the Butler Building & Loan Association does as well, almost everybody in it will be satisfied. Quite a number of the members of our association would like to see the next Auditors' report of it give a detailed account of its receipts and expenses from the beginning A report showing the amounts received from each member on installments, interest and fines, amounts realized from sales of real estate, real estate and cash on hand, and an itemized account of amounts paid to each member, officer or other person, and for what reason would be more satisfactory than the little aggregated reports that have heretofore been made.

### "A Girl's Choice."

It was in a drug store of course. All interesting incidents occur in drug stores,—that is nearly all. She was pretty, with blue eyes and golden hair, one of that kind of beauties the poet would have called an "angel," but for the fact that a colony of pimples on her fair frontispiece precluded all thought of a celestial being. Bowing timidly to the handsome clerk, she asked for "Swayne's Ointment for skin diseases," and upon receiving it vanished like the morning dews before the summer sun.

—Over three thousand bills have already been introduced in the present Congress and this is said to be only a circumstance to the thousands that are to follow. The growth of this custom of putting in bills for every conceivable thing—done largely by members to win favor and reelection from their constituents—may be seen in the fact that the number introduced during the two years of the Forty-fourth Congress was 6,130, of the Forty-fifth Congress 8,736, and of the Forty-sixth 10,088. The comfort is, that scarcely one in a hundred of these bills is ever heard of again after it goes to Committee. An instance of the desperate efforts of Congressmen to find subjects to base a bill on is furnished in the proposition of Mr. Page of California to make the anniversary of the discovery of America a legal holiday. As this country has not yet taken the trouble to raise a monument to Christopher Columbus, Mr. Page's proposition is interesting. After establishing this holiday, of course we ought to consecrate another to the first settlement of the United States. Plymouth Rock would then put in claims, and of course the West would not allow De Soto to be forgotten

—Because the Atlanta Exposition cost $250,000 and the receipts were but $165,000 some critics are disposed to rank the venture as a partial failure. In the matter of actual dollars and cents in hand paid, the Exposition undoubtedly did fall into the list of unprofitable enterprises; but this is the common fate of expositions. If the only good arising from national and international fairs was the gate return, the promoters of such shows would be in a sorry plight. It is peculiarly true of the international exhibitions that the debit and credit sides of the ledger are fearfully out of balance on the side of expense. At the Paris Exposition of 1855 the receipts were but $640,595, while the expenses were $4,000,000. The exposition in the same city in 1867 was a little more encouraging for those who put money on the venture; but even then the receipts were less than half of the $4,590,763 expended. The Vienna Exposition of 1873 presented a much more unsatisfactory exhibit, for while $9,850,000 was paid out but $1,032,380 was received. The London World's Fair of 1862 came more nearly to balancing, the income being $2,042,-652 and the outgo $2,309,000. Our own Centennial Exposition cost $8,500,-000 and the receipts were $4,308,660. It should be observed with respect to the item of cost that it in most cases includes permanent investments, which may fairly be deducted from the total. For example, the amounts invested by Philadelphia and Pennsylvania for buildings designed to remain after the Exhibition was closed, aggregated $2,500,000. After repaying $1,500,-000 advanced by the Government of the United States, the Philadelphia Exposition returned to subscribers about 25 per cent. of the capital stock of $2,500,000. The Atlanta Exposition, it is thought, will make a similar return.

—Of the $127,851,634.66 of internal revenue collected by collectors during the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1881, $653,836.95 was collected in this district, comprised of the northern part of Allegheny county, including Allegheny city, and this county and two or three adjoining ones, of which Col. John M Sullivan, of this place, is collector. There are now but ten districts in this State, and 126 in the country. The salaries of these 126 collectors range from $2,000 to $4,500, and there are 1,035 deputy collectors whose salaries range from $60 to $2,100; also, 191 clerks, etc., whose salaries range from $100 to $1,700. There are also employed 706 gaugers whose fees are not to exceed $5 per day, 1,074 store keepers and gaugers not to exceed $4 per day, 644 store keepers not to exceed $4 per day, all paid when actually employed. The 30 tobacco inspectors who are paid by the manufacturers, and store keepers and gaugers assigned to distilleries of a capacity not exceeding 20 bushels receive $3 per day. The largest amount collected during the year in any one district was from the first Ohio (likely Cincinnati beer and whisky), over twelve and a half millions; the next largest was from the fifth Illinois (Peoria whisky, we suppose), nearly eleven and a half millions. The first Illinois contributed nearly 10 millions, the first Missouri over 5½ millions, the fifth New Jersey 4¼ millions, the 1st, 2d and 3d New York add up nearly 12 millions, the first California over 3½ millions. These are the largest In the Pittsburgh district, Davies collector, nearly 1½ millions were collected. The total amount of internal revenue collected in the country during the year was $135,225,912.30, and the receipts for 1882 are expected to be over 157 millions. The things taxed are spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors and banks. A comparatively small amount (about seven million of dollars) is also collected from the people by means of stamps on friction matches, bank checks and patent medicines. These taxes are a nuisance and should be repealed, but as we believe, the best thing to do with a national debt or any other debt is to pay it as soon as possible, and as the receipts of the internal revenue department are over a third of the entire receipts of the government, we want to see the internal revenue continued and the debt paid off as fast as possible. The entire expense of collecting the internal revenue during 1881 was a little over five million dollars, or less than four per cent. of the amount collected, and all the money collected was satisfactorily accounted for and turned over to the treasury. Whisky, beer and tobacco are luxuries, and should be taxed in preference to such articles as sugar and molasses, on which two articles the customs receipts amounted, last year, to the enormous sum of $47,-977,137. Sugar and molasses, if not absolutely necessaries of life, are at least ordinary every day comforts, the tax comes off rich and poor alike, for many people cannot afford to buy anything but molasses to spread on their children's bread, and if the receipts of the national government must be reduced, the tariff on these and all other articles of food should be the starting point. Our tariff laws undoubtedly need revision, but the internal revenue, with the exception of the items we have mentioned, should stand.

### 'Buchupaiba.'

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases $1. at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

### Pittsburgh Manufactures on Tariff Revision.

[Correspondence of Titusville Herald.]

The Pittsburgh Iron and Steel manufacturers are, as I stated in my first letter, almost unanimously in favor of tariff revision but they look forward with dread to the uncertainty which must necessarily attend the formation of a new tariff law.

'It is such a delicate matter to handle,' said W. D. Wood, of the McKeesport works of W. D. Wood & Co., yesterday, 'that Pennsylvanians may well have a fear of the results of any tinkering with the tariff. I am satisfied, however, that there will be a new tariff bill presented to Congress very soon after the holidays, and the sooner we have a revision the better. Judge Kelley is fully competent to draft a satisfactory bid. Grave inequalities exist in the present law and they should be remedied. The 'omnibus' clauses in the present tariff give the most trouble. The treasury officials regulate the rates of duty on manufactures not otherwise provided for, while the law should make the duty unalterable. We favor the McKinley bill. That proposes to fix the duty on articles unclassified at a rate not less than that charged upon the material from which the unclassified goods are made. Such a law would do away with the cotton-tie trouble for example.'

'Under the McKinley bill cotton-ties would be requested to pay the same duty as hoop iron, from which they are made. The damage clauses which allow a rebate of duty for goods damaged during the voyage, should also be repealed. Russia sheet iron which may have been stained en route from the Ural Mountains to St. Petersburg, or by sweating while in the holds of vessels, secures a rebate in proportion to the damage sustained from the regular rate of 3 cents per pound. The stained iron can be brightened in this country, and it is then sold as a first-class article.'

THE WISDOM OF SECRECY.

'I don't think,' continued Mr. Wood, 'that it is a good idea for the tariff people to say what they do or do not want in respect to either an increase or reduction of duties. If I went to Washington to try and accomplish some change in the tariff that would be beneficial to our manufactures and made it known in advance, I would find half a dozen importers there trying to defeat my purpose. We are tariff men here on principle. We don't believe in the degradation of labor, and as long as this country is prospering and its people are contented and happy, I don't think a new policy will be advocated.'

Mr. Wood and his partners in their works at McKeesport and Wellsville employ about 700 men. At the former place the only manufactory of plannished or Russia sheet iron in this country exists. Mr W. D. Wood's grandfather obtained the secret of the manufacture of this iron in Russia nearly half a century ago, and in 1845 established his works in Philadelphia. The process has been kept in the Wood family ever since, and has been greatly improved. Some of the most valuable patents for the process were issued not more than a year ago. The mills at McKeesport are not, it is perhaps needlessto say, open to the inspection of the public. The tariff has undoubtedly been of great advantage to Mr. Wood, but has also been beneficial to the consumer, for he now gives the public plannished iron at from 11 cents to 12 cents per pound that used to cost 20 cents per pound.

HOW GLASS MEN REGARD THE TARIFF.

There are in Pittsburgh fifty glass making establishments of all kinds, with an aggregate capital of $5,491,000. Six thousand men are employed in these works. The industry has flourished under the protection given it by the tariff. There are used in the United States 500,000 gross of beer bottles annually. St. Louis consumes 100,000 annually, Chicago very near the same number, and Milwaukee 60,000 gross. In Pittsburgh glass of every description is made. T. B. Atterbury, & Co., of the South side, are large and well established manufacturers. Mr. Atterbury, after giving us the figures quoted above in respect to the consumption of beer bottles, said: Glass manufacturers in Germany are laying down these bottles in Chicago to-day for $5.50 per gross, and in St. Louis for $6—paying the duty of 35 per cent., ad valorem, too. It is only a question of time when St. Louis will get the bottles as cheap as Chicago. We consider $6 per gross about as cheap as we can handle the bottles. There are over one hundred firms engaged in the manufacture of these bottles near Brussels, and American naufacturers can scarcely compete with them. The reason is that labor costs almost nothing there. Here we must pay for it. A good blower in the United States wants $5 per day. In Germany he is well paid if he receives $10 per week. The great difficulty with the tariff in the estimation of the glass manufacturers is the low rate of duty on soda ash. This article, made of lime, salt and sulphates, all of which can be obtained in abundance in the United States, is essential to the manufacture of glass. In 1880, 208,425,700 pounds of soda ash were imported, paying a duty of ¼ cent per pound. The revenue obtained from these importations was $521,064,29. The value of the importation was $3,-128,772.25. Foreign manufacturers have a monopoly of the manufacture of soda ash, and every attempt to break down the monopoly has failed. They charge us 2½ cents per pound for the ash.

"Lennox, of Philadelphia, started in sometime ago to make soda ash. He built his works and began the manufacture of ash. The foreign manufacturers immediately sent hundreds of tons of soda ash to New York and sold at auction for any thing it would bring, thereby breaking down Mr. Lennox's business. Bennett, Clyde & Co., of this city, undertook the same business and were treated in the same way. We ought to have a duty of 1½ cents a pound on soda ash and the United States would be the gainer. Our specialty is in the manufacture of colored glass, lamps and the higher grades of glass ware. In everything that requires the use of machinery we can beat the foreigners, but when it comes to the manufacture of glass, where labor is the most important factor, the German, French and English glass makers have the advantage of us."

### 'Rough on Rats.'

The thing desired found at last. Ask Druggists for 'Rough on Rats.' It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

### Lecture.

Rev. Scott F. Hershey will give his popular lecture, "Success in Life," in the Court House, Butler, Pa., January 19th, 1882, for the benefit of St. Paul's Orphans' Home.

"Few young men have been favored by nature with the faculties Mr. Hershey possesses. He has natural ability as an orator, as well as talent; has a fine physical appearance and has a natural ease and grace that few possess."—*Tiffin, O., Star.*

The object is worthy and deserves the support of every one. Admission 25 cts. Tickets on sale at Heineman's book store and Butler Savings Bank. The Germania Orchestra will be present and deliver a concert from 7½ to 8 o'clock, p. m. Lecture begins at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock, p. m

### "The Domestic Tyrant."

"The average man," quoth Mrs. Partington, "is a weak and irritable domestic tyrant," and Mrs. P. is correct Tyrannical to a fault the average man will enter the blissful Paradise of a happy home, scratch himself in fiendish glee, send the baby into convulsions, and for what? Why, because he has the Itching Piles, and is too mean to buy Swayne's Ointment, which is an infallible cure for the worst cases of that annoying complaint.

REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER, who is a member of the House committee to pass upon the claims for compensation for attendance upon and service to the late President, says that no excessive bills will be allowed. He says the committee will allow just about such amounts as a court would award if the claims were made against the estate, and that every claimant will be required to give a written guarantee that he or she will accept the amount allowed by Congress in full for all services, and will release the estate from all liability.

### Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

THE fact that here and there a vaccinated person is attacked by a malignant form of the disease is no argument against vaccination. Investigation would probably lead to the discovery that the vaccination had been imperfect. It is the duty of every head of a family to take this precaution, both on his own account and on that of his family. Equally it is the duty of the physicians to see that they are provided with pure virus. Most of the mishaps that come of vaccination may be put to the account of impure vaccine matter, and there ought to be a law severely punishing anybody who engages in the business of furnishing an inferior or poisonous grade of virus.—*Allegheny Mail.*

### The Fact

is acknowledged by eminent physicians both in Europe and America, that a physician must be well acquainted with the *urine* in a state of health and in its varied conditions under every circumstance to be able to make a careful analysis of the same in disease.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

### 1881. Fall and Winter. 1882.

My stock of Woolens for Fall and Winter is now complete, comprising many choice new styles in Trowserings, Suitings and Overcoatings of the best French and home manufacture, purchased direct from first hands.

Early orders are solicited to avoid the many disappointments of the great rush of the season.

WILLIAM ALAND,
Merchant Tailor,
21sep4m Butler, Pa.

### Notice.

In accordance with order of court made January 4th, 1882, Friday, March 10th next at 9 a m., is fixed for hearing applications for license.

All applications for license must be filed on or before February 21st, 1882.

W. B DODDS, Clerk Q. S.

### The Literary "Rebellion."

Mr. John B. Alden, who organized the "Literary Revolution," which has given the people the best of books at such wonderfully low prices, does not give up the fight with the failure of "The American Book Exchange," which failure, he claims, was in no respect the result of selling books too cheaply, but was caused by the combination of publishers and booksellers against the enterprise; infamous and baseless slander being scattered broadcast culminated in a "panic" among the creditors of the institution, causing a "run" which resulted in the failure of the company, just as it has often caused the failure of banks and other institutions perfectly solvent under ordinary conditions He and other friends of the enterprise have organized "The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company," and a literary *Rebellion* which proposes to carry on the fight. The first work published by the new company is a beautiful edition of Macaulay's "Life of Frederick the Great," which they sell for the marvellously low price of 20 cents, neatly bound in cloth. The company proposes to begin immediately the publication of a series of cyclopædias—one of history, one of biography, one of science, one of choice prose literature, one of poetry, and one of religious literature—each of which cyclopædias will be in several large octavo volumes of over 1,000 pages each, at the price of $1.25 per volume, in cloth binding, and will also be published in numbers, at only two cents per number, being considerably below even the "revolution" prices! They will send specimen pages and catalogues free, and friends of choice literature at low prices will be sure to shower them with postal cards, at least. Address THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 162 William Street, New York.

### A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D. New York City.* [9-6m

### MARRIED.

STEWART—STOUGHTON—At the residence of the bride's father, J. R. Stoughton, Esq., on Jan. 4, 1882, by the Rev. G. Huston, of Harlansburg, Pa., Will R. Stewart, and Miss Jennie S. Stoughton, all of Portersville, Butler county, Pa.

KISKADDON—KISKADDON—Jan. 12, 1882, by the Rev. S. A. Hughes, Mr. H. J. Kiskaddon, of Arcadia, Kansas, and Miss Nannie Kiskaddon, of the Kiskaddon Farm, near Parker, Pa.

PAINTER—WATT—January 5, 1882, at the U. P. Parsonage, Slate Lick, by Rev. L. McCampbell, Mr. J. F. Painter and Miss Maggie A. Watt, both of near Leasureville, Butler Co.

EMERY—GREEN—On Jan. 12, 1882, by Rev. Samuel Kerr, Mr. D. C. Emery, of Pine Grove, and Miss Emma J. Green, of Harrisville, Pa.

MININGER—HARBISON—Jan. 11th, 1882, at the home of the bride, by Rev. Will T. Robins, Adam Mininger and Susie Harbison, all of Butler county, Pa.

RUSSELL—STEPHENSON—By Rev. Geo. W. Bean, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Slipperyrock township, on Dec. 28th, 1881, Mr. Alonzo Russell, and Miss Jennie C. Stephenson, all of Butler county, Pa.

### NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY IT CONCERN:

Whereas, my wife Elizabeth has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I warn all persons against giving her credit on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting. WM. RICHEY.


$1,000 REWARD!

LOST! A SMALL BOY

about the size of a man, bare-headed, with his father's socks on, had an empty bag on his back, containing two railroad tunnels and a bundle of bung holes; he wore a mutton-chop scarf with bean soup lining; he was cross-eyed at the back of the neck, and his hair cut curly; he was born before his elder brother, his mother being present on the occasion. When last seen he was shoveling wind off the Court House, with the intention of raising money enough to visit CHARLES R. GRIEB, at the Temple of Fashion, to purchase one of those far-famed and world renowned CHEAP HATS. His Aunt Peter would deem it a favor to learn of his whereabouts, knowing that if he visits CHARLES R. GRIEB, at the Temple of Fashion, he will be dressed to death, having heard from deaf and dumb persons that this is the best Hat, Cap and Gents' Furnishing Goods house in the town of Butler, where can be found a large assortment of Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods, made up in the very latest styles, of the best material, for the least money

Whoever will give information concerning the above child (he has black whiskers and mustache) will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Dated at the Temple of Fashion, Main Street, Butler, Pa.

JEWELRY, &c.,

AT E. GRIEB'S.

MY FRIENDS:

I am a rambling wreck of nudity, B. Brogg, Esq., at your service, advertising agent for the best Jewelry house in this section. I wish to inform the public that a full line of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, PLATED AND SILVER-WARE, is now being offered at astonishingly low prices at the popular and reliable store of

E. GRIEB,
Butler, Pa.

Note What an old and Reliable House can do Regarding Prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Round Nickel Clocks at | $1 00 | A Good Striking Clock, walnut case | 3 00 |
| " " " with alarms | 1 50 | " " " " " 8 day | 3 65 |
| A Good Striking Clock | 2 00 | 2 Oz. Silver Case, with Amer'n movement | 10 00 |
| Ladies Gold Watches at | $12 75 | | |
| Nickel Watch at | 3 00 | | |
| Nickel Watch, Stem Winder | 4 00 | | |
| " " " closed in the back | 4 50 | | |

All kinds of Sewing Machine Needles at 35 cents per dozen, and No. 1 Sperm Oil at 10 cents per bottle.

The only place in Butler where you can find a full and complete stock of KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, &c. 1847.—Rogers Bros.—A 1.—none genuine unless stamped ("1847.—Rogers Bros.—A 1.") I also carry a full line of Eye Glasses and Spectacles, suitable for all eyes and mounted in the most elegant and substantial manner, and am offering very superior goods at the most reasonable rates. Repairing of Watches and Clocks receives our very strict attention, and is done promptly and warranted. E. GRIEB, Main Street, Butler, Pa.


### TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT, COMMENCING 13th FEBRUARY, 188

| | No. | Term. | Yr. | Plaintiff's Attorney. | Plaintiffs. | Defendants. | Defendant's Attor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. D. | 24 | March | 1882 | Thompson and McC., | L Z Mitchell, ex'r, devisee, et al. | A Porter Wilson et al. | Brandon |
| C. P. | 377 | June | 1877 | Greer and J D McJ | Samuel Shaffner | John B Dindinger et al. | McC., McQ. and Whi |
| " | 179 | Oct. | " | McC., Mitchell and Greer | Stephen Bredin | J C Redd et al. | Thompson |
| " | 591 | " | " | Greer and J D McJ., | Samuel Shaffner | John B Dindinger et al. | McC., McQ. and Whi |
| E. D. | 128 | Dec. | 1879 | Fleeger, Thompson & Scott | J C Wallace for use | Wm M Abrams and J Y Foster | McC. |
| A. D. | 4 | Sept. | 1881 | W A Forquer | John H Williams | B F Hitchcock | Scott. |
| " | 35 | Dec. | " | L Z Mitchell | School District of Jackson Twp. | Robert Ash, adm'r, et al | Scott. |
| C. P. | 538 | Oct. | 1876 | E G Miller | Dodds Mill Oil Co. | Gabriel Barnhart | A T Black |
| " | 57 | Sept. | 1878 | Campbell & Bredin | Alfred Pearce, ex'r, for use | J W Kirker, adm'r, et al. | N Black, McC., et al. |
| " | 288 | " | 1879 | Brandon | Watertown Fire Ins. Co. | E R Stayton et al. | Campbell & Donly. |

Prothonotary's Office, January 16, 1882. M. N. GREER, Prothonotary.

### TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT—3rd MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1882.

| | No. | Term. | Yr. | Plaintiff's Attorney. | Plaintiffs. | Defendants. | Defendant's Attorney. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. P. | 230 | June | 1877 | Scott and Marshall | W W McCord, for use. | Thomas Robinson, adm'r | McCandless. |
| " | 262 | Sept | 1879 | Thompson and Scott | Walter Jackson | Wm Braden | McCandless and Greer. |
| A. D. | 23 | Dec | 1879 | Forquer and Greer | Hugh Collins, jr. | Hugh Collins, Sr., | C. A. Sullivan. |
| " | 100 | March | 1880 | J. M. Greer. | Thomas Hare et al. | John T Riser et al. | Miller. |
| " | 35 | June | " | J. M. Greer. | Frederick Marterer | Albert Aderhold et al., adm'rs | L. Z. Mitchell. |
| " | 82 | " | " | Lev. McQuistion. | Jno P McQuistion et al., adm'rs, | John Scott | R P Scott |
| " | 86 | " | " | " " | Thomas Carlin | S D Hazlett | Brandon and Greer. |
| " | 101 | " | " | R. P. Scott. | C Scott | Hugh Collins | C. A. Sullivan. |
| " | 64 | Sept | " | L. Z. Mitchell. | Borough of Millerstown | S I McKee et al. | Thompson, Walker, M'C. |
| " | 117 | " | " | James W. Reed. | John Emery et ux. | Aroline Allen | J. M. Greer. |
| " | 25 | March | 1881 | Thompson and Scott | William Woods | William Leckie | Reed. |
| " | 28 | " | " | L. Z. Mitchell. | James Thompson in trust | Richard Hamilton | McC and Eastman |
| " | 38 | " | " | Vanderlin | Peter Schroyer | Joseph McAnallen. | A. T. Black. |
| " | 46 | " | " | Reed | William Leckie | William Woods | Thompson, Scott, Brandon |
| " | 49 | " | " | J. D. McJunkin. | A C Hawkins et al. ex'rs | Parker & Karns City R. R. Co. | " " " |
| " | 75 | " | " | J. D. McJunkin. | Abraham Martin | Oakland township Supervisors | McCandless |
| " | 47 | June | " | J. D. McJunkin. | David McMillan | John Maizland | J. M. Greer. |
| " | 53 | Sept | " | R. P. Scott. | L C Dickey | James H Gibson | W. D. Brandon. |
| " | 19 | Dec'r | " | Vanderlin | Elias A Mortland et ux | Poor District Marion township. | L. Z. Mitchell. |

Proth'ys Office, Dec. 19, 1881. A. RUSSELL, Prothonotary.

### TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT, COMMENCING 30th JANUARY, 1882.

| | No. | Term. | Yr. | Plaintiff's Attorney. | Plaintiffs. | Defendants. | Defendant's Attorney. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. D. | 89 | March | 1880 | McCandless | K Marshall, committee, | W A Lewis et al. | Purviance et al. |
| F I D. | 1 | Dec. | 1881 | Reed and Bredin | Matthew McCullough | Edward Mellon | J M Greer |
| E. D. | 123 | " | 1879 | M'C., Riddle and Mitchell | D A Ralston | Daniel Evans | T & S, Walker and Miller |
| A. D. | 1 | Sept. | 1881 | McQuistion | Frederick Barr, in right of, | E R R Boyer, ex'r, | Brandon |
| " | 46 | Dec. | " | L. Z. Mitchell | E C Dunlap, by next friend, | R C Baughman | Walker |
| " | 47 | " | " | " | W McCannon, by next friend, | " | " |
| " | 64 | " | " | A M Cornelius | J B Mathers | John Ervin | Scott |
| C. P. | 739 | March | 1875 | McJunkin and Campbell | R Straw & Co., | Harriet Croup | Bowser |
| E. D. | 332 | Jan'y | 1878 | McCandless | Weisz, Brittain & Co., | John Pearce et al | McQ. and Thompson |
| C. P. | 34 | June | 1879 | R P Scott | The Parker Savings Bank, for use | J W Christie et al. | A T Black |
| A. D. | 38 | Dec. | " | " | R S Gibson, for use | W H Timblin et al. | Goucher et al. |
| " | 39 | " | " | " | L B Gibson, for use | " | " |
| " | 112 | " | " | J D McJunkin and Pillow | Webber and Mitchell | Wm Starr and S J Jamison | C A Sullivan |
| " | 32 | March | 1880 | Greer | J F P McGinley et al., trustees, | J N Miller | Thompson et al. |
| " | 41 | " | " | Campbell | J N Purviance, Rec. 1st Nat. B'k | W D McCandless | Thompson and Scott |
| " | 111 | June | " | Brandon, Greer, Colbert | E G Leighthold & Co. | Philip W Snyder et ux. | Scott |
| " | 9 | Dec. | " | Brittain | J. R. Johnson, ass'e Flick&Albert | Solomon Albert | G R White |
| " | 14 | " | " | L Z Mitchell | William Murrin | Margaret O'Donnell, adm'x, | Thompson and Scott |
| " | 16 | " | " | John M Greer | Samuel Rodgers, by next friend, | John McCafferty | Bowser |
| " | 17 | " | " | " | " | John McCafferty et al. | " |
| " | 23 | " | " | L Z Mitchell, Campbell | G W Allen, assignee, | Smith Shuler et al. | Christie |
| " | 37 | " | " | J B Bredin, J Thompson | Augustus McElwain, | Jacob Kellerman | Forquer, McC., Vanderlin |
| " | 54 | " | " | L Z Mitchell | Frederick M Hilliard | L Y McCandless et al. | McQuistion |
| " | 64 | " | " | W A Forquer | Venango Twp. School District, | G W Jamison et al. | McCandless |
| " | 16 | March | 1881 | McQuistion | Joseph L. Lytle | Pittsburgh & Western R. R. Co. | Marshall |

Prothonotary's Office, January 2, 1882. M. N. GREER, Prothonotary.


Rheumatism Neuralgia

Sprains, Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by use of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

This remedy is not a cheap Benzine or Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat to avoid danger of explosion, nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.

PAIN KILLER has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, IT NEVER FAILS. It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of PAIN KILLER would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says: About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. Our resort was to the PAIN KILLER, which speedily relieved her.

Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London: I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. I tried your PAIN KILLER, and it gave me immediate relief. I have regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation.

G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes: I experienced immediate relief from pain in the side by the use of your PAIN KILLER.

E. York says: I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and