Butler Citizen.

VOL. XIX. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1882 NO. 38

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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 2.35 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 Trontman, 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 8.36 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.56 a. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville at 12.55 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 2.50 and 8.36 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. 1 - 74

W. D. BRANDON,
sb17-75 Office in Berg's building,

CLARENCE WALKER,
Office in Brady building. mar17—

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

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 395, Butler, Pa.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that S. Percy McRea, Assignee of Thomas H. Maher, late of Buffalo twp. Butler Co. Pa., has filed his first and partial account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, at Ms. D. No. 6 June term 1882, and that the same will be presented to said Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday the 6th day September 1882.

M. N. GREER, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office August 8, 1882.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that John Bauder Jr., Assignee of Peter Sheidemantle, has filed his final account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler Co. Pa., at M's. D. No. 16, June Term 1880, and that the same will be presented to the said Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday the 6th day of September 1882.

M. N. GREER, Prothonotary
Prothonotary's, Office Aug. 4, 1882.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that A. T. Black, Esq. receiver, in the case John F. Lowry, partner in the firm of McBride & Lowry, vs. Geo A. McBride, has filed his final account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler Co., at Eq., No. 2, September Term 1879 and that the same will be presented to the said Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday the 6th day of September 1882. M. N. GREER, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office Aug. 4. 1882

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 Ms. 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.

NOTICE.

The County Commissioners will award the building of the masonry of a bridge over the Connoquenessing creek in Butler borough, at the site, to the lowest bidder on Saturday the 19th day of August 1882 at 3 o'clock P. M., also 3 o'clock of the same day the raising of the bridge over same stream, located near the R. R. Depot, and necessary masonary. Specifications can be seen at this office. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

BY ORDER OF COMMISSIONERS,
S. MCCLYMONDS, Clerk.
Commissioners Office, Butler Pa, Aug. 3, 1882.
Aug. 9 2t.

AN ORDINANCE

Prohibiting public bathing within the limits of the borough of Butler.

Be it ordained by authority of the Town Council of the borough of Butler and it is hereby ordained by authority of same, that on and after the legal publication of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person to bathe publicly within the limits of the borough of Butler at any time or place and a violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of $10 for each offense, and upon failure to pay said fine and costs all such offenders shall be committed to the lock-up for forty-eight hours.

Aug. 1st, 1882. Approved Aug. 2d, 1882.
GEO. W. ZIEGLER,
Attest Frank M. Eastman, Clerk of Council.

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 desoribed 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.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Offered for sale, a small valuable farm, well watered, of about fourteen acres of land, situate in the borough of Butler, west side, on P. & W. R. R., on direct line of same from Butler to Bald Ridge oil fields, about five miles from Sheidemantle and Simcox & Meyers oil wells, a two story frame house erected thereon, also frame stable. Young apple orchard, several hundred grape vines and other small fruits, said farm being suitable for town lots, gardening, etc. For price, terms of sale and further particulars inquire of

J. T. DONLY, attorney,
P. O. Box 202. Butler, Pa.
Aug. 9 6t.

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

☞ Advertise in the CITIZEN

DARBYS

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.
Impure Air made harmless and purified.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed.
For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.
Rheumatism cured.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.

I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room. —WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

SMALL-POX and PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED

A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it. —J. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria. A. STOLLENWERCK, Greensboro, Ala.

Scarlet Fever Cured.

Tetter dried up.
Cholera prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by
Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; REV. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.; JOS. LECONTE, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C. Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University; REV. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME. Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.

The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN' IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.
Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the *king of medicines*.
JOHN K. ALLENDER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

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 bake-oven 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,
325 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 Chance for Everybody.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole wide world,
A chance that cometh soon or cometh late.
When we may retrieve our losses, and unmindful of life's crosses
Win a glad and glorious victory over fate.

There's chance for everybody in the whole wide world,
A chance to do a favor for a friend,
To prove a benediction, and to lessen an affliction,
And with feeling heart a helping hand to lend.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole wide world,
A chance to win a fortune and a name,
When with inspiration's power we may seize the golden hour,
And find ourselves exalted unto fame.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole wide world,
A chance to reach the goal and take the prize,
If we watch the tide that's going in its ebbing and its flowing.
And are quick enough to take it on the rise.

There's a chance for every body in the whole wide world
To redeem the past and build in better shape;
But still to a shining bauble we keep clinging, there's the trouble,
And let golden opportunities escape.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole wide world,
To make a safe and prosperous advance,
But the prospect is so hazy to the timorous and the lazy,
They sit and mourn that they never had a chance.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole wide world,
To fill the soul with never ending bliss,
Or perform an act of kindness, but alas, in our blindness,
There are many, many chances that we miss.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole wide world,
A chance that cometh soon or cometh late,
When the morning sun is shining, or perchance at day's declining.
And its coming we must ever watch and wait.

SELECT.

THE EASTERN TROUBLE.

RUSSIA IN THE WAR.

A Draft of the Proclamation Against Arabi to be Submitted.

ALEXANDRIA, August 7.—Twenty Bedouins were arrested while pilfering at Ramleh last evening. The Khedive has written to Ragheb Pacha that he considers it incumbent upon his Government to notice, without delay of its intention to indemnify the sufferers from the disorders at Alexandria, without distinction of nationality, in some manner compatible with the resources of the country. The rebels are entrenching between Aboukir and Ramleh and on the western bank of Mahmoudich canal close to the point to which they were driven on Saturday. A train full of rebels proceeded to the Mahalla Junction this afternoon, intended to destroy the railway. A few rounds from forty-pounders in the Ramleh lines compelled them to withdraw. The armored train has returned from Mahalla Junction without engaging the enemy, who about the same time brought up some troops by train from Kafrel Dwar, which were busy entrenching and burying their dead.

Admiral Seymour does not intend to surrender the Egyptian prisoners to the Khedive. The Gun boats Dee and Don have arrived here. Admiral Seymour has received a telegram from the Queen inquiring about the condition of those wounded in Saturday's engagment.

TURKISH PACHAS GOING TO EGYPT

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7.—Sultan Pacha has gone to upper Egypt with a large number of Bedoins to prevent the Egyptian forces from that district. Dervisch Pacha and Server Pacha sail far Egypt this evening. The council of ministers have given instructions to Server Pacha. El Jawaib states that Arabi's troops will submit to Dervish Pacha immediately upon the arrival of the Turkish troops in Egypt.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported that troops in Odessa and in the Caucasus have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Constantinople in the event of war between England and Turkey, which from present indications seems imminent. It is believed that the Czar would regard such a conflict as an interposition of Providence whereby the present Nihilistic tendencies in Russia might be overthrown and result in the complete pacification of the empire.

THE PORTE ANGRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7.—An unpleasant feeling has been caused to the Porte on account of the hoisting of the English flag on the public buildings when the British occupied Suez. The Porte has been assured that the raising of the flag has no significance. The flag displayed was that of the Consulate, and was hoisted in conjunction with the Egpytian flag. This explanation is not considered satisfactory.

It is understood that the Turkish delegates will shortly present to the Conference drafts of a proclamation against Arabi Pacha and a military convention with England. The Porte has received intelligence that Arabi Pacha has ordered the garrison and population of Ismalia to retire to Cairo. Twenty-five Frenchmen will have special escort. It is stated that Arabi Pasha has ordered the garrisons along the Suez Canal to avoid conflicts with the British.

At the sitting of the conference today the Turkish delegates accepted the conditions proposed by the Powers in their invitations to the Porte to intervene in Egypt.

With reference to the expected acceptance by the Porte of the Military Convention demanded by England, there is an unconfirmed rumor that Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has been ordered, in the event of the Porte's non-acceptance, to quit Constantinople.

Said Pacha has promised Lord Dufferin that the Porte will issue a proclamation declaring Arabi Pacha a rebel.

Dyspepsia, the bug-bear of epicureans, will ce relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

How a Quaker Defended Himself.

A new method of dealing with serenaders was lately invented by Mr. Fox, of Stillbrook, Iowa, which reflects the highest credit upon the gentleman's ingenuity, and which promises to be a precedent of inestimable value Mr. Fox, when nearly sixty-four years old, married for the first time about a week ago. He has resided in Stillbrook for many years, and h s reputation as a man of shrewdness and integrity has never been sullied. Nevertheless, Mr. Fox has never been regarded as a liberal man. He does not approve of the use of ardent spirits as a beverage, and he does not smoke. Hence he has never been known to invite his fellow-citizens to drink or to take a cigar, and has thus won a reputation for miserly habits which not even the fact that he gives liberally to all charities and never turns a beggar away hungry from his door, cannot alter. Finally, Mr. Fox is a Quaker, and a firm believer in the doctrine of non-resistance. When such a man ventured to take a wife, the propriety of giving him a serenade was instantly perceived by the young men of Stillbrook. 'The old man won't stand nothing,' remarked the leader of the young men, 'because he's too mean, and he can't fight because he's a Quaker. Boys, we'll just go down and serenade him all night and see how he likes it'

Now, Mr. Fox, although a non-resistant, had quietly made up his mind that he would not suffer from any prolonged serenade. He was addicted to the cultivation of bees, and he had on his premises twelve large beehives, each one of which contained a thousand or so of the largest and fiercest variety of bee. On the evening of the expected serenade Mr. Fox conveyed the twelve beehives to the roof of his front piazza, and placed them very near the edge thereof. He then provided himself with a pole long enough to reach from his front bedroom window to the beehives, and with a sweet and placid expression of countenance sat down to await the serenaders.

In due time they arrived in force. There were at least fifty of them, and, grouping themselves in the front yard close to the house, they begrn their uproar. Mr. Fox listened silently for ten or fifteen minutes, and then appeared at the window, and, with a gesture, induced the musicians to pause. He told them that they must leave his premises, and that if they refused they would probably be sorry. With scornful laughter the young men declined to depart, and, drowning Mr. Fox's voice with ironical cheers, they resumed. It was then that Mr. Fox deftly upset his twelve beehives with the aid of his pole, and, closing his window, proceeded to go peacefully to bed, undismayed by the yells which suddenly arose from his serenaders, and without seeking to know why they fled headlong from his front yard.

'There wasn't one of them bees that would let up on a man under three mile,' remarked Mr. Fox next day.

Emperor William's Great Age.

New York Evening Post.]

Long reigns are rare in history, long royal lives are rarer still. Princes occupy one of the lowest ranges of longevity. The air of courts is destructive to health, nerve and vigor. Lives which early corruption, luxurious and effeminate habits, unchecked passions and unceasing excitement do not undermine, are frequently shortened by consuming ambition and care, warlike toil and peril, or the murderous hand of conspiracy. Among the remarkable long reigns in history are those of Uzziah of Judah (52 years), Mithridates of Pontus (57), Sapoy II, of Persia (71), Alfonso I, of Portugal (73), Frederick III, of Germany (52), Christian IV, of Denmark (60), Louis XIV, of France, (72), George III, of England (59), Ferdinand IV, of Naples (65), and Pedro II, of Brazil (51 till now). But Uzziah was a youth when placed upon the throne, Mithridates a boy, Sapoy a new-born babe, Alfonso an infant, Christian 11 years old, Louis 4, Ferdinand 8, and Pedro 5, and of all the monarchs mentioned only George III reached the age of four score. Poland had one King who reached the age of 88, Stanislas Leszczynski; but he reigned only five years, and survived his throne fifty-six years, living in quiet retirement. We must go back to the days of antiquity to find William I.'s peers in age, and the only ones we discover are Hiero II, of Syracuse and Massinissa of Numidia, both of whom ended their reign at the age of about 90 years. The reign of Ramesses II, Pharaoh of Egypt—the Sesotris of the Greeks—is believed by some Egyptologists to have lasted about 67 years, and his life about 100, but others reduce both his reign and days to normal proportions. Thus, no Emperor known to history, no reigning King in Christendom ever reached the age of William I. Our age boasts of this extraordinary life as it does of the only Pontificate, that of Piux IX, which exceeded the term of St. Peter. And Berlin, which still often sees its Emperor King on horseback, also saw in 1859 Alexander Von Humboldt give the last touches to his "Kosmos" in his 90th year; Raumer, in 1873, officiated as professor in his 92d; Field Marshall Wrangle, in 1877, walked its streets in his 94th, and Ranke, in 1871 issued the first part of a universal history, intended to embrace eighteen volumes, in his 86th. Molkte, who is not yet 82, must thus appear to the German capital as a man still available for action for many a year to come.

The best tomato for pickling is the size of a large walnut. It should be of a good healthy green, with the one side just beginning to show a tinge of red.

☞ With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample.

The way to treat a man of doubtful credit is to take no note of him.

ALLEGHENY MIRACLE.

A Strange Case of Faith Cure.

From Allegheny Mail, Aug. 8.]

Charles Dysert who resides at 135 Rebecca street, called at the MAIL office this morning to correct some misstatements which appeared in a morning paper to-day regarding the healing of his wife. It was charged by the attending physicians, Drs. John and Thos. Mabon, that the sudden cure was due to excitement or the influence of the mind over the body. Mr. Dysert asserts that there was no excitement attending the cure and that his wife has continued to improve every day since, being now able to walk around the house and go to her meals. Before last Saturday she was unable to leave her bed for seven months.

The lady who is twenty eight years of age, told her own story to a reporter in the following language:

"Some seven months ago I was afflicted with a complication of diseases and lost the power of my limbs. I became very weak, and during all that time up to last Saturday I had been unable to get out of bed. I was really paralyzed, Dr. Mabon and his son attended me regularly, but they could do nothing to relieve me, and I am fully satisfied that they did all in their power and as much as any other physicians could have done. I began losing all hope of ever regaining my strength, but concluded to put my case in the hands of God. I had frequently heard of the miraculous cures effected by Elder S. P. Young, of Harmony, a member of the church of God, and my husband sent for him. He came last Saturday and ascertaining my faith he prayed with me and anointed me. He kept this up for twenty minutes and after the expiration of that time he took hold of my hand and bade me rise. During all this time I felt my strength returning and making an effort found myself on my feet walking towards a chair in the center of the room. Elder Young led me by the hand at the time, but soon afterward I got up and walked to the dining room alone. Since then I have had an appetite and find myself growing stronger every day. My cure was effected through my faith in God and the influence of Elder Young."

The husband testified to this wife's long illness and miraculous cure, and knew nothing of the cure until several hours after it occurred. "I had sent for Elder Young at my wife's request, but was absent when he effected the cure, that evening when I came home to my great surprise I found my wife in the kitchen. You might imagine my feelings. Since then she has been gaining strength every day, and I firmly believe that she will entirely recover. We have no further use for medicines. Her miraculous cure I attribute to the anointment and prayer."

Mrs. Priscilla Hare, the landlady, who was present when Mrs. Dysert arose from her bed said, "I was never so much astonished in my life as when I saw her get right up out of bed and walk to the dining room. She had been so weak that she was scarcely able to sit upright. It is certainly a remarkable case."

Why the World Progresses.

It was a favorite theory with Buckle that the world's progress is not made by the eminent goodness of men or the distinguished meanness of men. In other words, he believed that goodness did not create civilization, but that the "forces of civilization" caused goodness and all of the world's progress. He never become weary in elaborating this opinion. It is the rock on which he sets out to build his "History of Civilization." All through that "mighty fragment" in every chapter of that great unfinished book we meet the idea. But nowhere is it more forcibly and eloquently stated than when he wrote: "The gigantic crimes of Alexander or Napoleon became, after a time, void of effect, and the affairs of the world returned to their former level. This is the ebb and flow of history, the perpetual flux to which by the laws of our nature we are subject. Above all this there is a far higher movement; and as the tide rolls on, now advancing, now receeding, there is, amid its endless fluctuations, one thing, and one alone, which endures forever. The actions of bad men produce only temporary evil, the actions of good men only temporary good and eventually the good and the evil altogether subside, are naturalized by subsequent generations, absorbed by the incessant movement of future ages. But the discoveries of great men never leave us; they are immortal; they contain those eternal truths which survive the shock of empires, outlive the struggle of rival creeds, and witness the day of successive religions. All these have their different measures and their different standards; one set of opinions for one age, another set for another. They pass away like a dream; they are as the fabric of a vision, which leaves not a reck behind. The discoveries of genius alone remains; it is to them we owe all we now have; they are for all ages and for all times; never young, and never old, they bear the seed of their own life; they flow on in a perennial and undying stream; they are essentially cumulative, and givng birth to the additions which they subsequently receive, they thus influence the most distant posterity, and after the lapse of centuries produce more effect than they were able to do even at the moment of their promulgation."

A Russian proverb says: "Before going to war pray once; before going to sea pray twice; before getting married pray three times.

Fear not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

CATTLE DROPPING DEAD.

A New Disease Exciting Great Alarm in Berks County.

Special Dispatch to the Press.

READING, Aug. 8.—Persons who have just returned from a tour of eighteen miles through North Heidelberg and Jefferson townships, bring the most alarming reports concerning the deaths of cattle from a new and mysterious disease. Cattle have been known to drop dead fifteen minutes after they were fiest attacked. Two cows of Harrison Haak were driven into pasture early in the morning They were apparently well, but in twenty minutes they dropped dead. The rest of the herd commenced bellowing and pawing the earth, and pranced about the dead carcasses that were rapidly swelling In a short time six more of the same drove were dead. The owner had thier swollen bodies carefully limed and buried in the woods. In t. is way some thirty-five head of cattle perished on different adjoining farms. Some died in the stable. One farmer found two cows dead in the barnyard. Among the other losers are Levi Moyer, Moses Schaeffer, John Snyder, Henry Zerbe, Gabriel Lutz, Benjamin Haas, Widow Klopp, John Lutz, William Umbenhower, Joseph Ernst and others.

When the cattle are first attacked they refuse to eat or drink. They seem to be seized with a chill and breathing becomes difficult. Some moan and appear to be in great pain In a short timp they lie down and die in great agony. Their bodies swell out of proportion and a very foul odor is emitted. A hasty examination of one of the bodies shows that the blood of the dead animals turns completely black.

HUMAN BEINGS POISONED.

Benjamin Lutz, a veterinary surgeon, has been kept very busy for the past few days and at present is working day and night. He says the disease starts in the head, and he has become deathly sick while boring the horns of sick cattle. He says that the cows are dying from apoplexy of the spleen, and his opinion is concurred in by Drs. Owens and Collins, who are also busily engaged in the work of attending to various herds now in quarantine. The spleen of some of the dead carcasses is found to be quite putrid. The bodies of dead animals are very poisonous, and one man has already died from lock-jaw and blood-poisoning. His name was Harrison Haag. He undertook to skin a carcass for its hide and also to perform a post-mortem Some of the poison of the animal got into his system through a wound on his hand, and in a few hours his entire system was poisoned. His body, arms and limbs became fearfully swollen and covered with black blotches. He was then attacked with lock-jaw and died in terrible agony. Two others who assisted him narrowly escaped death. Their blotches were burned with caustic. Since then no attempts have been made to skin animals or examine them. They are buried in a hurry and the balance of the herd quarantined. All barnyards and stables are being thoroughly cleansed and farmers are strictly quarantining all their cattle. The disease is contagious and said to be worse than rinderpast or pleuro-pneumonia.

Facts for the Curious.

The most acute pain will not provoke an elephant to injure those who have not offended him.

A needle passes through the hands of eighty workmen before being ready to deliver to the trade.

If a lamp chimney is cut with a diamond on the convex side it will never crack with the heat, as the incision affords room for expansion, and the glass, after cooling, returns to its original shape, with only a scratch visible where the cut was made.

In "Walton's Complete Angler" is the story that a pike was then taken in 1497, in a fish-pond near Heilbronn, in Arabia, with a ring fixed in its gills on which was engraved the words, "I am the fish which Frederick the Second, Governor of the World, put in this pond on the fifth of October, 1233," by which it would appear that this fish had lived three hundred and sixty years. This fish was said to have been nineteen feet in length, and to have weighed three hundred and fifty pounds.

There is a class of objects to be found in ponds and ditches, of great interest the rotifers so-called because they have a motion resembling that of a wheel. In length they are about the fifteenth part of an inch, and form beautiful objects in water under the microscope. They are marvellously tenacious of life. You may dry them to a powder, and keep them a year or two in your cabinet, and when again put into the water they will in the course of an hour or two revive and be found whirling about with their accustomed vigor.

The most clever of all spiders are found on the shores of the Mediterranean. They not only live in silk-lined tunnels in the loose soil, but actually have doors to their houses. These doors are made of layers of web and earth, and shut down naturally by their own weight, so as to be hidden by the grass growing above them. But if by chance they are disturbed, the spider herself will often rush to the top of the tube, and sticking her claws into the door will hold it down with all her might as she presses her body against the side of her house. When the spider would ensnare a victim, she goes to the top of the hole or tunnel, pushes open the door, fastens it back by five threads to blades of grass near, then spins a web round the open hole, and goes back to her tunnel. When a beetle or other insect is caught, the spider darts, out pierces her victim with her poison fangs, sucks its blood and carries the carcass away some distance from the hole. To guard against the crawling insects that creep into thei holes to attack them, these spider make a second tunnel branching out of the first, and build a door-way between them, so that they can retreat into the passage in case of attack, and setting their back against the door, baffle the intruder.

DE LONG'S BODY.

How It Will be Preserved During the Long Journey to America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The *Herald* to-morrow will say that metallic burial caskets will be immediately sent to Russia for the transportation of the bodies of the Jeanette dead to this country. An officer of the Metalic Case Company said on receiving the order: "We propose that the bodies be taken as they now are (frozen) and wrapped in felt and packed in cork-dust in the metalic caskets and permanently sealed. Then wrap the casket in felt and then pack in the box in cork-dust, also cover the box with felt." We believe the cleric from the outer air cannot penetrate to the frozen body, and if it did by long exposure so penetrate, that the bodies would not to any great extent be effected by reason of their being perfectly air-tight receptacles, where no moisture could be evolved to aid the thawing process; and they must, of course, remain in this frozen state for an indefinite period. The proposition to take the bodies to St. Petersburg and thaw and then embalm them cannot but result unfavorably. We believe that the process of thawing will of itself hasten decomposition, which