Butler Citizen.

VOL. XIX. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1882 NO. 40

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All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.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

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jury List for September Term.

List of Grand Jurors drawn for Sept. Term of Court commencing the first Monday, being the 4th day, A. D., 1882.

Albert G D, Franklin, farmer.
Brown Jonh W, Butler boro, clerk.
Bryson W. C, Mercer, merchant.
Baird W W, Petrolia, liveryman.
Benson John, Donegal, farmer.
Balph Joseph, Butler twp, farmer.
Boyd Rob't, Clinton, farmer.
Campbell J P, Washington, farmer.
Conway Patrick, Oakland, farmer.
Covert Miles, Adams, farmer.
Craig J S, Allegheny, merchant.
Croft George, Forward, farmer.
Dinwiddie H J, Mercer, farmer.
Fruth Frank, Jefferson, blacksmith.
Gillespie Joshua, Cranberry, farmer.
Kohlmeyer Geo, Venango farmer.
McBride E F, Venango, farmer.
McCrea Bernard, Clearfield, farmer.
Mardorf Wm, Butler boro, G.
Muselman G J, Lancaster, farmer.
Miller Peter, Fairview east, farmer.
Meyers Jacob, Oakland, farmer.
Taylor Jonathan, Worth, farmer,
Wolford W C, Donegal, farmer.

List of Traverse Jurors drawn for September Term of Court commencing the second Monday, being the 11th day, A. D., 1882.

Brown S H, Fairview west, farmer.
Boyle Rodger, Donegal, farmer.
Beam Samuel, Jackson west, innkeeper.
Black John F, Donegal, farmer.
Campbell R H, Parker, farmer.
Cimmers J, Marion, farmer.
Campbell W L, Millerstown, hardware.
Crouse Philip, Butler boro, moulder.
Cookson Ed, Cranberry, farmer.
Criswell Joseph, Butler, farmer.
Curran Samuel, Centreville, wagon maker.
Dunlap W W, Sunbury, blacksmith.
Ellenberger Chas, Fairview west, farmer.
Eakis F D, Buffalo, merchant.
Fair S W, Winfield farmer.
Pistory John, Oakland, farmer.
Graham W B, Jefferson, farmer.
Graham W S, Jefferson, teacher.
Graham Geo H, Fairview, producer,
Humphrey John, Worth, farmer.
Humes Wm, Adams, farmer.
Hays M Z, Fairview west, farmer.
Hickey James, Fairview west, blacksmith.
Johnson W W, Mercer, laborer.
Jolly Thos., Jr, Venango, farmer.
Kelly Archy, Parker, farmer.
Kelly John, Esq., Parker, farmer.
Kellerman Jacob, Venango, farmer.
Liebler Martin, Summit, blacksmith.
Lemon Andrew, Butler, farmer.
McCafferty Wm, Clearfield, farmer.
Martin William, Butler, farmer.
Marks Harvey, Muddycreek, farmer.
Murrin J F, Marion, farmer.
Miller William, Middlesex, farmer.
McCullough W S, Fairview east, farmer.
McFadden L, Marion, farmer.
Miller R J, Centre, farmer.
McElwee Chas, Oakland, farmer.
Purvis S D, Butler boro, carpenter.
Ray James, Fairview east, farmer.
Russel Alex, Butler boro, farmer.
Richey William, Butler boro, farmer.
Rankin D L, Fairview west, farmer.
Shaffer G W, Butler boro, insurance agent.
Starr J H, Esq., Middlesex, Justice.
Summers Freeborn, Zelienople, merchant.
Ziegler G W, Butler boro, janitor.

Jury List for Special Term.

List of Traverse Jurors drawn for a Special Term of Court commencing the third Monday of September, being the 18th day. A. D., 1882.

Ash Joseph, Forward, farmer.
Allison Chas, Cherry, farmer.
Burns Daniel, Donegal, farmer.
Black John, Esq., Butler boro, Justice.
Burr William, Cranberry, farmer,
Brady Owen, Donegal, farmer.
Biehl H, Butler boro, 2d precinct, tinner.
Blair M B, Fairview east, farmer.
Criley Nicholas, Butler boro, photographer.
Dodds John B, Penn, farmer.
Duffy John, Washington, farmers.
Dunn J M, Karns City, pumper.
Earnest Maurice, Clearfield, farmer.
Forester James, Franklin, farmer.
Graham Thos, Cherry, farmer.
Galbaugh P D, Forward, former.
Gormley M, Marion, farmer.
Gallagher John, Esq., Jefferson, farmer.
Henchberger Joseph, Butler, farmer.
Hartman Joseph, Donegal, farmer.
Hawk Conrad, Franklin, farmer.
Hill J D, Adams, farmer.
Hoover John D, Parker, farmer.
Hamilton Andrew, Mercer, farmer.
Kaufman Henry, Zelienople, shoe maker.
Klingler Peter, Franklin, farmer.
Kerr William, Marion, farmer.
Lueben W. H., Lancaster, farmer.
Miller Henry, Clay, farmer.
McLaughlin James, Donegal, farmer.
McCafferty J A, Buffalo, farmer.
McDeavitt Samuel, Brady, farmer.
Nicholas Jacob, Jr., Forward, farmer,
Nelson Richard, Middlesex, farmer.
Pierce Thos M, Butler, farmer.
Roth Lewis, Prospect, farmer.
Ray M S, Fairview boro, farmer.
Sawyer Peter, Sunbury, laborer.
Story Alex, Summit, farmer.
Say John, Parker, farmer.
Wiles J S, Centre, farmer.
Yard J M, Washington, farmer.

ROAD REPORTS.

Notice is hereby given, that the following road reports have been confirmed *nisi* by the Court and will be presented on the first Wednesday of Sept. term, being the 6th day of the month, A. D., 1882. If no exceptions are filed they will be confirmed absolutely:

No. 1, March term, 1882; petition of citizens of Franklin townspship to vacate road leading from State road at or near Jesse Dutters, through the A. White farm now owned by J. Wolford.

No. 2, March term, 1882; Petition of citizens of Concord township for road beginning at a point on the Oakland and North Washington road at or near Modoc, to a point at or near John D. Kamerer's farm on the road leading from Butler to North Washington.

No. 3, March term, 1882; Petition of citizens of Brady township for vacation of part of a road lying between Prospect and West Liberty.

No. 4, March term, 1882; Petition of citizens of Centre township to vacate, change and supply a part of road leading from a point on the Butler and Mercer turnpike near the lands of Daniel Shanor to a point on the Greece City and Butler road near the Shod House.

No. 5, March term, 1882; Petition of citizens of Venango township for a road to lead from the village of Farmington to a point on the Maple Furnace road.

No. 7, March term, 1882; Petition of citizens of Cherry and Clay townships for a road to lead from, at or near Coalville in Cherry township to a point at or near John McCandless, in Clay township.

No. 8, March term, 1882; Petition of citizens of Jackson township for a road to lead from the east end of Allen's bridge over Connoquenessing creek to a point on the public road leading from Zelienople to Beaver.

No. 9, March term, 1882; Petition of citizens of Butler township to vacate, change and supply a part of road known as Thorn Creek road.

No. 4, Dec. term, 1881; Petition of citizens of Marion township for a public road to lead from the crossing of the S. & A. R. R. on farm of W. G. Smith to a point on the Franklin and Butler road.

No. 8, Sept. term, 1881; Petition of citizens of Fairview and Donegal townships for road to lead from Barnhart's heirs and McCormac farms to C. Warner and L. Frederick's farms.

BUTLER COUNTY, STATE OF PENN'A, SS:

Certified from the Record this 7th day of August, 1882.

W. B. DODDS, Clerk Q. S.

Aug. 16, 1881. 3t.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENT.

The following appraisements of personal property set apart for the benefit of widows of deceaseds have been filed in the office of the clerk of the Orphans' Court of Butler Co., viz:

Widow of David Kelly, dec'd	$294 85
" Philip Melon, dec'd	300 00
" Adam Albert, dec'd	300 00
" Lewis Anderson, dec'd	300 00
" R. B. Alexander, dec'd	300 00
" Wm. Cashdollar, dec'd	300 00
" John Redic, dec'd	119 55
" Friend Buxton, dec'd	255 00

The above will be presented on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1882, for confirmation and no exceptions being filed they will be confirmed absolutely by the Court.

W. B. DODDS,
Clerk Q. C.

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

Advertise in the CITIZEN

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

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.

WANTED.—An Intelligent and honest man who thoroughly understands the manufacture of Black from natural Gas. Address with particulars as to former experience, references, &c. Capitalists, aug16,2m P. O. Box, 672 NEW YORK.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA.

The 66th year opens Sept. 20th. Additional new buildings and many improvements. Cabinets and Library equal the best. Gentlemen and Ladies. Four College courses. Preparatory school. Military Department. Expenses less than any other College of equal grade. Don't fail to to send to Geo. W. Haskins, Sec'y., for catalogue. Aug. 9 6t.

WANTED A GOOD LIVE MAN

To travel and solicit orders for NURSERY STOCK. *A knowledge of the business easily acquired.*

SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID BY US.

Must come well recommended and be able to furnish security. Address R. G. CHASE & CO., Nurserymen, 2 South Merrick St., Philadelphia. Aug16,4w.

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.

BUTLER COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts.

G. C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT.
WM. CAMPBELL, TREASURER
H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS:

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BUTLER PA.

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

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

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

for N. Fremont St., Baltimore
During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.
G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

GET THE BEST
Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Spectacles,
And Silver-Plated Ware,
at the lowest cash prices at D. L. CLEELANDS, one square South of Court House.
☞ Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles carefully repaired to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
☞ Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
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Mrs. Hayward's and Miss Parke's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
46 STOCKTON AVE., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. In addition to a thorough collegiate course in English and Latin, French and German are taught by natives. Mr. Carl Retter has charge of the musical department. Send for prospectus. july13-1m.

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

POETRY.

NEW EVERY MORNING

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morning is the world made new,
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you;
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
The tasks are done and the tears are shed,
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover:
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf which God holds tight,
With glad days, and sad days, and bad days which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and their blight,
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannnot releive them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone;
God in his mercy forgive, receive them;
Only the new days are our own,
To-day is ours and to-day alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly.
Here is the spent earth all re-born;
Here are the tried limbs springing lightly,
To face the sun and to share with the morn
In the chrism of dew and the cool of the dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning:
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day, and begin again.

—*Susan Coolidge.*

SELECT.

Reported Massacre in Corea.

And Story of the Treaty with This Country Which led to it.

Telegrams received in London a few days ago from the East, stated that the trouble in Corea had culminated in a general insurrection, and that both the King and Queen had been assassinated. The Japenese Legation was attacked, and Japanese war ships have been sent to the ports of the country. The success of Commodore Shufeldt in negotiating a commercial treaty between Corea and the United States, encouraged the Japanese to attempt to open the country to commerce with them. This was resented by the anti-foreign party of the country and the insurrection and massacre have been the result. Corea is a country were massacres of terrible magnitude have taken place during the present generation owing to the religious prosecutions caused by the success of missionaries in making converts. China has certain suzerain rights in the peninsula, but Russia has made several efforts to obtain control of the northern section. A fanatical hostility to foreigners has always been a characteristic trait of the Coreans.

THE STORY OF THE TREATY.

A correspondent who took part in the United States expedition wrote the following account of it:—Projecting from the northest coast of Asia and stretching out to the southward and eastward, between the waters of the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, is a large pininsula, whose people, after a policy of non-intercourse, which, according to themselves, has lasted for 4,000 years, have to-day opened their gates to the commerce and civilization of the West. And here, as in Japan, the United States have been the first to overcome the barriers which for so many centuries have kept them a secluded and peculiar people.

Few, even of well informed people, know more of this peninsula than that it is called Corea, and that its interior appears on the maps very similar to the interior of Africa—a great blank. Through the Dutch, who for years had a settlement at Nagasaki, Japan was far better known when Commodore Perry anchored his ships on her coast and by a display of a happy combination of firmness and tact succeeded in forcing upon her reluctant people a civilization of which to-day they cannot get enough. Corea has been literally a "foibidden land." Familiarity has bred for its people none of the contempt that familiarity invaribly does breed for the Asiatic in the minds of all foreigners. They are represented as tall and athletic in person with complexions much lighter than those of the Chinese, and as wearing full beards and mustaches. They are said to be haughty and domineering in their manner toward strangers, but courteous and dignified, although somewhat grave, in their intercourse with friends. They are reported as brave and warlike, and even cruel in their dispositions. Their country is described by some as overflowing with plenty, by others as poor and sterile; their mountains as glistening with precious metals, and their King as possessed of fabulous revenues. Men-of-war anchoring or surveying on their coasts have been warned off and fired upon. A peaceful trading ship ascending one of their rivers was burned, and her crew murdered. Roman Catholic missionaries alone have effected anything like an entrance into their country, and they and their converts have at intervals fallen sacrifice to their caprice or passions of the rulers. To-day the gates of this *terra incognita* are thrown upon to the United States.

It remained for Commodore Shufeldt, notwithstanding his two unsuccessful visits to Corea, which impressed him strongly with the fact that the country must soon either be opened peacefully or taken possession of by some one of the great powers, to throw down the remaining barriers and induce those backward people to enter the family of nations. Thoroughly familiar with the methods of Eastern diplomacy and knowing the working of the Celestial mind almost by intuition, snd (perhaps above these) endowed by nature with a commanding peresence and a kindly, courteous manner exactly calculated to impress the always suspicious Oriental with respect and confidence, he was eminently fitted for his task. After his return home in the Ticonderega he went to China, where after some delay he succeeded in inducing Li Hung Chang, the practical ruler of the Chinese Empire to interest himself in his plan of opening Corea. From here copies of the proposed treaties were transmitted to that country. On the 8th of May, 1882, he left Chefoo in the United States steamer Swatara, Commander Cooper, for Corea, anchoring three days afterward in the Salie River, west Coast of Corea, and finding there before him three Chinese and one Japanese man-of-war, one of the former having on board Ma Taotai, who had been appointed by Li Hung Chang as an intermediary in the negotiation of the treaty.

On the 14th two commissioners, appointed by the King, visited the ship, attended by a numerous suite. As they came on board a mandarin's salute of three guns was fired in their honor. The senior of the two commissioners was a very old man, Shin Chen, president of the royal Cabinet of Corea. Although, as far as I could see, he was perfectly courteous he appeared to me as though he did not think much of making treaties and as if he might be mentally consigning us all to—any place but Corea. His tottering footsteps, supported by his son at one elbow and grandson at the other, and his long, white beard made him, as he ought to have been, the most conspicious member of the party. His complexion was much lighter than that of the Chinese and the general expression of his face pleasing, notwithstanding the look of impatience which often passed over it. He was dressed in a long, flowing, wide sleeved robe of white brocade gauze, with an under robe of pink silk showing through. His hat and belt were his ensignia of office and they were unique. The former was of finely woven horse hair, conical in shape and having eliptical-shaped wings standing out on each side. The belt was square and stood away out from the body in front and behind. It was made in sections of polished moss agate on a dark blue ground. His manner of saluting as he come on board, and as I afterward found to be the manner among the people, was by raising the hands and bringing them together before the face. The second of the commissioners was very young, only twenty-five, and his round, beardless face was strikingly in contrast to that of his chief. His card pronounced him Chin Hung Tse, Member of the Royal Cabinet. He was short and stout and had a very bright, intelligent face. His dress differed in no respect from that of the old man, except that it was of different colors and that his belt was of red diamond shaped stones on an amber ground.

The third in rank of our visitors was the Court Chamberlain, and he was to me the most interesting one of the party. He was a tall, slender, saturnine looking man of about forty, whose perfect non-chalance among so much that must have been new and startling to him would have done him credit in any society in the world. He evinced none of the eager curiosity that rather detracted from the dignity of the others, and with his regular features and olive complexion would either have escaped notice or been taken for a Spaniard had he been dressed by a fashionable tailor and dropped in a New York *sa'on*.

All of the party except the two commissioners were of good height, and with complexions that were as nearly as possible a mean between those of the Caucasian and Mongolian. Their eyes were of different degrees of obliquity, some being as slanting as those of the Chinese, while others were nearly if not quite straight. Their profiles were much more prominent than those of the Chinese, some aquiline noses even being observed, never, I believe, found among the Chinese.

While the commissioners were in the cabin one of the servants who remained loitering about outside addressed the officer of the deck in pigeon English informing him that he had spent several years in Vladivostok and that he spoke Russian well. He proved very communicative, answering all of our questions freely and, as I afterward had some reason to believe, falsely. His name, he said, was Mitri.

After the reception in the cabin, where the conversation was carried on in Chinese, several of the Coreans speaking that language fluently, the crew was sent to quarters at the beat of the drum and a short exercise had for their amusement with the eight-inch rifle, a blank charge being fired from it. As they left the ship another salute of three guns was fired in their honor.

On the day following this visit, permission having been granted, several of us landed on a small rocky island near the ship from the summit of which we expected to get a good view of the surrounding country. We climbed at once to the top and were amply rewarded for our exertions, for the view was one the prettiest imaginable. Six or eight hundred feet below us lay a little fishing village, whose existence was until now unsuspected by us (as it lay on the opposite side of the island from the ship), with a long curving white beach before it, on which the receeding tide had left three or four of their curious looking junks. Beyond and separated from the island by a narrow arm of the river lay the "forbidden country," and forbidding indeed it did look at first glance, with its long yellow hills which seemed to meet in maze in the horizon; but a closer inspection revealed well trodden paths leading up the valleys, with here and there a clearing, surrounded by fields of waving grain and rice paddies, and near each we could see the straw thatched roofs of the houses gleaming through the surrounding trees in the midday sun. On our left was the river, which disappeared in the distance behind the hills. We tried to pick out the hill from which the forts had fired upon our launches only eleven years before, and to imagine ourselves viewing that subsequent charge up the hill. Various speculations were indulged in as to the future in store for Corea, the prevailing opinion seeming to cast a somewhat dark horoscope for the next few years, during which time she will be assailed by men with treaties in their hands from every country on the globe, and who will say that the men with the treaties will not bring the present generation more of trouble and humiliation than ever Hideyoshi with his two sworded men ever brought their ancestors?

Maury on Tornadoes.

'Out of the south cometh the whirlwind,' observed Elihu, the Buzite, as he lectured the afflicted Job several thousand years ago, and Mr. T. B. Maury, discussing upon 'Tornadoes and their causes' in the September number of the *North American Review*, thinks that this is no less true in Iowa than in the land of Uz. The hot air of the torrid zone is always ascending, pressed upward by the heavier air from the north and south. This warm upper air finds its level by flowing toward either pole. The Mississippi Valley, according to Mr. Maury, is a grand continental highway in summer for this anti-tradewind, which moves forward as an upper atmospheric force at a high velocity, and is deflected by the slower motion of the earth to the north-east. Below this current is the surface vapor-laden tradewind diverted northward from the gulf. In the same pathway lies the course of the polar winds from the Rocky Mountain plateau, and from the impinging and conflicting of these currents arise the terrific aerial disturbances known as cyclones, but more properly called tornadoes.

It is evident that whatever eddies and disturbances are caused by the contact of the descending equatorial current with the surface wind moving in substantially the same direction, the big storms arise when the deflected upper air current meets a cold wind moving toward the equator. The result is a violent rotary movement of the central vortex, maintained by excessive condensation and precipitation of ascending aqueous vapor. The column of gyratory air is like a tall flue containing very rarefied air, the centrifugal force of the gyrations preventing the inflow of air from the sides. Below, however, there is not counter force, and the air rushes into that flue with terrible power, and when its mouth is near the earth houses are unroofed and all movable objects carried up into the rotating column. The funnel-shaped cloud is formed by the condensation of vapor, caused by the meeting of the cold and warm-air currents, as well as by the sudden elevation into colder regions of the warm air of the surface.

This explanation of tornadoes and their attendant phenomena is simple and satisfactory, even though not entirely new. Mr. Maury does not feel confident that there can ever be more than brief and local warnings of the coming of a full-fledged tornado. An elevation of ground a little south-west of a town or house would tend to cause a tornado to pass over and beyond, and thus save the place thus located. Underground and storm-proof retreats cannot be considered superfluous precautions in regions subject to these storms. Mr. Maury does not conceive that the cutting down of the forests has had any influence in producing or increasing the frequency of tornadoes. Their causes are too remote, their action too tremendous, to be influenced in any sensible degree by man's puny action upon the earth's surface.—*Press.*

Fog.

From the Philadelphia Press.]

August is the great month of the year for fogs. They are supposed to be born in the Bay of Fundy. Their paternal ancestors are icebergs from the North Pole. They take after their fathers and grandfathers in nature, being cold, damp and disagreeable. At a distance they are picturesqe; they are creatures of surprise; they lie in ambush, they come pouring over outlying islands like a horde of vandals; they settle upon the sea like a supereminent sea, allowing the masts of schooners to prick through; suddenly they lift and take flight in a myriad little vanishing clouds, or else, when they are dense one instant they have disappeared the next. One day they hover just outside the offing, tossed into fantastic peaks and mountains, and the superstitious might almost fancy it was a paradise inviting exploration. A sudden shift of the wind, and lo, the sun disappears and the trees are filled with grey moisture and begin to drop from every little twig.

Fogs are profuse. They hide a landscape for a week at a time. The finer the landscape the more sure they are to spoil it. If an unlucky visitor has only one day for sightseeing they are on hand that one day, even if they had not been nigh for a month. If a land is dried up with drought then the fog drifts in tantalizingly, refuses to condense into rain but mocks the thirsty herbage. It deposits a glistening dewdrop on the back of the fraudulent potatoe-bug, but the tuber blow is left to question the mysteries of the future.

Fog is often used as a mental simile. We say that a man's mind is befogged. A mean lawyer is called a petifogger, doubtless because he is petty and puts other people, his unfortunate clients, into a fog, that is into such a condition that they are bewildered and misled, without being conscious of it. Most men are in this state, some in regard to one thing and some in regard to another. Questions of politics bewilder one set of men; others are under a heavy cloud of doubts in regard to religious matters; a large number are befogged financially. It is generally a miserable sight to see. In some cases, however, it takes the form of idiosyncrasies which are amusing. There is nothing so apt to dispel fogs from the mind as a fresh breeze of discussion with some remarkable sensible person. There are those whose words would only make the fog thicker, but a sensible person with tact drives away the vapors as a west wind dispels the fog on the stern New England shore

Beautiful skin, and fair complexion, robust health, and powers of endurance follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Liquor Laws of the United States and Territories.

The following is a brief synopsis of the laws of the United States and Territories governing the liquor traffic. We have in this Republic 39 States and 10 Territories, in every one of which, save one, there are laws of various degrees of stringency restricting and restraining the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

Alabama—The laws grant license with severe penalties, civil damages, and local option. There are many local prohibitory laws.

Arkansas—The laws grant license with severe penalties, civil damages and local option. Under local option twenty-five counties are prohibitory; others by special law.

California—License rules, but under severe penalties. The law gives civil damages.

Colorado—A stringent license law, affording partial prohibition, with local option and civil damage features.

Connecticut—Strigent license law, civil damages, local option. Partial prohibition.

Delaware—A license law with partial prohibition and severe penalties.

Florida—License rules and local option.

Georgia—The license laws has severe penalties, and grants civil damages and local option.

Indiana—The license law partially prohibits, grants civil damages and local option, and has severe penalties.

Illinois—The license law has severe penalties, grants civil damages and local option, and makes the owner of property liable with the dealer.

Iowa—Constitutional Prohibition passed by the Legislature June 27.

Kansas—Glorious State! Noble Governor! Constitutional prohibition enforced by rigorous statutory prohibition, reigns. The law is enforced excepting in Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Dodge.

Kentucky—The license law has severe penalties, and grants local option.

Louisiana—License obtains, penalties severe, local option and civil damages.

Maryland—The law licenses, but under severe penalties. Local option rules and has established prohibition in ten counties.

Maine—Prohibition. Severe penalties, and growing severer.

Massachusetts—A stringent license law, penalties severe, civil damages. Screens and darkened windows forbidden. Liquor unlawfully sold or given away may be seized and destroyed, 210 towns grant license; 124 have prohibition.

Michigan—A stringent tax law, with civil damages.

Minnesota—A stringent law, with civil damages features.

Mississippi—The license law has local option and civil damage features. There are a number of local prohibition laws.

Missouri—The law licenses, but has local option and civil damage features. Applications for licenses must be signed by a majority of the voters. Constitutional prohibition failed before the Legislature.

Nebraska—License granted, open to remonstrance; the license in cities of 10,000 inhabitants costs $1,000, and $500 in smaller cities. Civil damages are granted.

Nevada—No law.

New Hampshire—Prohibitory law. License forbidden. No revenue from the traffic.

New Jersey—A license law, with partial prohibition and severe penalties. Local option has brought local prohibition, and has been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court.

New York—License, civil damages. Local option has prohibited the traffic in many places, as in Jamestown.

North Carolina—License, with local option and civil damage features.

Ohio—No license. The General Assembly may provide against evils arising from the traffic.

Oregon—A limited license law giving partial prohibition, civil damages and local option. The drinker must take a five-dollar license before he wets his throat. A constitutional change, extending the right of suffrage to woman, passed the Legislature by handsome majorities.

Pennsylvania—A general license law. The courts can refuse to