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Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

Butler Citizen.

VOL. XIX. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1882. NO. 46

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One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisement 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.

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OPENING

FRESH FALL AND WINTER STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

—AT—

B. C. HUSELTON'S.

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

CALF and VEAL, CALF BUTTON and LACE SHOES,
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RUBBER BOOTS, WOOL-LINED ARTICS,
GRAIN BOOTS, SPECIALLY ADAPTED ROR TEAMSTERS AND OIL MENS WEAR.

Large Stock of all kinds of Toilet Slippers, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' 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 Childrens' 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.

Estate of Abel Grant.

Letters testimentary on the estate of Abel Grant, dec'd, late of Allegheny township, Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make payment immediately, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. P. EAKIN, Executor,
Sep. 20, 1882. Parker City, Pa.

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.

WANTED—From two to five hundred tons of clean oat straw, to be delivered at our works in large or small quantities. Inquire at the office of the Glass Works near the depot, Butler Pa.
D. Ihmsen & Sons.

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

CATARRH A CURABLE DISEASE!
NO CURE, NO PAY!
Dr. Dodge treats all Chronic Diseases successfully with vegetable remedies exclusively. Call on or address for all information.
DR. J. DODGE,
226 Lacock Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

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

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.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
Cunningham St., East of Main,
BUTLER, PA.,
JAMES SELLERS, Prop'r
HAVING removed my Livery Stock from Millerstown to Butler and located in the old KELLY STAND, 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. ma31,82 1y

Two Farms for Sale.

The heirs of Robert McKinney, dec'd, late of Adams twp., Butler county, Pa., will sell at private sale, and in lots, a farm of

200 Acres,

situated one and a half miles from Templeton Station, on the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, in said Adams twp. For particulars inquire of A. J. Fleming on the premises.

ALSO A FARM OF 123 ACRES

in Cherry twp., Butler Co., Pa., on the line of the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad, and midway between Bovard and Anandale Stations. For particulars as to this farm, inquire of Mr. Alexander Porter, living on adjoining farm.
A. J. FLEMING,
Pinafore P. O. Butler Co., Pa.

Valuable Property at Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, held at Butler, Pa., on the 28th day of June, 1882, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of William Cooper, late of Mercer township, Butler county, Pa., dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th,

at one o'clock, P. M., the following described farm, situate in Mercer township, near the borough of Harrisville, and in sight of it, to-wit:

EIGHTY-EIGHT ACRES,

more or less, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of A. Wilcox and the Murrinsville road, on the east by lands of John Snyder and others, on the south by R. K. Wick and on the west by James Kerr and others; frame house and barn thereon erected, good orchard thereon, good spring of water dwelling and farm well watered.

This farm is underlaid with coal, iron ore and lime-stone, the greater part of it is cleared, there is from twelve to fifteen acres of good white-oak timber.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest.

LEVI DALE, Executor,
North Liberty P. O., Mercer Co., Pa.
sep20-4t.

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

DENTISTRY.

O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do anything in the line of his profession in a satisfactory manner.
Office on Main street, Butler, Union Block, up stairs. ap11

HENRY G. HALE,
FINE MERCHANT TAILOR,
COR. PENN AND SIXTH STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa

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—AT—
JACOB B. HUBLEY & CO.'S
CONFECTIONARY!
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
DINING and LUNCH ROOMS,
On the European and American Plan.
Library Building, 195 Penn Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our citizens visiting the Exposition at Pittsburgh, will find it greatly to their advantage to stop at Hubley's and get Dinner, Lunch, etc., just as desired, European and American plan, at low prices. These rooms are located in the heart of the city, but a short distance from the Exposition and Fair.
☞ Parties, Weddings, etc., furnished to order in the latest approved style. Prompt attention given to mail orders. Sept 20 1 m

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Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts.
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Rough and Planed Lumber
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FRAMES, MOULDINGS, SASH, DOORS,
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PLANING MILL AND YARD
Near German Catholic Church
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The most complete Institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men. Enter at any time.
For circulars giving full particulars, address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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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.

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."

Scarlet Fever Cured.

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

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

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.

PE-RU-NA
Is a new remedy, originally compounded and introduced to the medical profession, and then to the public at large, by S. B. Hartman, M. D. He has prescribed it to over 40,000 patients with the most gratifying results.
Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only medicine needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir. (In Constipation, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, MANALIN should be given with it.)
PERUNA is composed of purely vegetable Ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself.
Dr. Hartman has succeeded in extracting and combining the active principles of these ingredients into one simple compound, which perfectly coincides with the VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ in every disease, and a cure necessarily follows. There is not an organ it will not reach nor a disease it will not cure.
Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on the "Ills of Life," Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Osborn, O., proprietors.
For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take
MAN-A-LIN
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Single Bottle $1.00; Six Bottles, $5.00.

☞ Subscribe for the CITIZEN.

POETRY.

AUTUMN.

Summer is gone and the autumn,
With a stately, solemn tread,
Comes on like a king with his banners
Waiving above his head.

I see the mist on the river;
I hear the breeze on the hill,
And the cricket all day in meadow
Is chirping loud and shrill.

Few flowers doth autumn cherish,
And he lays by the robe of green,
Which spring in her loom of beauty,
Wove fair for the summer queen.

For he loveth gold and purple,
In which monarchs of old were dressed,
And the scarlet plume of warrior
Is waiving on his breast.

I know not why—but from childhood,
The music of autumn to me
Has been sweeter than the vernal breeze,
Or the summer melody.

And though it awaken wild echoes,
And longings I cannot define;
It leaves on my spirit a blessing,
And a happier life is mine.

COULTERSVILLE, PA., Sept. 30. W. H. P.

SELECT.

Comparative Cost of Living.

For a number of years past there has been a general and gradual increase of personal and household expenses in families of all degrees of wealth and social standing. One by one new wants have arisen, making new and larger demands upon the resources of the pocket. In no other particular is the contrast between the present and the past greater or more marked than in the style and cost of living. The plain, simple but substantial fare of the "olden time" has been superseded by the production of viands and costly dishes which almost rival the feasts of pagan antiquity, when to eat, drink and carouse constituted one of the principal objects of life. Is this increase simply a result of reckless and thoughtless extravagance on the part of the people? or is it one of the inevitable necessities growing out of an advanced civilization? It is usually attributed to the former cause, but a little reflection will convince almost any mind, we think, that the last mentioned cause is really the more potent of the two.

The word civilization may be taken to express or embody the combined results of intellectual and moral growth. The simplest form of life is the nomadic or wandering stage of development. The desert Arab, the American Indian, as he was before the advent of the white man upon this continent, the uneducated peasantry in many parts of Europe, and the natives of Africa, may be instanced as examples of this class Their range of thought and desire is exceedingly limited, their taste simple and their wants few. A tent or rude hut for a habitation, garments enough to shield them from climatic changes, a dog or horse for service and companionship, and some kind of weapons for hunting and fighting, constitute about all they need or care for as means or instruments of life. To eat, sleep, hunt and go to war make up their principal occupations.

Of course, the cost of living in this primitive stage of development is exceedingly small. The existence and uses of money with such people are either unknown or very much restricted. But take any one of these classes designated and bring them into a higher state of civilization, and their personal and household expenses will at once begin to multiply in exact proportion to their elevation or advancement.

The philosophy of such a movement would seem to be that the physical nature of mankind everywhere strives to keep pace with the improvement in the upper departments of being. As new light and knowledge flow into the brain and expand and quicken the feelings, these internal forces of life seize upon their lower and external concomitants and pull them up to their own new level. Consequently, new and varied physical wants arise, wants in regard to eating and clothing, which necessitate an increased expenditure. And thus the cost of living multiplies with the area of intellectual acquirement and the cultivation of finer and nobler feelings in the heart.

There is, no doubt, a great deal of unnecessary and wasteful extravagance in the prevailing methods of American household life, but all of the present increased cost of living cannot justly be laid to that account. A part of it is the inevitable result of our present advanced civilization. The range of human wants is legitimately much larger now than fifty or a hundred years ago. The external must try at least keep up with the internal in development and progress. And this fact makes poverty seem ten times more harsh and unbearable than ever, and makes laborers strike for higher wages because they cannot meet the multiplied demands of their households and families. There is little prospect of any decrease in this respect until absolute want compels it. As long as people *can* have what they want they will in some way manage to procure it or go to ruin in the effort.—*Chicago Journal.*

A Rocky Mountain Railway Tunnel.

The Denver and South Park Division of the Union Pacific Railroad pierces the main range of the Rocky Mountains 150 miles southwest of Denver, Colorado. The length of the tunnel is 1,700 feet, and its altitude above the sea 11,500 feet. The approaches on either side are described as marvels of engineering skill, laid through scenes unrivaled for grandeur and magnificence. Although the tunnel commences with a sharp curve at its eastern end, so nicely was the engineering done, that when the workmen from either side met in the heart of the great snowy range, they found only about one inch variation in their respective bores.

This tunnel, said to be the highest in America or Europe, leads to the new silver region of Gunnison.

☞ The wonders of modern chemistry are apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All kinds and colors of ink can be made from them.

Damp Houses and How to Remedy Them.

Damp houses are fruitful source of discomfort and disease, and yet, as important as their influence is, it is amazing how seldom means are taken by which the evil may be prevented. When a house is said to be "well drained," however true this may be of the plans adopted for carrying away the refuse water of domestic operations, it very rarely means that the site has been drained to prevent damp.

When experienced medical men see house after house built on foundations of deep retentive clay, inefficiently drained, they foretell the certain appearance among the inhabitents of catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, and a host of other diseases of a similar nature. Where a damp house exists in connection with deficient sewerage, drainage or a cesspool full of decomposing material—an unfortunate conjunction too often met with in country and suburban houses—other and more dangerous diseases, as typhus fever, are introduced. The watery midst of fog rising from a damp soil affords an admirable vehicle for the subtle and deadly exhalation of the decomposing drainage matter, by which they are too certainly conveyed to the interior of the house. And, physiologically dependent upon the condition of affairs, a mental as well as a physical depression is induced, which drives those subjected to the temporary relief afforded by the use of ardent spirits and other stimulants. Thus, in this, as well as in other departments of sanitation, the connection between physical and moral disease is easily traced. There can be no doubt as to the increased pecuniary and sanitary value of land suitable for building sites, arising from efficient drainage being carried out. The greater the inducements offered by the healthy condition of a neighborhood, the greater the value of the land for building sites. An excess of moisture in any district inevitably influences the local climate both as regards dryness and temperature.

The most effectual preventive of damp houses is the complete drainage of the site on which they stand. All other remedies in name, more especially when the soil is very damp; in such a case lead or slate placed round the bottom course of the foundation with water-proof cement may prove efficient for the time, but will ultimately become inoperative. The system of drainage for carrying off surplus water from the land is different from that adopted for conveying away domestic refuse water, etc. In the latter it is essential, nay, imperative, that the drains should be water-tight, capable of conveying the water admitted to their interior immediately to its ultimate destination, but incapable of passing any of it to the surrounding soil through which the drains are laid. The former, on the contrary, should be permeable throughout their length; that is, have apertures of sufficient width throughout which the water of the surrounding soil can finds its way into the interior of the drain, which should be of such a shape as to facilitate the removal of the water to its destination, preventing its return to the soil.

In laying and forming the drains the following points should be attended to: The first to be observed is the uniformity of slope or level of the bottom of the trenches. The method of accomplishing the perfectly uniform slope of the drains, from their highest point to their outfall, is by the use of level-rods or the spirit-level.

Paying Her Mite to Cooper.

From Philadelphia Times, Sept. 29.]

At the Regular Republican headquarters yesterday afternoon, while Secretary Taggart and half a score of clerks were busy at desks and tables in the main room, a young girl, about eighteen years of age, of prepossessing appearance and plainly but neatly dressed, came in. Hesitating as she entered the room, in evident embarrassment she asked: "Is Senator Thomas V. Cooper in?"

"He is not," said Secretary Taggart, rising and walking forward. "Can I do anything for you?"

"I've brought my money," said the girl, drawing out a well-worn old pocket-book and taking out two one-dollar bills. Secretary Taggart was at once himself again. Jumping into his chair at the table again, he asked the girl to sit down, while he opened a drawer and took out a book

In Senator Cooper's private room at the same time loud voices and boisterous laughter were heard, and then came out and filled the main room a thick cloud of smoke from fragrant Havana cigars. The smokers were Senator Cameron, who a few days ago, according to an enthusiastic and admiring Washington letter-writer, sat before a safe of the Guarantee Life and Trust Company and clipped coupons for four hours, Secretary Quay and a few boon companions. They were telling funny stories and laughing over them.

Secretary Taggart having opened his book, looked across the table to the young woman, who sat abashed, evidently unused to such scenes.

"How much is it?" asked the secretary.

"Two dollars," said the girl, tremulously.

She handed the money over, the secretary dropped it into a drawer, turned the key, entered the sum on a book and began to make out a receipt.

"What's your first name?" he asked.

"Emma," said the girl, timidly.

Mr. Taggart wrote it out and handed her the receipt.

"I suppose," said the girl, rising as she folded the receipt, "every little helps."

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Taggart, mechanically.

"And it doesn't make any difference—my giving it to you instead of Mr. Cooper, does it"

"Oh, no," said the amiable secretary.

"Good-bye," said the girl, bowing as she withdrew.

"Good-bye," said Mr. Taggart, turning to his work.

How to Walk.

It may seem at first ridiculous to pretend to teach grown people how to walk as though they had not learned this in infancy. But we are willing to venture the assertion that not one person in twenty knows how to walk well. How few people there are who do not feel slightly embarrassed when obliged to walk across a large room in which are many persons seated so as to observe well each movement! How many public speakers there are who appear well upon the platform so long as they remain standing still, or nearly so, but who become almost ridiculous as soon as they attempt to walk about. Good walkers are scarce. As we step along the street, we are often looking out for good walkers, and we find them very seldom. What is good walking? We answer, easy, graceful, natural walking. Nearly all the good walkers there are will be found among gentlemen, since fashion insists on so trammeling a woman that she cannot walk well, can scarcely make a natural movement, in fact. To walk naturally, requires the harmonious action of nearly every muscle in the body. A good walker walks all over; not with a universal swing and swagger, as though each bone was a pendulum with its own separate hanging, but easy, gracefully. Not only the muscles of the lower limbs, but those of the trunk, even of the neck, as well as the arms, are called into action as natural walking. A person who keeps his trunk and upper extremities rigid while walking, gives one the impression of an automaton with pedal extremities set on hinges. Nothing could be more ungraceful than the mincing, wriggling gait which the majority of young ladies exhibit in their walk They are scarcely to be held responsible, however, since fashion requires them to dress themselves in such a way as to make it impossible to walk otherwise than awkwardly and unnaturally.

We cannot attempt to describe the numerous varieties of unnatural gaits, and will leave the subject with a few suggestions about correct walking.

1. Hold the head erect, with the shoulders drawn back and the chin drawn in. Nothing looks more awkward and disagreeable than a person walking with the head thrown back and the nose and chin elevated

2. Step lightly and with elasticity—not with a teetering gait—setting the foot down squarely upon the walk and raising it sufficiently high to clear the walk in swinging it forward. A shuffling gait denotes a shiftless character. But do not go to the other extreme, stepping along like a horse with "string halt." A person with a firm, light, elastic gait will walk much farther without weariness than one who shuffles along. A kind of a measured tread or rymth in the walk also seems to add to the power of endurance, although, for persons who have long distances to travel, an occasional change in the time will be advantageous.

In walking do not attempt to keep any part of the body rigid, but leave all free to adapt themselves to the varying circumstances which a constant change of position occasions The arms naturally swing gently, but not violently. The object of this is to maintain the balance of the body, as also by the gentle swinging motion to aid in propelling the body along.

Correct walking should be cultivated. It ought to be taught along with arts and sciences. In our military schools it is taught; but these schools can be attended by but few. Invalids, especially, should take great pains to learn to walk well, as by so doing they will gain more than double the amount of benefit they will otherwise derive from the exercise.—*Home Hand-Book.*

Lincoln's Title of Rail-Splitter.

From Century for October.

Mr. Seward was nominated in the convention by Mr. Evarts of New York. Mr. Lincoln was nominated by Mr. Judd, of Illinois. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln was seconded by Mr. Delano, of Ohio, who said: "I desire to second the nomination of a man who can split rails and maul Democrats—Abraham Lincoln." This probable originated the term "rail-splitter," which immediately became popular. Decorated and illuminated rails surrounded the newspaper offices, and became a leading feature of the campaign. "Rail-splitter Battalions" were formed in the different cities and minor villages of the north. At the great ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, June 8, after speeches by Messrs. Evarts, Blatchford, G. W. General Nye and Judge Tracy, the last named said: "We wage no war upon the South, we harbor no malice against the South. We merely mean to fence them in (pointing significantly to a rail exhibited on the platform); this is all we propose to do, to stop the extension of slavery, and Abe Lincoln has split the rails to build the fence."

Hop Statistics.

New York State has 9,665 growers of hops, who cultivate 39,072 acres in the crop, with a product in 1879 of 21,628,931 pounds. Next comes Wisconsin with 2,317 growers, 4,438 acres in the crop, and a product of 1,966,427 pounds; then California, with 89 growers, 1,119 acres, and 1,444,077 pounds production; Washington Territory, with 55 growers, 534 acres in hops, and a crop of 703,277 pounds; Michigan, 433 growers, 400 acres in the crop, and a product of 266,100 pounds; Oregon, 70 growers, 304 acres in the crop, and 244,371 pounds product. Of the New England States Vermont takes the lead, with 214 growers of hops, 265 acres under the crop, and a yield of 109,350 pounds; Maine comes next, with 141 growers, 219 acres in hops, and a crop of 48,214 pounds; then New Hampshire, with 54 growers, cultivating 56 acres, and securing 23,955 pounds; and Massachusetts, with 82 growers, 23 acres in hops, and a yield of 9,895 pounds. Only eighteen States raise hops for the market, and of these, five raise less than 10,000 pounds each. —*N. Y. Times.*

English and American Ladies' Dress.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is quoted as having said: "An American servant will tie on her veil in a natty, graceful way that an English duchess knows nothing about." Mrs. Siddons will not be charged with an over-strained regard for the Yankee, or a wish to favor them at the expense of her own country women. In thus placing the servant and the duchess in contrast she was simply emphasizing a truism which was less a fact at that time than it is at the present hour. For among all civilized people the English women are the most ill-dressed, and seem to lack the natural gifts, the self-reliance and ability of choice and selection which are the inborn attributes of American women. An English nursery set off against a nursery in this country may be taken as a type in miniature of the taste in dress and all that the term involves in the differences which characterizes the women of the two nations. In this country little girls find constant satisfaction and congenial employment in arranging and adorning their doll's apparel. Left to their own intuitions, and hampered by little or no pupilage from their elders, it must be owned that the taste and ingenuity which they display are often simply wonderful. An English lady who passed thirty years of her life in her native land, and who has lived in this city half of that time, once said:—"The homes of American girls, so far as I am familiar with them, are schools of art in dress adornment, and whether their taste and skill are natural gifts, or acquired by observation, I do not pretend to say, but there is nothing to compare with it in our homes in England." Consistent with this admission is the almost universal tone of the English press and of most travelers who visit our shores from other lands. That English women study comfort and provide themselves with rich fabrics and costly adornment in dress, is past dispute. A dowager or duchess arrayed in gorgeous silk, satin or velvet attire, with the complement of green gloves and yellow ribbons, and shod with broad, heavy, loose-fiting boots, is hardly a pleasant, though it is a constantly recurring, picture of taste in dress among the wealthy classes in English life. If the wearer has any idea of the contrast of colors, any perception of the shocking incongruities which the *tout enzemble* of her costume presents to a cultivated eye, nothing is seen of it in the ease and self-satisfaction of her demeanor. While the fact remains that American women are the best dressed ladies in the world, it is also to be remembered that while they, with a vast majority of their sex, yield to the current of prevalent fashion, it is not a blind or slavish submission; they think for themselves, and stoutly, on occasion, assert their own individuality, and refuse to succumb to the dictates of fashion, modiste or milliner. Their natural or cultivated good taste, which includes the lines of beauty Mr. Beecher made himself merry over recently, is generally all-sufficient in doubt and emergency. Their "glory" is to dress tastefully and becomingly. Their "hallejuah" is the acclaim of a successfully consummated purpose.—*New York Evening Post.*

Talleyrand's Wisdom.

The too humble obeisance is sometimes a disguised impertinence.

The reputation of a man is like his shadow—gigantic when it preceeds him, and pigmy in its proportions when it follows.

More evil truths are discovered by the corruption of the heart than by the penetration of the mind.

The rich man despises those who flatter him too much, and hates those who do not flatter him at all.

The imagination of men is often the refuge of their prejudices.

The sovereign has a little mind who seeks to go down to posterity by means of great public buildings; it is to confide to masons and bricklayers the task of writing history.

The love of glory can only create a hero; the contempt of it creates a great man.

The errors of great men and the good deeds of reprobates should not be taken in our estimates of their characters.

Both erudition and agriculture ought to be encouraged by the government; wit and manufactures will come of themselves.

Too much sensibility creates unhappiness; too much insensibility creates crime.

What I have been taught I have forgotten; what I know I have guessed.

Certain acts can be rendered legal, but can never be made legitimate.

Life to a young man is like a new acquaintance, of whom he grows disgusted as he advances in years.

In love we grow acquainted because we are already attached; in friendship we must know each other before we love.

A generous man will place the benefits he confers beneath his feet, those he receives nearest his heart.

A narrow minded man can never possess real and true generosity; he can never go beyond mere benevolence.

If you wish to appear agreeable in society you must consent to be taught many things which you know already.

There are many vices which do not deprive us of friends; there are many virtues which prevent our having any. I remember having been told in my youth that the love of glory was a virtue. Strange must be that virtue which requires the aid of every vice.

There are two things to which we never grow accustomed—the ravages of time and the injustice of our fellow-men.

We must learn to submit with grace to the follies which depend upon character.

To succeed in the world it is much more necessary to possess that penetration to discover who is a fool than to discover who is a clever man.

Unbounded modesty is nothing more than unavowed vanity.

The passers-by in Wall street, New York, were surprised a few days ago by the sight of a stalk of Indian corn from Missouri, which measured over fourteen feet in hight. It was tied to a lamp-post, and for a while was "the observed of all observers."

The moulting season for hens occurs about this time, and it is good policy to keep them in the best possible condition during that period. The better they are cared for now, the more likely will they be to give a generous supply of eggs in winter, when a high price can be obtained.

A Texas paper describes an 8,000 acre ranch in that State entirely devoted to the breeding of ponies for children. The breeding stock consists of seven Shetland stallions and forty-five mares, all thoroughbred, and two hundred small spotted pony mares. These little ponies range over the prairies like sheep, and are described as very gentle.

Nerves, brain, and muscles gain strength and the power of endurance by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

A gentleman, whose custom was to entertain very often a circle of friends, observing that one of them was in the habit of eating something before grace was asked, determined to cure him. Upon the repetition of the offence he said, "For what we are about to receive, and for what James Taylor has already received, the Lord make us truly thankful."

Dr. Dawes, of Rothamsted, England in a private note to the *Rural New Yorker*, under date of August 20, says he had just cut his winter oats—a magnificent crop, the straw over six feet high. All the crops, he adds, are good except wheat, of which England will want 15 to 16 million quarters from somewhere. Fortunately, America will have enough and to spare.

This is the season of Agricultural Fairs. So far as they are what they purport to be, and not mere horse races in disguise, they are, when well managed, of considerable benefit to farming communities. A competition in fine stock, in the products of the field, garden and dairy, is one to be commended; but horse racing, with its invariable accompaniment of betting, ought to be sternly frowned upon by all respectable farmers.

The Tariff Commission is swinging around the circle, and lately reached the South, where it met as elsewhere with some curious and interesting characters and experiences. If the record of testimony taken by the Commission is printed in full, it may not help much toward a right solution of the Tariff problem, but it will make "mighty entertainin' though disj'inted readin'," as the old lady remarked after her half hour trial of the dictionary.

Beauty.

"It is claimed that New York women look younger at 50 than Boston women do at 40, or Chicago women at 30," for the reason that they have been taking Peruna for the past three months, but Boston and Chicago women are coming up in fine style—entering upon the home-stretch on Manalin. I got one of your books on the "Ills of Life" from your druggist as a present, and, as it directs, have been taking Peruna and Manalin. My bowels are in excellent condition, and the lungs and heart are improving finely. J. M. WALKER, Lawas, Pr.

Save bones of every sort. Their value as fertilizers can hardly be too strongly stated. Even if placed in the ground whole, the roots of plants will be sure to find them out and feed luxuriously upon them. It is undoubtedly better, although not essential, to dissolve them with lye or sulphuric acid, or ground them to a powder. But broken into bits they do very well, and should by all means be preserved and applied to the enrichment of the soil.

A Miracle.

Whenever there is an extraordinary occurrence—a team runs over a child without hurting it; a mechanic falls from a third-story window, and in a week after he is at work again, we are wont to exclaim, "what a miracle!" So when Mrs. T. S. Ererline, then of Allegheny City, Pa, had been sick with consumption for a very long time, had been told by several of the best physicians of that her time was but for a few hours, that she must die, and when the use of but one bottle of Peruna in a week's time placed her on her feet again and made her the heartiest eater of the family, all the people around, as with one rejoicing voice, exclaimed, "what a wonderful miracle!" See page 30 of the "Ills of Life." Your druggist will give you one gratis.

Among the labor saving inventions shown at the New England Fair was a large eighteen disk La Dow harrow fitted with pole and whiffletrees for three horses. The implement will do a third more work without extra pay for driver, for one man can drive three horses as easily as he can two.

One advantage in pasturing sheep, and one which greatly promotes fertility, is that these animals naturally select the highest points it the field for reclining at night. As these spots are usuall less fertile, the feed consumed on the low lands helps to bring up what needs fertilizing most, and thus an equilibrium of fertility is preserved.

"Rough on Rats."

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

—Bargains in Muslins, Sheeting, Ticking, Blankets, Flannels and Yarns, at L. STEIN & SON'S.

☞ Advertise in the CITIZEN.