Butler

VOL. XIX.

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Marriage and death notices must be accompanied by a responsible name.

Address

THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

BUTLER, KARNS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD

Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millerstown Karns City, Petrolia, Parker, etc., at 7.27 a. m and 2.25 and 7.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Butler from the above named points at 7.17 a. m., and 2.15, and 7.15 p. m. The 2.15 train connects with train on the West Penn road through to Pittsburgh.

SHENANGO AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hilliard's Mill, Butler county, for Harrisville, Greenville, etc., at 7.50 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Hilliard's Mills at 1:45 A. M., and 5:55 P. M.

Hacks to and from Petrolia, Martinsburg, Fairview, Modoc and Troutman, connect at Hilliard with all trains on the S & A road.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Butler (Butler or Pittsburgh Time.

Market at 5.06 a. m., goes through to Allegheny, arriving at 9.01 a. m. This train connects at Freeport with Freeport Accommodation, which arrives at Allegheny at 8.20 a. m., railroad time.

Express at 7.16 a. m., connecting at Butler Junction, without change of cars, at 8.26 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.56 a. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville at 10.55 a. m. railroad time.

Mail at 2.16 p. m., connecting at Butler Junction without change of cars, with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 5.01 p. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville Intersection at 5.55 p. m. railroad time, which connects with Philadelphia Express east, when on time.

The 7.16 a. m. train connects at Blairsville at 11.05 a. m. with the Mail east, and the 2.36 p. m. train at 6.59 with the Philadelphia Express east.

Trains arrive at Butler on West Penn R. R. at 9.51 a. m., 5.17 and 6.51 p. m., Butler time. The 9.51 and 5.17 trains connect with trains on the Butler & Parker R. R.

Main Line.

Through trains leave Pittsburgh for the East at 2.56 and 8.26 a. m. and 12.51, 4.21 and 8.06 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 3.40 and 7.20 p. m. and 3.00, 7.00 and 7.40 a. m.; at Baltimore about the same time, at New York three hours later, and at Washington about one and a half hours later.

Time of Holding Courts.

The several Courts of the county of Butler commence on the first Monday of March, June, September and December, and continue two weeks, or so long as necessary to dispose of the business. No causes are put down for trial or traverse jurors summoned for the first week of the several terms.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

R. P. SCOTT,

Attorney at Law, Butler, Pa. Office in Ruff's building, Main street.

JOHN K. KELLY,

Office with E. G. Miller, Esq., in Brady Law Building. aug17'81

A. M. CORNELIUS,

Office with W. D. Brandon, Berg Building, Main Street, Butler, Pa.

J. F. BRITTAIN,

Office with L. Z. Mitchell, Diamond.

A. M. CUNNINGHAM,

Office in Brady's Law Building. Butler, Pa.

S. H. PIERSOL.

Office on N. E. corner Diamond, Riddle building. nov12

JOHN M. GREER.

Office on N. E. corner Diamond. nov12

WM. H. LUSK,

Office with W. H. H. Riddle, Esq.

NEWTON BLACK,

Office on Diamond, near Court House, south side.

E. I. BRUGH,

Office in Riddle's Law Building.

S. F. BOWSER.

Office in Riddle's Law Building. [mar8'76

J. B. McJUNKIN.

Special attention given to collections Office opposite Willard House.

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Office north-east corner of Diamond, Butler Pa.

H. H. GOUCHER,

Office in Schneideman's building, up stairs.

J. T. DONLY

Office near Court House. 2 - 74

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eb17-75 Office in Berg's building,

CLARENCE WALKER,

Office in Brady building· mar17—

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Office in Reiber's building, Jefferson St. ap91y

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Office in Brady building.

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Office in Berg's new building, 2d floor, east side Main st., a few doors south of Lowry House. mar3—tf

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Office on Main street, one door south of Brady Block, Butler, Pa. (sep. 2, 1874.

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BUTLER, PA.

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☞Gives particular attention to transactions in real estate throughout the county.

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E. R. ECKLEY, (Late of Ohio.) KENNEDY MARSHALL

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Office opposite Lowry House, Butler, Pa.

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JOHN E. BYERS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

my21-1y] BUTLER, PA.

Office on Jefferson street, opposite Klingler's Flour Store.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do anything in the line of his profession in a satisfactory manner.

Office on Main street, Butler, Union Block, up stairs, ap11

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estate of Wm. G. Shorts.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William G. Shorts, deceased, late of Connoquenessing twp., Butler county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for payment. T. P. SHORTS, Ex'r.

Connoquenessing P. O., Butler Co., Pa. 1m

Estate of Harriet Hays.

(LATE OF CONNOQUENESSING twp., dec'd.)

Letters testamentary on the estate of Harriet Hays, dec'd, late of Connoquenessing twp., Butler County, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for payment.

ROBERT S. HAYS, } Ex'rs.
JAMES S. HAYS, }

Whitestown P. O., Butler Co. Pa.

Estate of Adam Albert.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Adam Albert, dec'd., late of Franklin twp., Butler Co., Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make payment and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for payment.

H. H. GALLAGHER, Adm'r.

Box 395, Butler, Pa.

Notice to Teachers.

The Board of School Directors of the borough of Butler, will meet on the first Monday in July next, for the purpose of selecting teachers for the present school year. All applications must be in writing accompanied by certificates and filed with the Secretary on or before the 1st day of July. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

FRANK M. EASTMAN, Secretary.

June 13, 1882. june14 3t.

Auditors' Notice.

Petition of James Morrison, Ex'r of Daniel Millison, for appointment of Auditor. O. C., No. 80, March Term, 1882.

And now to wit: May 17th, 1882, J. M. Galbreath is appointed an Auditor as prayed for.

BY THE COURT.

Butler County, S S: Certify from the record this 31st day of May 1882. W. B. DODDS.
Clerk O. C.

Notice is hereby given, to all concerned, that the undersigned has been appointed Auditor, to make distribution in the matter of the estate of Daniel Millison, dec'd, and that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Butler, on Thursday, the 29th day of June, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

june7-3t. J. M. GALBREATH.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

In the matter of the application of Mary R. Elliott for divorce a vinculo matrimonia from her husband, Harry A. Elliott.

A. D., No. 55, March Term, 1882. To Harry A. Elliott, respondent.

Whereas a subpoena and an alias subpoena in the above stated case have been returned N. E. I. Now this is to require you to be and appear in your proper person before said Court, on the first Monday of September Term next, A. D., 1882, being the 4th day of said month, to answer to said complaint, and to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted. THOS. DONAGHY, Sheriff.

And now, June 8th, 1882, having been appointed Commissioner by the Court to take testimony in above stated case and to report the same to Court, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office, at Butler, on Friday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

GEORGE C. PILLOW, Commissioner.

june14-6t.

Petition of John Grossman.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BUTLER COUNTY, EQUITY NO. 1 SEPT. TERM, 1882.

In Re petition of John Grossman to have perpetual testimony relative to a deed from Jacob G. Grossman and wife to John N. Hoon, which deed is now lost.

And now, to wit: Dec. 3, 1881, petition presented and on due consideration thereof, subpœna is awarded to John N. Hoon and Jacob G. Grossman, and to any and all persons who may be interested in the said petition or bill to appear in the Court of Common Pleas of said county, on the 4th day of September, 1882, to make an oath or affirmation to said petition or bill, and in case no answer thereto is filed, and in case the said persons subpoenaed or any others do not attend on or before said day, George C. Pillow is hereby appointed a commissioner to proceed on said 4th day of September, 1882, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day at the office of the Prothonotary of said county to take the depositions of all witnesses who may be produced by said petitioners respecting the proof of the facts alleged in said bill or petition, and to ascertain and establish the same and to make return of said depositions unto said Court when such order and decree in the premises will be made as to justice and equity appertain, and further it appearing from said petition that the residence of the said Jno. N. Hoon and Jacob G. Grossman is unknown and believed not to be within this commonwealth, it is ordered that notice of this subpoena and order of Court be given by publication thereof for three (3) successive weeks in one of the weekly newspapers, published in Butler prior to said 4th day of Sept. 1882. BY THE COURT.

Butler County S. S: Certified from the record this 10th day of June, 1882.

M. N. GREER, Prothonotary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, county of Butler: To John N. Hoon and Jacob G. Grossman, Greeting: We command you, that all business and excuses being laid aside, you be and appear in your proper persons before our Judges at Butler, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the county aforesaid on Monday, the 4th of Sept., 1882, to show cause, if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of John Grossman, on his petition to have perpetual testimony relative to a deed from Jacob G. Grossman and wife to John N. Hoon, (deed now lost) should not be examined and other testimony reduced to writing, and filed of record in our said Court in order to perpetuate the same agreeably to the constitution of our Government and the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, on the part of petitioners and herein fail not, under the penalty of one hundred pounds.

Witness the Honorable E. McJunkin, President of our said Court, at Butler, this 10th day of June, A. D., 1882. M. N. GREER,

june14-3t. Prothonotary.

FOR SALE.

The following described valuable pieces of property situated in the borough of Butler are offered for sale by the German National Bank of Millerstown, Pa., to-wit:

One lot of ground on Fulton street, between properties of Mrs. Louisa McClure and H. H. Goucher, Esq., containing one acre, more or less, being one of the best building sites in the town.

ALSO.—One lot of ground near the Witherspoon Institute, and formerly owned by L. G. Linn, Esq., containing one acre, more or less, on which there is a good two-story frame house and stable. This property is pleasantly located near the depot and commands a magnificent view.

ALSO.—Lot on McKean street, formerly owned by H. J. Mitchell, Esq., on which there is a good two-story frame house and stable.

Possession given in 30 days after purchase.

For further particulars enquire of

CLARENCE WALKER.

Union Woolen Mills.

I would desire to call the attention of the public to the Union Woolen Mill, Butler, Pa., where I have new and improved machinery for the manufacture of

Barred and Gray Flannels,

Knitting and Weaving Yarns,

and I can recommend them as being very durable, as they are manufactured of pure Butler county wool. They are beautiful in color, superior in texture, and will be sold at very low prices. For samples and prices, address,

H. FULLERTON,
jul24,'78-1y) Butler, Pa

WANTED—

1,000 Cords of Bolts at the Butler Stave Mill, Wood will be paid for each Saturday.

ma31,1m D. G. COURTNEY.

MARYLAND FARMS.—Book and Map free By C. E. SHANAHAN, Att'y, Easton, Md

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. mar29,1y

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Chills and Fever.

Simmons Liver Regulator soon breaks the Chills and carries the fever out of the system. It cures when all other remedies fail.

Sick Headache.

For the relief and cure of this distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

DYSPEPSIA.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

CONSTIPATION

should not be regarded as as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is harmless, mild and effectual.

PILES.

Relief is at hand for those who suffer day after day with Piles. It has cured hundreds, and will cure you.

MALARIA.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the Liver in healthy action.

BAD BREATH

generally arising from a disordered stomach, can be corrected by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

JAUNDICE.

Simmons Liver Regulator soon eradicates this disease from the system, leaving the skin clear and free from all impurities.

COLIC.

Children suffering with Colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered. Adults also derive great benefit from this medicine. It not unpleasant, it is harmless and effective. Purely vegetable.

CAUTION.

Be careful that you get the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator in our engraved White Wrapper with red "Z" Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken.

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Sold by all Druggists. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

203 S. Paca St., Baltimore.
Nov. 28, 1881.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.

JOS. McCAWLEY.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is *not* a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.

DON'T FORGET IT.

THE NEW WARRIOR is warranted to be the Lightest Draft Machine made.

POSITIVE PROOF.

—o—

The only reliable test of the draft Mowers made in 1879, or since, was conducted under the auspices of the Queen's County, N. Y., Agricultural Society, June 20, 1879. Baldwin's Dynamometer, that cannot be made to lie, was used, with the following result:

WARRIOR, 155 lbs. 4 ft. 3 in. cut; Buckeye, 218 lbs. 4 ft. cut; Anson Wood, 197 lbs. 4 ft. 3 in. cut; Walter A. Wood, 202¼ lbs. 4 ft. 3 in. cut; Eureka, 222 lbs. 6 ft. cut; Champion Haymaker, 182½ lbs 4 ft. 3 in. cut; Champion, (rear cut) 172½ lbs. 4 ft. cut.

No. 1. at nine fairs in every ten where it was exhibited and premiums were awarded.

—FOR SALE BY—

J. NIGGLE & BRO.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

Elys' Cream Balm

Effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c. Unequaled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. On receipt of 50c. will mail a package.

Sold by Butler druggists.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

Old Established Carriage Factory

[ESTABLISHED 1839.]

Spring Wagons and Buggies in stock and made to order of all styles and description. Our work is of the best and latest style, well made and finely finished. We give special attention to repairing, painting and trimming. When in want of anything in our line we ask you to call and examine our stock. LOUDEN & PARK, Duquesne Way, between Sixth and Seventh streets, above Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap5,3m

Union Woolen Mill,

BUTLER, PA.

H. FULLERTON, Prop'r.

Manufacturer of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &c. Also custom work done to order, such as carding Rolls, making Blankets, Flannels, Knitting and Weaving Yarns, &c., at very low prices. Wool worked on the shares, if desired. my7-1y

FERRIS ARMOR,

Justice of the Peace.

Main street, opposite Postoffice,
ZELIENOPLE, PA.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine, mar29,1y

Citizen.

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1882

NO. 31

POETRY.

TO A PICTURE.

BY E. M. M'LURE.

I would love thee far better,
  If thou were only real;
Yet, I know thou art lovely,
  Oh, my saintly ideal,
There's a heaven of love
  In the blue of thine eyes;
And the pout on the lip
  Brings a pleasant surprise.

Such a smile rarely greets me
  In palace or hall;
Such a form rarely meets me
  At seance or ball;
And I know thou art lovely,
  And pure, too, of heart;
Though encased in the trappings
  And tinsel of art.

A child, thou, of Nature,
  And a lover of flowers:
Thou art happy, yet lonely,
  In life's sunny hours;
Then, sweet maiden, I take thee
  To my heart as a friend;
And forever will make thee,
  Mine own to life's end.

But the years have flown onward:
  Thus, I sang in the past;
In the heyday of passion,
  Too sweet, long to last.
I loved thy sweet image,
  Oh my saintly ideal!
Now, I clasp to my bosom,
  The true and the real.

SELECT.

ICEBERGS AND FOGS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Icebergs of enormous proportions continue to be met with by ocean steamers with amazing frequency even in very southernly latitudes. An illustration of this may be found in the statements of four ship captains who have just arrived in this city. Captain Hansen, of the Hamburg steamer Frisia, said: 'We left Hamburg on May 28. We had light variable winds and moderate weather. On June 5 we entered latitude 42.37, longitude 47.08. The temperature, both of the atmosphere and the water, then fell considerably, and I concluded that icebergs were not far off. I had already gone through the mill before, you know. Well, of course, I was not mistaken. When the first iceberg hove in sight—about 12 P. M.—we were running parallel with the Bremen steamer Main. The Mosel and an unknown English steamer were also near by. This iceberg was a big fellow and was being carried toward us with great rapidity by the Gulf Stream. Its height above water was fully 200 feet, and as that portion always represents but a seventh part of the entire mass, it must have been 1,400 feet high. It covered an area of probably 500 square feet. At 12:30 it arrived at an equal distance between the Main and my steamer, creating a number of small whirlpools around us.

Indeed, both vessels heaved heavily from one side to another in consequence of the commotion produced in the water. On the rear portion of the iceberg a number of Northern birds resembling eider ducks were visible. A black object also appeared for a moment between the crevices of the ice, which one of the men who saw it through a telescope declared to be a sea-horse. We saw two more icebergs of an average height of one hundred feet before the day was over. This was latitude 42.06, longitude 49.04. The two knocked together shortly after passing us and a third iceberg, considerably smaller than the rest, was formed. The sight was magnificent, though enough to make any one dizzy.

THE FRUITS OF A MILD WINTER.

I account for the presence of icebergs so far South this year by the fact that we have had a very mild winter, which has severed the the bergs from the mainland. They have drifted southwestwards as far as Newfoundland, which is in latitude 50, and not being able to gain a foothold on shore there, owing to their depth, have drifted eastward. They are to be found in many different latitudes, but pretty near the same longitude, that is between 47 and 50. I do not think any of them are more to westward than that.

Navigation is greatly impeded, and it is a wonder to me that no accidents have occurred so far. After meeting the three icebergs I spoke of just now, a heavy fog enveloped us, and I know I never slept a wink that night. Had an iceberg approached us there would have been no means of discovering the fact in time to steer out of its way. The only manner of ascertaining the presence of icebergs in Southern waters is by testing the temperature; but then, of course, this does not tell one how near the ice is. There is practically no way of eliminating this danger to ocean travel, unless a very southerly and consequently roundabout course is taken by the steamers. that is what most of them are doing, by the way, and as to my self, I intend running two or three degrees further south on my return journey.'

ICEBERGS AND FOGS.

Captain Barre, of the Bremen steamer, Main, corroborated the above statement of his brother captain, and added: 'My experience with icebergs on this trip was, perhaps, even more extensive than that of Captain Hansen. Late in the afternoon of June 5, we lost sight of the Frisia, and very nearly missed coming in collision with an iceberg as large as any I have yet seen. This was owning to the dense fog which came in the wake of the first three bergs. Indeed, strange to say, most of the large floating masses of ice I have met have been followed by mists. Luckily the approach of the monster was noticed in time by the seething of the waters around it, and we escaped without a scratch, so to say. Judging by the extreme coldness of the water during the night, we must have passed several icebergs. That we escaped collision and instant death on this trip was nothing short of a miracle.'

CAPTAIN HILMERS' STATEMENT.

Captain Hillmers, of the German bark Amaranth, from Hamburg, had a still more interesting story to tell. 'We left Hamburg in the middle of May,' he said. 'Winds were very variable, but mostly westerly. On May 23, latitude 44, longitude 46.50, we narrowly missed coming in collision with three icebergs from forty to fifty feet high. This was only a foretaste of what was to follow. When day dawned on the 24th we almost thought ourselves transplanted to the North Pole. With the exception of a few hundred feet around us the surface of water was covered with huge masses of ice, some of which rose in peaks to an unprecedent height. In other words, we were completely hemmed in; and as the icebergs continued to drift nearer around us, and the circle became smaller, almost all hope was finally abandoned. At this critical moment a channel sufficiently large to allow of our passing through it presented itself to view, and without a moment's delay we steered for it. Luck and good seamanship combined proved our salvation, and we dodged our way to clear water. The icebergs with which we had coped were of an average height of 100 feet each, and occupied 400 to 500 square feet of the water's surface. Two white bears were seen on the plateau of one of them, and many gulls, ducks and other Northern birds were perched on the peaks. On May 24, latitude 42, longitude 51.20, three icebergs passed us being rapidly drifted along by the stream in a northeasterly direction.'

Captain Young, of the American bark H. Routh, who left London, April 26, with general merchandise, that from lat. 47.15, lon. 44.30, to lat. 45.20, lon. 50, he sailed through a sea covered with icebergs of various sizes He met the largest on May 24, lon. 54. It was almost split in two and covered a large area.

The Country's Live-stock.

The Census Bulletins increase in interest as they give the completed work of the Bureau. One just now at hand contains the statistics of farm live-stock in the States and Territories, and compares the present number of each class of animals with the number reported in the census of 1870. The totals are well worth looking at. It is a fact of decided significance that all classes of live-stock except working oxen show a rate of increase considerably larger than that of population. Farm stock alone is included in the figures, no account being here taken of ranch or city and village stock. The following table of totals will explain itself at a glance:

Classes of Animals.	Total Number.	Rate of Increase.
Horses	10,357,981	45
Mules and Asses	1,812,932	61
Working Oxen	993,970	—25
Milch Cows	12,443,593	39
Other Cattle	22,488,590	66
Sheep	35,191,656	24
Swine	47,683,951	90

The rate of increase in population was 30 per cent., it will be noted that all classes of animals excepting working oxen show a considerably larger increase than that, the exception in the case of sheep coming doubtless from the inaccuracy of the census of 1870. As for working oxen, there has been increase in but fifteen States and Territories, while the loss in some places was great, as in Iowa 39 per cent., in Illinois 83, in Missouri 86, in Colorada 63, in Indianna 72, in Nebraska 69 and in Ohio 65. The largest gain was 437 per cent. in Dakota. The largest number in one State is Texas 90,603, the next Alabama's 75,534.

In the stock of horses the leading States are: Illinois, 1,023,082, Texas 806,099; Iowa 792,322; Ohio 736,478; Missouri 667,776; New York 610,358; Indiana 581,444; Pennsylvania 533,587; Kansas 430,907; Michigan 378,738; Kentucky 372,648; and Wisconsin 452,428. The smallest number in a State is Rhode Island's 9,661.

Of milch cows, New York leads with 1,437,855; Illinois has 865,913; Iowa 854,187 and Pennsylvania 854,156; Ohio 767,043; Missouri 661,405; Texas 606,717: Indiana 494,944; and Wisconsin 478,374. In other cattle the West and South lead, Texas having 3,387,967; Iowa 1,755,313; Illinois 1,515,063; Missouri 1,410,507; Ohio 1,084,917; and Kansas 1,015,935 while New York has 862,233, and Pennsylvania 861,519.

The chief sheep State, as well as Presidential, is Ohio, with 4,902 486. California comes close with 4,152,349. Texas has 2,411,887; Michigan 2,189,389; New Mexico 2,033,831; Pennsylvania 1,776,598; New York 1,715,180; Missouri 1,411,298; Wisconsin 1,336,807, Indiana 1,100,511: Oregon 1,083,162; Illinois 1,037,073; Kentucky 1,000,269.

Iowa stands first for swine, with 6,034,316; Illinios is second, with 5,170,266: Missouri has 4,553,123; Indiana 3,186,413; Ohio 3,141,332: Kentucky 2,225,225; Tennessee 2,158,169; Texas 1,954,948; Kansas 1,787,969; Arkansas 1,565,098; Georgia 1,471,003; Alabama 1,252,462; Nebraska 1,241,724; while Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Mississippi and North Carolinia have above a million each. New York is hoggish enough with 751,907.

Looking at the rate of increase we find that it has been largest in the West and Southwest. For instance, in horses, Arizona 1,929 per cent.; Dakota 1,553; Colorada, Montana and Nebraska over 500 per cent. each. And so it runs throughout the list. The country certainly has no reason to be dissatisfied with these figures of a ten years' growth.

A Western writer suggests that the summer food of hogs should be more nitrogenous than corn, and recommends green oats and peas. The pea is very rich in muscle and bone-building elements, and oats are also superior to corn in this respect. The crop should be sown in the proportion of two bushels of peas one of oats per acre, and well covered. The pigs should be turned in when the pea is just passing out of the milk.

At a sheep-shearing at Middlebury, Vt., in April, fourteen rams, three years old or over, cut 277 pounds 12 ounces of wool or a small fraction less than 28 pounds each. A ewe three years old, with a lamb by her side, yielded 21 pounds nine ounces, the growth of 364 days. The carcass weighed 65 pounds, so that the weight of wool was nearly one third that of the carcass.

Justice East and West.

'I hate to live in a new country,' said Jones, 'where there is no law.' 'Yer be yer,' chimed in Thompson. 'Daw is the only thing that keeps us out of everlasting chaos.' 'Yes, indeed,' said a legal gentleman present. 'It is the bulkwark of the poor man's liberty, the shield which the strong arm of justice throws over the weak, the solace of the balsam of the unfortunate and wronged, the—

'Oh, stop, 'er,' remarked a man with one. 'I won't have it that way. Law is a boss invention for rascals of all grades. Give me a country where there is no law, and I can take care of myself every time. Now, for instance, when I lived in Ohio I got a dose of law that I will never forget. I was in partnership with a man named Butler, and one morning we found our cashier missing with $3,000. He had dragged the safe and put out. Well, I started after him and caught him in Chicago, where he was splurging around on the money. I got him arrested, and there was an examination. Well, all the facts were brought out and the defense moved that the case be dismissed, as the prosecution did not make out a case in the name of the firm, and that if there was a firm the copartnership had not been shown by any evidence before the court. To my astonishment the court said the plea was O. K. and dismissed the case. Before I could realize what was up the thief had walked off. Well, I followed him to St. Louis and there I tackled him again. I sent for my partner and we made a complete case, going for him in the name of the Commonwealth and Smith, Butler & Co Well, the lawyer for the defense claimed that the money being taken from a private drawer in the safe was my money exclusively, and that my partner had nothing to do with it; that the case should be prosecuted by me individually, and by the firm. The old 'bloke' who sat on the bench wiped his spectacles, grunted round a while and dismissed the case. Away goes the man again. Then I got another hitch on him and tried to convict him of theft, but the court held that he should be charged with embezzlement. Some years after I tackled him again and they let him go. Statutes of limitation, you see. Well, I concluded to give it up, and I did.

'But about four years afterward I was down in Colorado and a man pointed to another and said: 'That fellow has just made a hundred thousand in a mining swindle.' I looked, and it was my old cashier. I followed him to the hotel and nailed him in his room with the money. Now, I says: 'Billy, do you recognize your old boss?' and of course he did. Says I: 'Bill, I want that three thousand you stole from me, with the interest, and all legal and traveling expenses.' 'Ah, you do?' says he; 'didn't the courts decide that—'

'Curse the courts,' says I, putting a six-shooter a foot long under his nose. 'This is the sort of legal document that I'm travelin' on now. This is the complaint, warrant, indictment, judge, jury, verdict and sentence all combined, and the firm of Colt & Co., New Haven, are my attorneys in this case. When they speak they talk straight to the point of your murg, you bloody larceny thief. This jury of six, of which I am foreman, is liable to be discharged at any moment. No technicality or statuates of limitation here, and a stay of proceedings won't last over four seconds. I want $10,000 to square my bill or I'll blow your blasted brains out.' Well, he passed over the money right away, and said he hoped there'd be no hard feelings. Now, there's some Colorado law for you, and it's the kind for me! Eh, boys?' and the crowd, with one accord, concurred in the cheapness and efficacy of the plan by which a man could carry his court on his hip, instead of appealing to the blind goddess in Chicago and St. Louis.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

What Happened to a Pittsburgh Man.

Newspapers are full of stories now-a-days of the marvelous luck which has befallen people who did not look for anything of the kind to happen. Every now and then we hear of somebody having a large fortune left them by the death of a distant relative, a cousin in California, or something of that kind. Not long ago a young Pittsburgher had a singular piece of luck happen to him. One day the young gentleman in question was walking down Fifth avenue, when he saw an old and rather decrepit man slip on a crossing and fall rather heavily. He aided him to regain his footing, and helped him into a neighboring drug store, where the old man had his leg mended with sticking plaster, having knocked some skin off. The old fellow seemed very grateful for the courtesy which had been shown him, and after asking the name of the young man who had been of service to him he wrote it down in a memorandum book, and said, as he shook hands:

'My name is ——; I am from Massachusetts. Some day, perhaps, you may hear from me.'

Time passed on, and all recollection of the occurrence passed from the Pittsburgher's mind. He became embarrassed in business and reduced to extreme poverty. One day he felt extremely down-hearted, and did not know which way to turn for a livelihood, when he chanced to pick up a Boston paper and to his astonishment he saw that the old man whom he had picked up on Fifth avenue was dead, and by his will, which was published in the paper, the Pittsburgher saw that a fortune of over three hundred thousand dollars had been left by the dead man to found a theological seminary.

"Rough on Rats."

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

Vennor is correct as usual. He says during June and July changes of weather will occur on Saturdays and Sundays. He has told the truth, but not all the truth. He should have added the other five days of the week to those mentioned.

Reminiscences of Washington.

'You say,' I remarked to the old negro who drove the hack, 'that you were General Washington's body servent?'

'Dat's so. Dat's jes so, massa. I done waited on Washington sence he was so high—no bigger'n a small chile.'

'You know the story, then, about the cherry tree and the hatchet?'

'Know it? Why I was dar on the spot. I seen Massa Gawge climb the tree after the cherries, and I seen him fling the hatchet at the boys who was stonin' him. I done chase dem boys off the place myself. Yes indeedy. He was a kinder short, chunky man; sorter fat and hearty lookin'. He had chin whiskers and mustache and spectacles. Mos' generally he wore a high hat; but I seed him in a fur cap wid ear warmers.'

,You were with him, of course, when he crossed the Delaware—when he went across the Delaware river?'

'Wid him? Yes, sir; I was right dar. I was not more'n two feet off'n him as druv across de bridge in his buggy. Dat's a fac'. I walked long side of the off hin' wheel of dat buggy all de way.'

'You saw him when he fought the British at Trenton?'

'Sho's yer born I did. I held Massa Gawge's coat and hat while he fought the British at that very place. Massa Gawge clinched him and then they rasseled and rasseled. and at first he flung Massa Gawge, and den Massa Gawge flung him, and set on him till he he cried 'nuff. Massa Gawge won dat fight. I seed him wid my own eyes. An' I come home wid him in de kyars.'

'You weren't with him, though, when he shot the apple off the boy' head?

'Who wa'nt with him? I wa'nt? I was de only pussun dar 'ceptin' one white man. I loaded Massa Gawge's revolver an' handed it to him, and picked up de apple an' et it as soon as he knocked it off. Nobody can't tell dis yer old niggah nuffin 'bout dat circumstance.'

'You know the general's relations, too, I suppose? Martin Luther and Peter the Hermit and the rest?'

'Knowed 'em all. Many and many's de time I done waited on de table when Massa Gawge had 'em to dinner. I remember dem two gemmen jes as well as if I'd seen 'em yesterday. Yes, sah, an' I bruv 'em out of'en.'

'I've frequently seen pictures of Washington in which he is represented as sitting upon a white horse. Did he really ride a white horse, or don't you recall the color of his horse?'

'Why, bress your soul, 'call de color ob de hoss—'call de color ob it? Do you see dis yer nigh hoss dat I'm drivin now? Massa Gawge used to ride it. He lef' it to me in his will.

Just then we reaced the station and I dismounted and paid Washington's body servant for his services. No doubt a longer conversation with him would have revealed new and startling facts relating to the Father of his Country.

Equal to the Emergency.

A newly-arrived and singularly assorted couple at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, consisting of a Londoner and an out-and-out American western man, stood watching the throng of people coming and going at the marble counter the other evening, and listened with surprise to the endless number of quick questions made to the hotel clerk about trains, rooms and individuals, and his instantaneous replies, when the Englishman broke out with:

'Most extraordinary man, seems to know everybody and everything—wonder if there is any question about a railway train or any person that he can't answer?"

'I'll bet half a dozen champagne I'll put him a question about a train he can't answer,' said the westerner.

'Done. I'll stand six to see him sent to grass,' said Her Majesty's subject.

'Well, here goes, then,' and western stepped up to the marble counter.

'Say! You appear to know everything and everybody; who is there that's going to h—, and when'll the train start?'

'Charles J. Guiteau: starts June 30th, sir,' replied the clerk, looking the querist right in the eye without moving a muscle.

'Well I reckon you are about right, but you can't tell me where I can go and get a ticket, can you?'

'Go to the devil,' said the clerk, turning away.

'Mister,' said the western guest, looking over to Parker, the blonde book-keeper, after the laughter had subsided, 'you can charge six bottles of 'Fiz' in my bill for the use of them gentlemen, for I must weaken on this bet, it's agin me.' He withdrew, and the clerk kept answering questions about more familiar routes with perfect equanimity.

A Check for $25,000 on a Shingle.

Joseph C. Palmer, a California pioneer and at one time a banker and politician, who died recently in Oakland, at the age of 63, was a member of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., a bank which did an immense business and whose influence was felt throughout the State. To show his readiness to adopt original methods in an emergency, it is related that once a depositor called to draw a large sum of money ($28,000) from the bank. Mr. Palmer's consent was necessary, but he had been called away to attend to some duty at a lumber yard a mile or more from the bank. Thither the depositor hastened and made known his wants and the necessity of having them attended to at once. Mr. Palmer could find neither pen, pencil, ink nor paper. But without a moment's hesitation he picked up a shingle, borrowed a piece of red chalk and with it wrote a check on the shingle in large and distinct letters for $25,000. This was good when presented for all the money the depositor hand in the bank. —*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Remarkable for overcoming diseases caused by impure water, decaying vegetation, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

ADVERTISING RATSE

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch. Figure work double these rates; additional charges where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in. Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, (a Republican county) it must be apparent to business men that it is the medium they should use in advertising their business.

A Historic Love Affair.

A valentine seen by a reporter of the Easton (Md.) *Ledger*, which was sent to a girl in Easton by a youth in in Washington, brings to mind the story of a name and of a name of note in American history. The name of the sender of the missive is Return J. Meigs, and the same Christian name has been in the Meigs family for several generations. Many years ago, in ante-revolutionary days, Jonathan Meigs courted a young lady who rejected his addresses. Meigs continued to love the girl, and, though too proud and sensitive to try a second time to win her, he determined never to marry any one else, and to live and die a bachelor unless she, of her own viollition, relented.

After a few years the lady did relent, or perhaps got to know her own heart better, and sent a letter to her former suitor. Meigs got the letter and found in it only the two words: 'Return, Jonathan.' It was enough Jonathan did return and made her his wife. Their first child was baptized: 'Return Jonathan.' to commemorate the brief letter that saved the Meigs family from extinction, and from that day to this there has been a Return J. Meigs in every generation. The sender of the valentine referred to is the grandson of General M. C. Meigs, late Quartermaster General, now retired.

Safest Place in a Railroad Train.

It is very well known that the car nearest the engine is exposed to the least dust, and that the rear car of a train is generally safer than the front car. The safest, says the *Railroad Journal*, is probably the last car but one in a train of more than two cars; that is, there are fewer chances of accidents to this than any other. If it is a way train at moderate speed, or any train standing still, a collision is possible from another train in the rear, in which the last car receives the first shock. Again, the engine and front cars of a train will often run over a broken rail or a cow, or a stone, without detriment, while the last car, having nothing to draw it into the line of the train, is free to leave the track. Next to the forward car, the rear car is probably the most unsafe in a train. The safest seat is probably near the centre of the last car but one.

Speculation as to the Word "Yankee."

There is a familiar poem, reciting the tragic fate of a grasshopper attacked by a turkey, which runs thus:

"A grasshopper sat on a sweet-potato vine,
Sweet-potato vine, sweet-potato vine,
A big wild turkey came running up behind
And yanked the poor grasshopper
Off the sweet-potato vine, sweet-potato vine.

This little classic is quoted by Prof. Skeat in his great Etymological Dictionary to illustrate the derivation of the word "yankee." This he traces to the verb "to yank," i. e., to jerk, Yankee, therefore, meaning quick-moving, and hence spry, smart, active. The same verb in Dutch and German is "jagen."—*Boston Journal.*

The power of pleasing is founded upon the wish to please. The strength of the the wish is the measure of the power.

Men's lives should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening or like the spring, aglow with promise; and like the autumn, rich with golden sheaves, were good works and deeds are ripened on the field.

Melons, in their season, suggests *The New-England Farmer*, ought to be plenty on every farmer's table. They require no cooking, make an ever welcome dessert, and are not only better and cheaper, but more wholesome than much of the pastry which they would or might replace.

A memorial window to the late President Garfield was placed in St. James' Episcopal Church at Long Branch recently. It contains a fine likeness of the dead President. It will be remembered that this is the Church where he attended divine worship for the last time on the Sunday preceeding his assassination.

Senator Lapham's constitutional amendment for woman suffrage has got out of the Senate Committee with a favorable recommendation. The amendment it is scarely possible can pass the Senate, but the women will look upon it as a great stride forward that a Senate Committee has been induced to recommend its passage.

Gratitude is the dew that moistens and nourished all the plants in the garden of piety. The moment that the earth refuses to send forth the hidden moisture, which returns in dew and rain, that moment the trees and fruits begin to lose their stores of refreshment, and must soon wither. In like manner, ingratitude will make our very blessings begin to parch and soon become dry and unfaithful.

A pig recently born near Brown's Mills, N. J., without hind legs has become extraordinarily expert in the use of its fore legs When in no particular hurry it draws itself along on its hind quarters, but when it is a question of getting to the trough at feeding time the singular beast balances itself upon its fore feet and trots along with the happiest combination of grace and efficiency.

An exchange says: At this season, when rats leave their winter retreats, they are more troublesome and destructive than at any other season. A person who has suffered much damage from this detestible vermin, found that whitewash made yellow with copperas, covering stones and rafters with it and putting the crystals of the copperas in holes made by rats, not only completely routed them, but cockroaches and mice also. Every spring the dose should be repeated. About barns, kitchens and cellars there is generally so much food obtained by rats and mice that it is not surprising that they increase in the manner they do, in the absence of good cats.

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