Butler Citizen.

VOL. XIX. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1882. NO. 37

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per year, in advance.....$1 50
Otherwise..... 2 00

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

Subscribers removing from one postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

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

Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

ADVERTISING RATES

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.

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 Accommodate, 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 2.26 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.

J. M. GALBREATH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Main Street, South of Court House. Aug2 1882,1y.

R. P. SCOTT,
Attorney at Law, Butler, Pa. Office near Court House, two doors West of CITIZEN office.

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.

JOSEPH B. BREDIN,
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. : - 74

W. D. BRANDON,
eb17-75 Office in Berg's building.

CLARENCE WALKER,
Office in Brady building. mar17—

FERD REIBER,
Office in Reiber's building, Jefferson St. ap9,1

F. M. EASTMAN,
Office in Brady building.

LEV. McQUISTION,
Office Main street, 1 door south of Court House

JOS. C. VANDERLIN,
Office Main street, 1 door south of Court House.

Wm. A. FORQUER,
☞ Office on Main street opposite Vogeley House.

GEO. R. WHITE,
Office N. E. corner of Diamond

J. D. McJUNKIN,
Office in Schneideman's building, west side Main street, 2nd square from Court House.

T. C. CAMPBELL,
Office in Berg's new building, 2d floor, east side Main st., a few doors south of Lowry House. mar3—tf

C. A. SULLIVAN,
may7 Office S. W. cor. of Diamond.

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

EUGENE G. MILLER,
Office in Brady's Law Building, Main street, south of Court House. 26oct81

THOMAS ROBINSON,
BUTLER, PA.

JOHN H. NEGLEY
☞ Gives particular attention to transactions in real estate throughout the county.
OFFICE ON DIAMOND, NEAR COURT HOUSE, IN CITIZEN BUILDING

E. E. ECKLEY, (Late of Ohio.) KENNEDY MARSHALL
ECKLEY & MARSHALL.
Office in Brady's Law Building. Sept.9,74

C. G. CHRISTIE,
Attorney at Law. Legal business carefully transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Business correspondence promptly attended to and answered.
Office opposite Lowry House, Butler, Pa.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN E. BYERS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
my21-1y] BUTLER, PA.
Office on Jefferson street, opposite Klingler's Flour Store.

FERRIS ARMOR,
Justice of the Peace
Main street, opposite Postoffice,
ZELIENOPLE, PA.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estate of Nancy E. McDonald.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Nancy E. McDonald, dec'd, late of Connoquenessing township, 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 settlement.

ENOS. McDONALD, Administrator,
Mt. Chestnut P. O., Butler county, Pa.

Estate of Thomas Campbell.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Campbell, dec'd., late of Concord 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.

HARVEY CAMPBELL,
Hooker P. O., Butler county, Pa. Executor.

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 895, Butler, Pa.

NOTICE—

Notice is hereby given that the final account of John Bauder, Jr., assignee of Peter Schneidemantle, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of Butler county, State of Pennsylvania, at M. D., No. 16, June term, 1880, and that the same will be presented to said court for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday the 6th day of September, 1882. M. N. GREER,
Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's office July 19, 1882.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, Pa., the undersigned, Executor of the estate of R. D. Alexander, late of Muddycreek twp., Butler county, Pa., dec'd., will offer at public sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1882,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following land and farm, situate in said Muddycreek twp., to-wit:

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, and bounded and described as follows: On the North by J. Kiester and J. Gallagher; on the East by David Marshall, Esq.; on the South by Thomas Gallagher and on the West by F. W. Gallagher. Having thereon erected a good two-story new frame house, containing six rooms, a double log barn, and other out buildings, a good apple and peach orchard, grapes and other small fruits in abundance.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, etc.

THOMAS GARVEY,
Executor.
Prospect, Butler Co., Pa., July 26, 3t.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between Henry Bauder and Samuel Bauder and Amos Pyle known as the firm of BAUDER & PYLE, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Amos Pyle retiring. Henry and Samuel Bauder will continue in the milling business as usual. All accounts of the late firm will be settled by Henry Bauder. All knowing themselves indebted to said firm will come and settle immediately and all having accounts against said firm will present their accounts.

HENRY BAUDER,
SAMUEL BAUDER,
AMOS PYLE.

July 19, 1882, 4w.

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 subpœnaed 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 subpœna 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.

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

☞ Advertise in the CITIZEN.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all Malaria, Bilious attacks, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage.

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe purgative, alterative and tonic can never be out of place. The remedy is harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,
And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony.

Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.
J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.
P. M. JANNEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I am well satisfied it is a valuable medicine.

☞ Take only the Genuine, which always has on the Wrapper the red Z Trade-Mark and Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.
I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

JAS. LOCKHART,
GROCER,
No. 103 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
Has in stock a full line of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Consisting of every article in the line, both Foreign and Domestic.
I have been formerly located on South Diamond street, but now can be found at No. 103 FEDERAL STREET, a few doors above depot, and will be pleased to see any of our old patrons. ap5,m

FOR SALE.

A large, new, seven room, frame house, fronting on Jefferson st., Butler, Pa. The house contains seven large rooms and also has three small rooms in the attic. It has a large hall and good dry cellar under the whole house. The lot is 60 by 183 feet and has on it beside the main building, a good, small two-room house with cellar, a large wash-house with a bakeoven and fire place, a large stable and ice house capable of holding 500 tons of ice, and a well of No. 1, water. This property can be secured by a cash purchaser at about half its original cost; or will be exchanged for a farm. For particulars enquire at the CITIZEN OFFICE, BUTLER, PA.

M. MOORE,
225 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Will offer for a short time, to reduce stock before going to Paris, an exquisite assortment of
Imported Dresses, Mantles and Hats,
All recently received for the Summer, and of the most fashionable description.

☞ Advertise in the CITIZEN.

POETRY.

A SAILOR'S YARN.

This is the tale that was told to me,
By a battered and shattered son of the sea,
To me and my messmate, Silas Green,
When I was a guileless young marine.

'Twas the good ship Gyascutus,
All in the China seas,
With the wind a lee and the capstan free
To catch the evening breeze.

'Twas Captain Porgie on the deck,
To his mate in the mizzen hatch,
While the boatswain bold, in the forward hold,
Was winding his larboard watch.

"Oh, how does our good ship head to-night?
How heads our gallant craft?"
"Oh, she heads to the E. S. W. by N.,
And the binnacle lies abaft."

"Oh, what does the quadrant indicate,
And how does the sextant stand?"
"Oh, the sextant's down to the freezing point,
And the quadrant's lost a hand!"

"Oh, and if the quadrant has lost a hand,
And the sextant falls so low,
It's our bodies and bones to Davy Jones
This night are bound to go!"

"Oh, fly aloft to the garboard strake!
And reef the spanker boom;
Bend a studding sail on the martingale
To give her weather room.

"Oh, boatswain, down in the for'ard hold,
What water do you find?"
"Four foot and a half by the royal gaff
And rather more behind!"

"O, sailors, collar your marline spikes
And each belaying pin;
Come stir your stumps and spike the pumps
Or more will be coming in!"

They stirred their stumps, they spiked the pumps,
They spliced the mizzen brace;
Aloft and alow they worked, but oh!
The water gained a space.

They bored a hole above the keel
To let the water out;
But, strange to say, to their dismay,
The water in did spout.

Then up spoke the cook of our gallant ship,
And he was a lubber brave;
"I have several wives in various ports,
And my life I'd orter save."

Then up spoke the Captain of Marines,
Who dearly loved his grog:
"It's awful to die, and it's worse to be dry,
And I move we pipes to grog."

Oh, then 'twas the noble second mate
What filled them all with awe;
The second mate, as bad men hate,
And cruel skippers jaw.

He took the anchor on his back
And leaped to the main;
Through foam and spray he clove his way,
And sunk and rose again!

Through foam and spray, a league away
The anchor stout he bore;
Till, safe at last, he made it fast
And warped the ship ashore!

'Tain't much of a job to talk about,
But a ticklish thing to see.
And suth'in to do, if I say it, too,
For the second mate was me!

Such was the tale that was told to me
By that modest and truthful son of the sea,
And I envy the life of a second mate
Though captains curse him and sailors hate,
For he ain't like some of the swaps I've seen,
As would go and lie to a poor marine.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

SELECT.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The Sultan Asserts his Manhood.

A dispatch from Constantinople says Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, again sent Mr. Sandison, secretary of the legation, to ask the Sultan to issue the proclamation denouncing Arabi Pacha as a rebel. Mr. Sandison at the same time gave the Sultan concilitory explanations, stating that England did not aim at a protectorate over Egypt. He also asked for particulars concerning the composition of the Turkish expedition to Egypt. The Sultan gave no satisfactory answer. It is stated, however, that he is irritated at England's action, and that he has sent verbal messages, through Mr. Sandison, that he would do nothing for England, but would only yield to the wishes of Europe.

Herr von Hirschfeld, the German representative at the conference, was instructed on Friday from Berlin to recommend the Sultan to issue the proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel, demanded by England. The Russian Charge d'Affaires had been ordered by his Government not to attend any more meetings of the conference until he has received detailed instructions. Yesterday a special steamer arrived at Constantinople with the expected instructions.

The various Governments have asked their representatives at Constantinople for explanations in regard to the absence of M. Onou, the Russian delegate, from Thursday's sitting of the conference, but the representatives profess that they are unable to explain the cause. They state that an arrangement would have been reached on Thursday between the Porte and the conference but for the absence of M. Onou. The adjournament of the meeting is regarded as seriously endangering the success of the conference. Lord Dufferin, the Marquis de Noailles and Count Corti had received important instructions from their respective Governments which they were unable to communicate to the conference.

TURKEY TO WAIT UNTIL ENGLAND IS READY.

The deficiency of provisions and water is urged by the British Government against the landing of Turks until after a forward movement of the British, which will be preceeded by the occupation of Aboukir, Damietta and Port Said. Admiral Seymour and General Allison are equally of opinion that the position of Arabi is an easy one to turn, but not to attack in front without heavy losses.

The *Journal des Debats*, of Paris, says: "England, who, at her own cost and risk, re-established order in Egypt, will not do so gratuitously. She will be right."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The condition of affairs at Port Said is very critical. The French men-of-war have been ordered to station themselves at Port Said and cease traversing the Suez canal. The Madrid *Imparcial*, says: "Germany has proposed that Spain co-operates in the protection of the Suez canal, and we believe the Government will accept this invitation."

THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.

A Constantinople dispatch says Mouktar Pasha has made arrangements which will enable the Porte to dispatch 20,000 men to Egypt in successive detachments.

Dervish Pasha is designated as the probable commander of the force in Egypt. It is expected that the departure of the force will be delayed.

THE PORTE WANTS TO KNOW.

The Porte has directed Lord Dufferin to explain what it describes as the extraordinary severity of the British at Alexandria.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT DEFENDED.

An official telegram received in Constantinople from the rebel government says: The Khedive having issued a decree dismissing Arabi Pacha from the Ministry for neglecting to defend Alexandria, and having published a proclamation declaring that England is the friend of Egypt, Arabi Pacha has called on the country of which he is a submissive servant, to pronounce its will in the matter. At a great meeting, called for Saturday, comprising Ulemas, Cadis, the Coptic Patriarch, heads of the Armenian, Greek and Maronite communities, various high functionaries, mudirs, notables and leading merchants, in all 364 persons, moving speeches were delivered, especially by Ali Bey, under Secretary to the Soudan, who recounted outrages of English sailors upon Alexandria women.

The meeting, with only three dissensionists, decided to maintain Arabi, so that he might defend the country until the conclusion of satisfactory peace or the total extermination of his forces. All decrees to the contrary were declared annulled, as the Khedive was beyond the Mussulman law. It was resolved that the decisions of the meeting be submitted to the Porte. Cousins of the Khedive, who were present at the meeting, declared that Tewfik would be Khedive if he sided with the country and the army; but that, under the present circumstances, he is either a puppet or a prisoner of the British, and his authority might be repudiated. Immense numbers of people paraded the streets last evening, shouting: "Victory to friends of Egypt against oppressors."

DE LESSEPS GOING TO FIGHT THE ENGLISH SINGLE-HANDED.

A dispatch from Port Said says: M. De Lesseps having heard Her Majesty's troop ship Orion had stopped at Ismailia, and intended landing men, started on Thursday for the place. He is said to have declared that the English should land only after passing over his dead body and that of his son Victor.

His course is condemned by all the Europeans here. It is said that he talks of enlisting the services of a tribe of Bedouins, which, he says, is devoted to him, for the purpose of opposing by arms any European intervention in this part of Egypt.

Admiral Conrad has telegraphed to the French Government complaining of the behaviour of De Lesseps, and stating that he is encouraging the natives and increasing the general excitement, rendering the situation more critical. Cherif Pasha ridiculed the idea of Admiral Conrad being guided by M. De Lesseps, and remarked that this kind of thing encouraged the Arabs.

Egyptian War.

The "European Concert" in Egypt begins to resemble a concert of cats. It is obvious that the stock-jobbers in London are much more active in propagating rumors about the plans and feelings of Arabi Bey than the British officers in Egypt are in pressing home their campaign against him. Meanwhile it is announced that the cotton crop in Egypt will probably be lost and the greater part of the wheat crop also, and M. de Lesseps loudly charges England with designs upon the Suez canal. When we consider that England went into this business ostensibly as an philanthropic power bent on keeping the peace and protecting the interests of the Egyptian people, it must be admitted that she has not so far made a brilliant success of it. To lay Alexandria in ashes, upset the irrigation of Egypt and drive her French allies into something not unlike open hostility, are queer steps towards restoring public order and making the people of Egypt happy. What would be thought of a police captain, who on learning that a house had been entered by burglars, should blow open the front door with dynamite, set the house on fire, and kill most of the family and servants and allow the burglars to escape through the back windows?

A Horse at the Pump.

Our Dumb Animals, of Boston, the organ of the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is responsible for the following story: One day last month a lady whose home is at Portsmouth, N. H., was enjoying a ride through a village near that city, when her attention was drawn to a horse at the roadside near a respectable looking house, trying to pump water into a trough to drink by seizing the handle of the pump with his teeth. Owing to lack of skill or some defect in the pump the horse was unable to get the water. The lady gave the reins to her sister alighted, and drew a bountiful supply to quench his thirst. The horse evinced his sense of obligation to his benefactor as intelligibly and politely as a gentleman could express his thanks for a like courtesy, and the lady returned to her carriage and resumed her drive.

"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.

At a recent microscopic exhibition in Boston, the sting of a honey bee, shown upon the screen, was so sharp that it could not be seen. At the side of it was a common fine sewing needle, similarly magnified, the point of which was five inches across. 'God can make a sharp point,' said the exhibitor, 'but man cannot.'

It takes more than ten mills to make one cent when the operatives are on a strike.

BEN. FRANKLIN'S GAZETTE.

What Was Read Through the Spectacles of Our Great-Grandfathers—Philadelphia's First Paper.

Philadelphia Times.]

The Pennsylvania *Gazette* was 'printed by B. Franklin, Postmaster, at the New Printing-Office, near the Market, 'and the issue of the date mentioned was 'Numb. 962.' From an original copy, now before the writer, of May 21, 1747, it is seen that the first and second pages were devoted to European news, with a few American items, and that the third and fourth pages were set apart for the use of advertisers.

The first item, dated 'Hague, March 7" tells of a 'melancholy Inundation' whereby Utrecht and Leyden suffered severely. Following is a bit of news from Liege, around which Imperial troops were marching; just below is a Parma item about fifty pieces of cannon to be used in the siege of Genoa, and further down the column appears the intelligence that France had spent 189 millions of livres in the cruel war with England 'An extract of a Letter from a very authentick Person at Stockholm, dated March 12' gives particulars to the effect that 'the Empress of Russia will, before the End of June, have above 400,000 Men on Foot.' Then, as if Roman types were unequal to the proper telling of actual battle news, there comes in italics the following paragraph:

Genoa, March 4. Skirmishing has within a day or two begun again. One of the Austrian detachments has attempted to surprise, in a post near Vollri, the independent company of Barboroffa, but that company defended itself with so much bravery, that the enemy were obliged to retire with the loss of several killed and wounded, their Commander being of the number of the latter.

From London are accounts of many disasters to shipping at the hands of the enemy and of pirates as well, and on the second page are found budgets from Boston and New York. In the Boston *News* is the following:

By a Letter from the Coast of Guinea (dated the 14th of January last, by the Way of Barbados we have Advice, that Capt. Bear of Rhode Island, being off Cape Coast Castle with a Number of Slaves and a considerable Quantity of Gold Dust on board, the Negroes rose upon the Crew, and kill'd the Master and all the Men, except the two Mates who jump'd over-board, and by swimming, sav'd their Lives.

Before quitting the news for the advertisements poor Richard tells his readers the names of the vessels that had 'Entered Inwards' at the 'Custom House,' and immediately below is a list of the vessels that had 'Entered Outwards.'

The many editors of this day who so conduct their papers that the advertisement are more interesting than the news and miscellany may be gratified to learn that the pioneer of journalism gave them an illustrious precedent in the matter. Whatever the Philadelphia reader of 1747 may have thought of it, the Philadelphia reader of 1881 finds the advertisements in the *Gazette* much more entertaining than the correspondence. A fair specimen of the former is appended:

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1747.

RUN away about three weeks ago, from the snow Bonetta-packet, Charles Lyon, master, a sailor, named William Cross, an Irishman, and has a good deal of the brogue on his tongue, about 35 years of age, about 5 foot and a half high, a well-set fellow, and much pock-ivetten: Had on when he went away, an old hat, a linnen cap, blue jacket, and a white flannel one under it, trowsers, good yarn stockings, and old shoes. Whoever takes up said Cross, and secures him, so as he may be had again, shall have Forty-shillings reward, payed by

SAMUEL POWELL, junior.

N. B. He had a month's pay from owners of said vessel, and is supposed to be lurking about town.

NUTMEGS AND RATTLE PICTURES.

Smith and James must have been among the leading mercantile houses then for they required a half-column to tell of oanabrigs, 7-eight garlix, hollands, cambricks, nutmegs, sets of flowers and butterflies, brass ink-pots, allom, snuff-boxes, representations of the battle of Culloden, frying pans and other articles 'too numerous to mention,' that were 'Just imported from London, in the ship Bolton, Edward Dowers, commander, And to be sold for Ready Money, at their store on Israel Pemberton's Wharff.' Thomas Cadwallader gives notice that 'all who have any demands upon the estate of Martha Cadwallader are desired to bring in their accounts to Samuel Morris, tanner, at the lower end of Second-street.' In those days the reader learned of robberies from the advertising columns, as witness the following:

Philadelphia, May 21, 1747.

WHereas, on the 21st day of April last, some person or persons enter'd the house of Timothy Scarth, of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, broke open his esero tore, and stole the following goods, viz.: A gold necklace and locket, and a gold locket, and a pair of gold buttons, six silver teaspoons, and two large silver spoons, a bed quilt, and some bed linnen, a set of fine hugabag napkins, and sundry other Things, to the value of 40 Pounds, or upwards. If the person in whose possession the above mentioned goods are will return the same to said Timothy Scarth in eight days from the date hereof, there shall be no questions asked concerning the same, or if any person will inform said Timothy Scarth where said goods are, he shall receive Five Pounds reward, paid by

TIMOTHY SCARTH.

When the foreman of the *Gazette* office came to make up the paper for that issue he found he had five inches left, and as if to fill out he bade good-bye as follows:

VERY good LAMP-BLACK made and fold by the Printer hereof.

Albert Chase, living near Manchester, N. H., affirms that he has a new ally in ridding his potato field of the potato bug pest. His new friend is a black-snake at least six feet in length, which has been repeatedly observed to go along between the rows and pluck the bugs clean from the hills. This the snake continues until his appetite is satisfied, and he does his work so thoroughly that Mr. Chase has not had to pick the bugs at all. The snake can be seen at his work nearly every day.—*Boston Post.*

The Difference in Girls.

An old man got into a street car with his umbrella as wet as it is possible for an umbrella to be. The seats were all full, and he closed his umbrella and put the point down on the floor, as he supposed, but in fact he put it right into the low shoe of one of those sweet, modest girls, right on to her stocking, and the dirty water more than poured down into the shoe. At first she looked as though she would move her foot, and call his attention to what he was doing, but she seemed to relent, and with a resigned expression as though she hoped he was not going to ride many blocks, or perhaps somebody would get out and give him a seat, looked out of the window. Once she moved her head as if though she would look down at her shoe to see how near full of water it was. After a few minutes she began to shiver, which was conclusive evidence to some that the water was coming up around her insteps, and was gradually overflowing the banks. Finally she became nervous and when a girl becomes nervous something has got to be done. She blushed and touched him on the hand that held the umbrella handle with her little fluttering finger and said:

"May I ask you, sir, without seeming to be impolite, to do me a favor?"

"Why, certainly, miss," said the old man as he looked down at her, "What is it?"

"Will you please take your umbrella out of my shoe for a moment, and let me take the shoe off and empty it?"

"For heaven's sake, miss, was my umbrella in your shoe? I beg pardon," and he took it out.

"It's of no consequence at all," said the little lady as she turned up her shoe on the side and let the black cambric water run out. "There, you can put it right back, or if you would prefer a dry shoe for your umbrella you can put in this other one."

But the old man blushed and moved off toward the other end of the car, and stepped on another girl's foot. The other girl was not that kind of a retiring child of nature, and she looked up at the old blunderbuss with fire in her eye and every red hair on her head meaning business and said:

"Can't you keep off of people's feet? you had better ride in a sprinkling cart when you go anywhere. Why don't you look where you are walking? I don't see why the city bought a stone-cutter for, when you walk on a stone quarry and furnish cobble-stones for pavement.

The old man pulled the bell-rope and putting his umbrella under his arm he walked the whole length of the car, knocking off several hats with his umbrella, but he didn't mash any feet, for all the passengers put their feet under the seat. It beats all what difference there is in girls.

How Long Man May Live.

It was Professor Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life might be set at two hundred years. This is on the general principle that the life of a creature is eight times the years of its period of growth. That which is quickly formed quickly perishes, and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner bodily decay ensues. More women reach old age than men, but more men attain remarkable longevity than women.

Passing up in the scale of the life of man, skipping the patriarchs, we find many recorded instances of the longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans. Pliny notes that in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, in the year 76, there were one hundred and twenty-four men living in the limited area between the Appenines and the Po of one hundred and upward, three of whom were one hundred and forty, and four over one hundred and thirty-five. Cicero's wife lived to the age of one hundred and three, and the Roman actress Luceja played in public as late as her one hundred and twelfth year.

Coming down to more recent times, the most noted authentic instance of great age is that of Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, England, who died in 1670 one hundred and sixty-nine years old. He was a fisherman, and at the age of one hundred easily swam across rapid rivers. Another historic case is that of Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, a day laborer, who lived to the age of one hundred and fifty two years. When more than one hundred and twenty he married his second wife, and till one hundred and thirty he could swing the scythe and wield the flail with the best of his fellow-laborers. In his one hundred and fifty-second year Parr went up to London to exibit himself to the King. It proved an unlucky visit, for violating the abstemious habit of a century and a half, the old man feasted so freely on the royal victuals that he soon died, merely of plethora. On examination his internal organs proved to be in excellent condition, and there was no reason why he should not have lived much longer, save for this unfortunate taste of royal hospitality.

Professor Hufeland's roll of centenarians includes many more remarkable cases, among them that of Mitlestedt, a Russian soldier, who served sixty-seven years under both Fredericks, fighting many battles and enduring much hard campaigning, and who, after all this, married successively three wives, the last when he was one hundred and ten, two years before his death.

The Overseers of the Poor