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All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Marriages and death notices must be accompanied by a responsible name. Address: THE BUTLER CITIZEN, BUTLER, PA.

OPENING FRESH FALL AND WINTER STOCK

BOOTS AND SHOES, AT B. C. HUSELTON'S.

Mens', Boys' and Youths' Hand Made Kip Boots,

CALF AND VEAL, CALF BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, BROGANS AND PLOW SHOES, RUBBER BOOTS, WOOL-LENE ARTICLES, GRAIN BOOTS, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR TEAMSTERS AND OIL MENS WEAR.

Large Stock of all kinds of Toilet Slippers, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid, Goat and Pebble Button and Polish Boots.

Kip and Calf Shoes, Hand Made, Elegant Goods for Winter Wear.

Old Ladies' Warm Shoes and Slippers a Specialty.

Misses' and Children's Calf Button School, one pair will out wear two pairs of all Goat. Try them.

LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE AT REASONABLE RATES.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jury Lists for Special October Term.

List of Travelers Juries drawn for a Special Term of Court commencing the second Monday of Oct., being the 15th day, A. D., 1892.
 Brown A. G. Penn, farmer.
 Barry William, Venango twp, farmer.
 Black O. P. Conard twp, farmer.
 Beam Nicholas, Forward twp, farmer.
 Bark David, Venango twp, farmer.
 Cunningham Matt, Jefferson twp, farmer.
 Campbell R. F. Worth twp, farmer.
 Doyle R. F. Fairview twp, farmer.
 Egan John, Parker twp, farmer.
 Emerick John, C. Buffalo twp, farmer.
 Frazer James, Butler twp, blacksmith.
 Freckley Daniel, Clinton twp, farmer.
 Greener Joseph, Connoquessing, South, farmer.
 Hindman R. S. Cherry twp, farmer.
 Hildebrandt Albert, Donegal twp, farmer.
 Hoffman Michael, Jackson twp, farmer.
 Jack William, Marion twp, farmer.
 Kuhn Geo. Buffalo twp, cooper.
 Kuhn A. D. Concord twp, farmer.
 Kingston Sam, Middlesex twp, farmer.
 Kinkaid Eli, Prospect twp, farmer.
 Kemper Bernard, Butler twp, shoemaker.
 Kinnear Jacob, Butler twp, farmer.
 Kinnear J. F. Venango twp, farmer.
 McClellan W. M. Jefferson twp, farmer.
 McGowan T. M. Harrison twp, farmer.
 McDaniel J. M. Centre twp, farmer.
 Miller C. J. Prospect twp, shoemaker.
 Morrison James, Butler twp, farmer.
 Miller John, Franklin twp, farmer.
 Patterson A. L. Mercer twp, farmer.
 Patterson J. L. Jefferson twp, farmer.
 Pierce David, Butler twp, farmer.
 Russell H. S. Cherry twp, farmer.
 Shoup Anthony, Butler twp, farmer.
 Snodgrass John, Connoquessing, South, farmer.
 Thompson Robt, Middlesex twp, farmer.
 Winter Albert, Zelienople twp, jeweler.
 Walter Frank, Clinton twp, farmer.
 Webber Henry, Jackson twp, west, moulder.
 Wilson G. W. Jackson, east, farmer.
 Wilson R. S. Slippery rock twp, farmer.

List of Travelers Juries drawn for a Special Term of Court commencing the fourth Monday of October being the 25th day, A. D., 1892.

Bright Henry, Franklin twp, farmer.
 Burris William, Connoquessing, North, farmer.
 Campbell Cyrus, Clay twp, farmer.
 Donaldson A. H. Concord twp, farmer.
 Dougherty John, Allegheny twp, producer.
 Fisher Thomas, Adams twp, farmer.
 Frazer Frank, Centre twp, farmer.
 Freckley Henry, Butler twp, farmer.
 Flick Robert, Clearfield twp, farmer.
 Galloway Thomas, Connoquessing, North, farmer.
 Goehring Albert, Forward twp, farmer.
 Glass Joseph, Donegal twp, pumper.
 Goadsby James S. Cherry twp, farmer.
 Gilmore Perry, Allegheny twp, constable.
 Hay Henry, Muddyrun twp, farmer.
 Kyle Maria, Prospect twp, farmer.
 Hindman Robt, Fairview twp, farmer.
 Horn Martin, Millertown twp, farmer.
 Harrison Joseph, Butler twp, farmer.
 Jellison W. H. Petrolia twp, hotel keeper.
 Kelly J. M. Venango twp, farmer.
 King H. W. R. B. on direct line of game from Butler to Bald Ridge fields, about five miles from Shilladale and Sinsnot & Meyers oil wells, a two story frame house erected on oil, 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,
 Butler, Pa.
 Aug. 30, 1892.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Offered for sale, a small valuable farm, well watered, of about fourteen acres of land, situated in the borough of Butler, west side, on S. & W. R. R. on direct line of game from Butler to Bald Ridge fields, about five miles from Shilladale and Sinsnot & Meyers oil wells, a two story frame house erected on oil, 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:
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NEW LIVERY STABLE.

Cunningham St., East of Main,
 BUTLER, PA.,
 JAMES SELLERS, Prop'r

HAVING removed my Livery Stock from Millertown to Butler and located in the old Livery Stable on Cunningham street, I solicit a share of your patronage. I have good reliable horses and good rigs, which I will let at reasonable prices. Give me a call. m33,9219

M. MOORE,

325 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Will offer for a short time, to reduce at the fore going to Paris, an exquisite assortment of Imported Dresses, Mantles and Hats.

All recently received for the Summer, and of the most fashionable description.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S

Academy for Young Men and Boys,
 MEDIA, PENN.,
 12 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

SCHOOL YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 12.
 Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Thirteen experienced teachers, all men and all graduates. Special opportunities for study in advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical, or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic schools. Media has seven churches and a temperance church which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks. Media has the privilege of increasing the salary of Butler county, with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to \$200,000.

By order of STOCKHOLDERS,
 Sept. 12th, 1892, S. J.

Application for Charter.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, for a charter incorporating a company to manufacture Fire Brick, Tile and Mineral Paint, at Templeton, in Adams township, Butler Co., Pa. Under the name, style and title of "The Templeton Fire Brick, Tile and Mineral Paint Company of Butler county," with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to \$200,000.

Harvey Campbell,
 Hooker P. O., Butler county, Pa. Executor.

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ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Long continued cheers went up when the enemy's works were seized. The sight before was a costly one, hundreds of dying Egyptians, camels and horses lying mingled on the ground. The English dead and wounded were mixed with those of the enemy. The English troops were splendidly handled and marched over ramparts, leaving behind them traces in blood of the work which they had accomplished. The Egyptians were taken by surprise in almost every direction. The negro troops and Arab artillery fought well. General Wolsley watched the fight in the thickest of the fray, and the Duke of Connaught exhibited extreme calmness. General Wolsley ordered his soldiers to march with unloaded rifles, and, if possible, storm the enemy's entrenchments without firing a shot. The Highland Brigade on the left carried the first line of entrenchments at the point of bayonet. The guards followed behaving splendidly. Half of the Egyptians opposed to us in the attack were rebels. We will push on to Cairo without delay. Arabi Pasha's troops are evidently delighted at the prospect of an end. Immense stores of ammunition and 12,000 tents were captured. There is no doubt Arabi Pasha was completely surprised. The disposition of the English forces during the darkness of the night is really beyond praise. Colonel Harrison with great difficulty saved Ragheb Bey's life, as the English soldiers were detached and in no mood to give quarter. Detachments of troops from Kaffeldwar are reported fleeing towards Cairo.

Another dispatch says: The enemy's earth-works were quite insufficient to check the advance of our good troops. The works were certainly of immense extent, and surrounded by a ditch four feet deep and four feet wide. The parapet was about four feet and eight inches. But the works put out so abruptly into the plateau surrounding that almost at any point it was possible to enfilade the enemy. As soon as the

English troops reached the enemy's entrenchments Arabi Pasha got on board a train and ordered it to "team off the scene."

ANOTHER EYE WITNESS.

Gives the following account of the battle of Tel-el-Kebr: Never did a body of fourteen thousand men get under arms more quietly. The very orders appeared to be given in lowered tones. The silence was broken only by an occasional clash of steel. There were frequent halts to enable regiments to maintain the touch. When the troops arrived within a thousand yards of the enemy's line they halted to allow the fighting line to be formed. The Egyptians fell in a confused rabble. Two trains filled with fugitives managed to get away before the English came up. The engine of another train just about starting was blown up by one of our shells. Lieutenant Gordon Cary, who had been wounded, killed with his elements three Egyptian officers who sat upon him.

ZAGAZIG TAKEN.

Major General McPherson telegraphs from Zagazig that he made a forced march after the capture of Tel-el-Kebr and occupied Zagazig at 4:14 this afternoon. He seized five trains with their engines. The Governor came in and surrendered to the British. The people are submissive.

THE NEWS AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, September 13.—The taking of Tel-el-Kebr causes great joy here, and an extensive demonstration is organizing for to-night. Italians and Greeks have taken no action, but persons of all nations will participate. General Wolsley has received a dispatch from General Wolsley stating that Tel-el-Kebr was captured after twenty minutes' assault. Three thousand prisoners were taken. The enemy is flying and the cavalry pursuing them. The cut, letting the sea into Mareotis, has been completed and the water is springing on the streets.

The cut connecting the sea with Lake Mareotis is not considered quite successful, but the sea has entered the fosse to the height of three and one-half feet. The excitement and enthusiasm here over the English victory at Tel-el-Kebr to-day culminated in a grand demonstration to-night. A procession headed by a band and bearing devices "Bravo Wolsley," "Tel-el-Kebr," and "Angletter" paraded the town. The Khedive's band marched to the different tribunals, before which they stopped and played English and Egyptian anthems, amid the applause of the Europeans. A few Arabs appeared on the streets.

The demonstration in celebration of the British victory at Tel-el-Kebr will not readily be forgotten. Englishmen were treated as heroes by residents here of other nationalities, while the very popular officers of the United States steamer Nipsic expressed their pride in the Anglo-Saxon race.

THE OUTBREAK IN ALLEGHENY.

From Philadelphia Press of Sept. 7.

It is very evident from the proceedings of the Conventions in Allegheny that there is a great deal of restiveness and resolution in that staunch old Republican county. The machine has usually been well-oiled, easily handled and smoothly run. It has seldom failed to grind out just such grist as the managers wanted. But at last the people seem to have taken an interest in their own hands, and the signs are such as portend a revolution. The overwhelming triumph of Mr. Bayne was itself significant. He was the avowed and uncompromising opponent of Mr. Cameron; he had defeated, almost recklessly, made a direct and unequivocal assault on the administration of the machine, and he had marked him for destruction; he had even declined to pronounce for the regular, candidate for Governor, under the ordinary conditions in an ordinary time it would be supposed that the machine could completely crush him. Yet he swept the district high and dry, and the people resented the impudent managers snatched before the popular tidal wave as a house of cards tumbles in the storm. It was plain that the people were deeply stirred, and their demonstration was unmistakable. The issue was distinct because Mr. Bayne had been so emphatic, and because the lines were so sharply drawn, that everybody could understand it; the expression was clear and decisive. The same question entered into the Senatorial nominations. In the Forty-fourth district the Independent candidate went through on the first ballot. In the Forty-second the contest was close and doubtful, and it is charged that Mr. Cameron had been guilty of fraud. His competitor, Mr. Shafer, declared that sufficient delegates had been chosen in his interest to nominate him, but that they had been counted out, and on this ground he withdrew. At this distance it is difficult to see why he abandoned the contest. Irrespective of this question, Mr. Neill had little warrant for pressing his claims, and the party little reason for nominating him. Four years ago he barely squeaked in by the beggarly majority of 165 in a district where a Republican candidate ought to have nearly or quite two thousand. Such an evidence of weakness in himself or in his associates should have been a conclusive argument against trying another experiment with him. The election of this year, both as to the State ticket and the Legislature, is too important to run any needless risks.

All in all the Convention in Allegheny proved that the people are moving this year by some deep and providential force. Hitherto that county, even with its great Republican majority, has been one of the most reliable machine dependencies. But it is plain now that the machine has lost its grip, and such a manifestation cannot be safely disregarded.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

THE WHALE AND HIS ENEMIES.

San Francisco Call.

We were swinging idly at anchor off Makona, Island of Hawaii. Swinging idly at anchor in the South Sea on a summer's day is eminently poetical, but one may get too much of poetry. Suddenly there were wild exclamations of delight and excitement by some native passengers, who pointed a little way off, where at first we could see only a small, dark, rocky islet. The Captain, who had just come on deck, looked with increasing interest at the commotion in the water, and finally said, decidedly: "It's a thrasher and sword-fish attacking a whale, and if they only come this way you'll see some fine that land lubbers seldom see—meaning no disrespect for the ladies." It was seldom that the Captain displayed as much interest as he did today, so we all the more eagerly watched the nearing fight. He gave no further explanation then.

For some time longer we saw no bodies, but the disturbance in the water steadily grew plainer as it came near the surface, disclosing the thrasher and the sword-fish. Stabbed by its great blunt head on either side, almost before the thrasher's showers had fallen the steam-like breath of the monster shot up in a jet, but only for an instant. A great ugly fist, flat like a flounder, but larger than a shark, darted through the water and almost leaped upon the whale, covering its great flat body the whale's blow hole. The jet was as completely and instantly cut off by this astonishing operation as is a faucet stream of water by a reversed spigot. The great clumsy monster struggled as if for life. Its tail dashed the smooth summer sea into a fury of foam, and the whole great length of its body was upon the surface, a temporary monster and agony. The whale sank slowly, and as the troubled water became clear, we saw it dart off again, but pursued and attacked by a sword-fish that with lightning like strokes would plunge its weapon into the whale's body, draw back for a fresh start, and shoot ahead again, inflicting wound after wound upon the tortured monster. Stabbed from below, deprived of its breath from above, the whale wildly plunged about, followed closely by the thrasher, waiting for its turn to attack. Soon they came again; not quite so close to us as before. Again the vast body upheaved the waters; again the thrasher cut off the persecuted whale's desperate struggle for air; again the great thing lunged and lurched about in awful, frantic efforts to free itself of the merciless enemy; again it slowly sank to be attacked from below. This most strange battle raged about us for fully half an hour, the intervals between the surface attacks becoming shorter as the whale's exhausting exertions prompted it to rise more frequently. The attacks of both the enemies were so impressive of utmost ferocity. The perfect silence of the terrific warfare, too, added to its terrible aspect.

I have spoken of it as a battle; such it was, although the small, savage attackers were, of course, never injured in the tremendous plunges the mad-demon whale would sometimes direct toward them. Gradually the scene of action drifted further from us, and suddenly ceased, the whale sinking out of sight. Then we turned to the Captain and asked that worthy individual for an explanation. Of course he had one ready, and it was this: There was another fish highly interested in the battle that we had not seen. This was the fish that came in at the death. "I'm sorry," the Captain said, that the whale was not finished near enough for you to see, for then you would have been astonished. Now what do you suppose that thrasher, and likewise that sword fish, was giving that kind of battle to that whale for? Not one of you know, yet some people think they do. That sword fish sticks the whale from below to make it rise, and the thrasher calks up its spout-hole to make it open its mouth. Why don't he open his mouth the first time the thrasher covers his spout-hole? Because it knows by instinct that the moment he opens it the thrasher will be on it. I spoke of a little fish that you didn't see. Well, he follows close along, and whenever the whale becomes so used up for want of breath that it must open its mouth then this little fish darts in, bites off the big fellow's tongue, and is away with it in a jiffy. The little fish, the sword fish, the thrasher divide the tongue, and it's that morsel the battle is for. Since the Captain told us the story I have heard the same thing asserted by land authority.

The common mistake in sowing wheat is in putting in the seed too deeply. If the ground has been tilled so as to make a mellow seed bed, there is danger of burying the seed too deeply if a drill is used, unless the roller precedes the drill, and the drill-cutters are set back so as not to dig too deeply. Rolling after drilling or sowing is a mistake. The compactness of the soil needed for wheat is beneath, and not on the surface. Wheat is usually sown more thickly than is advantageous for the soil. Much depends on the richness of the soil, the more fertile requiring not exceeding one bushel to five pecks per acre. The time of sowing is much less important than the condition of the soil as to compactness and fertility. It may sometimes be good policy to sow land of only moderate fertility early, in order to secure a good fall growth, but it is much better to manure more heavily and sow later. On the very driest and richest soils very late sowing is the best for securing heavy yields of wheat. So in agriculture—W. F. J. in The American Cultivator.

A Good Medicinal Tonic, with real merit, is Brown's Iron Bitters, with real merit, is Brown's Iron Bitters, with real merit, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

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The following is the official dispatch of General Wolsley giving his report of the battle at Tel-el-Kebr: "We struck camp at Kassassin lock last evening and bivouacked on the high ridge above camp until 1:30 this morning. We then advanced upon the enemy's position, which was a fortified position held by Arabi Pasha with twenty thousand regulars, of whom twenty-five hundred were cavalry, with seventy guns and six thousand Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about eleven thousand bayonets, two thousand sabres and sixty guns. To have attacked so strong a position by daylight with the troops I could place in the field would have entailed very great loss. I resolved, therefore, to attack before daybreak, marching the six miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position in the darkness. The cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery on the right had orders to sweep round the enemy at daybreak. The first division was the Second brigade, under General Graham, supported by the Foot Guards, and seven batteries of artillery, numbering forty-two guns, with a supporting brigade; then the second division, the Highland Brigade leading the Indian contingent; then the third division, with the naval brigade on the railway, had in the interval advanced. Great emulation was evinced by the regiments to be first in the enemy's works. All went at them straight, the Royal Irish particularly distinguished itself by its dash and the manner in which it closed with the enemy. All the enemy's works and camps are now in our possession. I do not yet know exactly the number of guns captured, but it is considerable; several trains with immense quantities of supplies were captured. The enemy ran away in thousands, throwing away their arms when overtaken by our cavalry. Their loss was very great. General Willis was very slightly and Colonel Richardson severely wounded. Majors Colville, Underwood and Somerville, of the Highland Light Infantry, were killed. Of the Black Watch, Lieutenant MacNeil was killed. Captains Fox and Cumberland were wounded. General Allison's Aide-de-camp, Captain Hutton, was wounded. The surgeon and the surgeon of the Coldstream Guards were wounded. Col. Balfour, of the Grenadier Guards, was wounded in the leg, and the color sergeant killed. The cavalry is now on its march to Belbeas and the Indian contingent on its way to Zagazig, to be followed this evening by the Highland Brigade. Three lieutenants of the Cameron Highlanders were wounded. The canal is cut in some places, but the railway is intact. It has been discovered that Racheb Pasha and Ali Fehmi Pasha were wounded in the engagement last Saturday.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Long continued cheers went up when the enemy's works were seized. The sight before was a costly one, hundreds of dying Egyptians, camels and horses lying mingled on the ground. The English dead and wounded were mixed with those of the enemy. The English troops were splendidly handled and marched over ramparts, leaving behind them traces in blood of the work which they had accomplished. The Egyptians were taken by surprise in almost every direction. The negro troops and Arab artillery fought well. General Wolsley watched the fight in the thickest of the fray, and the Duke of Connaught exhibited extreme calmness. General Wolsley ordered his soldiers to march with unloaded rifles, and, if possible, storm the enemy's entrenchments without firing a shot. The Highland Brigade on the left carried the first line of entrenchments at the point of bayonet. The guards followed behaving splendidly. Half of the Egyptians opposed to us in the attack were rebels. We will push on to Cairo without delay. Arabi Pasha's troops are evidently delighted at the prospect of an end. Immense stores of ammunition and 12,000 tents were captured. There is no doubt Arabi Pasha was completely surprised. The disposition of the English forces during the darkness of the night is really beyond praise. Colonel Harrison with great difficulty saved Ragheb Bey's life, as the English soldiers were detached and in no mood to give quarter. Detachments of troops from Kaffeldwar are reported fleeing towards Cairo.

Another dispatch says: The enemy's earth-works were quite insufficient to check the advance of our good troops. The works were certainly of immense extent, and surrounded by a ditch four feet deep and four feet wide. The parapet was about four feet and eight inches. But the works put out so abruptly into the plateau surrounding that almost at any point it was possible to enfilade the enemy. As soon as the