

BUTLER CITIZEN

JOHN H. & W. C. NEBLEY, PROP'RS. Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class matter.

AMONG travelers, since the Milwaukee hotel fire, there is a general inquiry for rooms on the first floor.

JUDGE TRUNKLEY, of the State Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to the new Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

THE Supreme Court of this State recently decided that the verbal notice of a debtor who intends to claim the \$300 exemption law is sufficient.

THE "Kittanning Calorie Company" are soliciting bids for putting down a well or wells for gas, in that immediate vicinity. Here is a chance for drillers.

DOCTOR MATTHESON, who was thrown from a sleigh in this place last Monday week and severely injured, has so far recovered as to be able to be taken to his family in Saxenburg.

WEATHER, suitable to all climates and climates, from mild to severe, has prevailed here within the last two weeks. For the last two days we have been enjoying a lively Wyoming "wave."

THERE is something soft and tender in the fall of a single snowflake. But there is something hard and cruel in the fall of a single man on treacherous ice concealed beneath a half inch of beautiful snow.

A GORGE of ice in the Connoqueung, nearly opposite the Fair Ground, on Sunday morning last, completely blocked the channel of the creek and threw the water over the entire valley on either side. The gorge is said to be a very large and interesting one in its formation.

OUR members of the House at Harrisburg have been placed upon the following standing committees by Speaker Fausch: Mr. Donly on Judiciary Local, Vice and Immorality, and Geological Survey. Mr. Ziegler on Ways and Means, Corporations, Printing, Railroads and Federal Relations.

A PETITION has been presented to our County Commissioners recommending A. T. Black, Esq., as a proper counsel and attorney for the county. It is signed by 23 members of the Bar, and other citizens, including nearly all the officers in the Court House.

THEY have trouble up at Grove City, (late Pine Grove), Mercer county, growing out of the annual election of Trustees for the Normal Academy at that place, held last Monday week. There were two tickets run and the defeated ones claim fraud in the count that "counted them out." An investigation of the manner in which the election was held is being had.

HON. WILLIAM P. FRY was last week elected a United States Senator from Maine, and the Hon. George F. Hoar from Massachusetts. An election for these important places is also pending in the States of Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and other States, and a lively contest for them is going. We think the people of the country generally would like to see Mr. Windom return to the Senate from Minnesota.

THE inaugural address of the new Governor, Pattison, will be found in another place of this paper. We give it in full, as it is regarded as the most extraordinary paper of the kind ever proclaimed by a Governor. It will be seen that he declares for the most thorough and radical reform in State management, and all in the interest of the citizen tax payers. If he carries the same out it will make him one of the most conspicuous Governors of the Republic. On the other hand, if he fails to do so, or falls short of the expectation he has now raised so high, he will become contemptible in the eyes of all. His earnest, determined manner, impresses us all of his sincerity, and all hope he not only is sincere but will be successful.

"BREAKNECK" postoffice, at Evansburg, this county, has been changed to "Evans City." We regret to lose the good old classical name of "Breakneck," but "Evans City" will do. Railroads, like time, level and change all things, even names. Let it now be "Evans City," all around. "Pinafore" postoffice, on same railroad route, has been changed to "Myoma." We do not understand the reason for this change, as certainly "Pinafore" was as nice a name as "Myoma," if not Indian in sound. The truth is all these local postoffices should have names derived from some local name or object.

A Novel Bill.

Senator Cooper introduced, by request, a novel measure into the Legislature last week, providing for the levying of a poll tax of \$2.50, on each elector, the same to be remitted if the elector votes. If he fails to vote then he must pay the tax. It is argued in favor of the measure that it would secure a full vote at every election, that it would prevent the use of money at elections for corrupt purposes under the guise of "getting out a full vote." Every voter would understand that if he neglected to perform his duty as a citizen by not voting, he would have to pay for his lack of patriotism. Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, in his inaugural address recommends the enactment of a similar law in that State.

BUTLER POST OFFICE.

On Thursday of last week a petition was circulated in this place asking for the reappointment of Miss Robinson, the present official in the post office here. This was unexpected by our citizens generally, as but little had yet been said on the subject. What so far had been said had been in the expectation of there being an election, and having a vote on the subject, at which the citizens receiving their mails at this office could express their preference among the applicants for the office. The term is for four years, and as the term of the present incumbent does not expire until the 27th of March next, more than two months ahead, it was also thought a little strange, and rather premature to start petitions thus early. The supposed advantage of being the first in the field is, however, well understood in such cases. "First come first served," is the rule with a great many people in signing petitions. They are frequently signed through courtesy to the first person asking.

The effect of the above movement was, that on the next day petitions were circulated asking for the appointment of Mrs. Nannie D. Black, widow of George A. Black, Esq., deceased. These petitions were numerous, signed, although many had signed those of Miss Robinson not knowing that Mrs. Black was an applicant. So far these two ladies are the only applicants, and if there is no election on the subject, we presume there will be no others.

But, as we have said, the general expectation has been that a vote would be taken on the question. Mr. Miller, our member in Congress, is said to favor this way of disposing of the matter in case of a contest arising among applicants. It is the fair and just way of disposing of it, and in the case here we think it is generally desired by those getting their mails at the office. It has been done in other towns like this, and from present appearances will soon be the plan generally adopted for settling questions as to who shall be postmaster or postmistress. These getting their mails at an office are the ones most interested in deciding upon the merits of applicants. And when voting they have time to deliberate, and make a proper choice, which they have not in signing petitions.

The day of the coming Spring election, in February, has been suggested and would be a proper and convenient time to obtain a public expression on the subject. But if any other day would be thought better for the purpose one can be easily settled upon. All the purpose we have in view now, is to give public expression to the opinion that a vote should be had on the succession to the postoffice at this place.

National Conventions.

Representation in the Republican National Conventions has been a subject of much interest for some time. The manner in which the delegates are chosen to the same from the different States has been various and unsettled. It will be recalled that in this State an attempt was made at the State Convention of February 1880, to compel all the delegates from this State to vote as a unit for a Presidential candidate. This was then in the interest of General Grant. It was resisted, and the delegates from several of the Congressional districts, this one among them, refused to be bound by the instructions of the State Convention, claiming their right and duty to represent the wishes of the Republicans of their districts. This view was recognized as right by the Chicago National Convention, and recently the Republican National Committee met and endorsed it as the proper mode. Hereafter, therefore, the Republicans of each Congressional district will send direct two delegates to our National Conventions, without being subject to any interference from a State Convention. Each county of a district will propose a delegate and then a conference, if necessary, will be had and the two accredited by said conference. This must be done twenty days before the assembling of the State Convention, else the delegates from said counties to the State Convention are allowed the power to name the said district delegates to National Conventions.

Bald Ridge. ENDS CITIZEN.—The Dodds well continues good for about a 500 barrel well. The Phillips well, on Wallace farm, flows about 24 barrels per day although not completed yet.

The Sullivan, Slater & Co. well still gives evidence of being the best one yet. Although not through the stry and no doubts now exist of her being a good one. The Bald Ridge Company is putting a well down on the lower end of this Sullivan lease.

The Bald Ridge No. 7, on point of point of the hill, near Schiedemantle well, will undoubtedly be a good one—hole full of oil now. Will send you more full account of coming-in-wells later and this week.

Mr. John A. Richey's Hotel is still the favorite stopping place. Mrs. Richey sets an excellent table and keeps the house in good order. Mr. James Crow, a neighbor, met with a singular accident lately. He was signing a hog when it bit one of his hands pretty badly. By the station agent of the P. & W., Mr. McMillen, is an accommodating official and is getting our station in good shape. Yours, etc.

New Buss for the Depots. Mr. James Sellers, the liveryman, is now running a fine carriage to both depots, upon the arrival and departure of all trains. Persons wishing to depart by any train, can leave their orders for the carriage, at Sellers' Livery Stable, on Cunningham st., near Heinemann's corner.

GOV. PATTISON'S ADDRESS.

Abolition of Needless Offices, Strict Economy in Public Expenditures and the Enforcement of the Constitution with Regard to Corporate Power Demanded.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16.—The inaugural address of Gov. Pattison was as follows:

Great men of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens.—Called by the people to perform, for a time, the functions of Chief Executive of the State, I follow an old and respected custom, in briefly stating some of the principles that will guide me in the administration of the office. I would first call attention to the bountiful manner in which a kind Providence has blessed our State and endowed its people with benefits. We should never cease to make grateful acknowledgment of his over-shadowing care. At periods like this there is a peculiar fitness in a public recognition of the goodness of that Supreme Being who has been our safeguard from calamity and whose benefactions have attended us with unceasing constancy. In the execution of the trust confided to me by the people, it shall be my constant endeavor to ascertain their will with accuracy and carry it out with fidelity. For this purpose I solicit the free communication between the people and the Executive, and will diligently avail myself of every facility which will tend to inform me of their wishes. It will be my solicitude to strengthen and confirm the public faith in Democratic institutions by demonstrating, in the sphere to which I have been appointed, their aptitude for recording and effecting the wishes of the people. Our Government was constituted to give direct and prompt recognition to expressions of the popular will. I adopt, as of direct application to the present time, a sentence from President Jackson's first inaugural, in which he says: "The recent demonstration of public sentiment in favor of the Executive duties, in character so legible to be overlooked, the task of reform." This task, clearly set before him, the present Executive will zealously strive to fulfill. Happily for him, there can be no doubt of the particular subjects as to which the public anxiety for improvement has manifested itself. These are well defined. The method of accomplishment is a question for the legislative wisdom ultimately to determine. So far as the limits of an address like this will permit, let me briefly state a few of the subjects of needed reform:

THE DEMANDS OF THE HOUR.

The people demand the abolition of needless offices; the fixing of official compensation at sums commensurate with the services rendered by salaries definitely ascertained; rigid accountability in the expenditure of public moneys; a public performance of official trusts, and the raising of the efficiency of the civil service by making integrity alone the tests for appointment. The people demand strict economy in the expenditure of their moneys; a simple and business-like conduct of the affairs of the government; and a repeal of all laws creating avenues for the needless spending of public funds at the discretion of officials. The people demand that the burdens as well as the benefits of the government shall be distributed with fairness, justice and impartiality. They demand uniformity and simplicity in taxation, and its distribution in such a manner as that, while all shall bear their just share of the common burdens, the same shall be distributed so that those who receive most, and those suffer least who can bear least. There is no more difficult problem in government than that relating to taxation. Revenue must be raised by the State for the efficient conduct of its affairs. Care should be taken, however, in the imposition of taxes, that we do not lose sight of those upon whom the imposition finally rests. The hand that pays the tax into the treasury is not always the hand that earned the contribution. The system is most equitable which, recognizing this truth, so distributes the taxing weight that none shall escape and none bear more than their just proportion. Our present system, in its State, county and township ramifications is intricate, unequal and ill-digested. It is to be hoped the present Legislature will devise some method for a simpler and juster allotment of these burdens.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

I shall urge upon the general Assembly the passage of legislation necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State. The benefits of some of the most salutary sections of that instrument have not been secured by its people, because of the failure of the legislature to pass the laws needed for its complete enforcement. The care bestowed by the Convention in framing the Constitution, and the large number of votes cast for it when before the people for adoption, should have inspired their Representatives in the Assembly to prompt action in passing the measures needed to give it full effect. Particularly should this have been done since the instrument itself enjoins the Legislature so to do and their official oath pledges them to its support, obedience and defense. When the people adopted the Constitution they sanctioned its wisdom. It then became the supreme law of the State and the highest exposition of the will of the people ascertained in the most sacred way known to Democratic Government. It does not become the representatives of the people to ignore or evade such a law. Their single duty is to obey it. Some of the sections of the Constitution from which most good was expected, and most could be secured, have as yet yielded no measure of benefit, or left any visible effect.

OTHER NEGLECTED LEGISLATION.

The Assembly has also failed to enforce, by appropriate legislation, a number of the sections of the Constitution and pass laws, the enactment of which is enjoined by that instrument. The salaries of certain Judges of the Commonwealth have not been fixed by the Legislature, and they have been receiving compensation almost without authority of law, and by the sufferance of the accounting officers. The Assembly, at its last session, though prolonged beyond precedent, at great expense to the Commonwealth, failed to apportion the State into Legislative and Congressional Districts, though the Constitution commands that such apportionment shall be made

immediately after each United States decennial census. There was not even an attempt made to obey this injunction. Such default inexcusable. It is the duty of the present Legislature to promptly perform this neglected duty. The Assembly will not be called to set upon a more important measure during its session than that of the apportionment. It touches government in its most vital parts. Fair and just representation to all sections of the State underlies the whole fabric of our political system. It is the cornerstone of our Government. Considerations of expediency, of local policy or of individual favor have nothing to do with the subject of apportionment. This duty should be performed by the Legislature upon uniform and just principles. There should not be one rule for one part of the State, and a different rule for another. The Constitution commands that the representatives of the people be chosen by equal and contiguous territory. This rule should be observed throughout the entire State. It is palpably violated by the present apportionment. To disobey it is to commit a wrong against government and the people's right to honest and just representation. The members of the Legislature should be forced by the indignity of the violation of their duty in this respect, and the obligation for its just performance.

PARDONS AND THE PARDON BOARD.

The exercise of the pardoning power by the Executive has been the subject of much public criticism. Nor is this recent only. So great had become the popular complaint, that the Convention which framed the Constitution attempted to correct what was admitted to be an abuse, by creating a board for the hearing of applications for pardon, whose judgment should be submitted to the Executive for his assistance in determining the merits of such applications. Such a plan ought to result in fuller and more careful consideration, and decisions more in accordance with the dictates of justice and humanity. I do not believe, however, that the Pardon Board was intended to be a court of last resort for reviewing the legality of the judgments of the Courts below and their decisions upon points of law, the questions of fact and equity. Our system of judicature, with its Justices, Judges and Supreme Court, provides the proper tribunals for the trial of causes, and has the confidence of the community. Their judgments should not be lightly treated, or disturbed without overwhelming reason. The Pardon Board is not a court for the trial of questions of law or of fact, but a tribunal for the review of the severity, so much as the certainty, of punishment which prevents wrongdoing. This certainty cannot be secured if it is understood by criminals that after their cases have been fairly heard and passed upon by every court known to the law, they may still experiment with the system by various judgments of a mixed board of lawyers and laymen. I shall make it a rule to grant no pardon except for cause appearing since the trial, and in cases of manifest injustice.

REFORM IN LARGE CITIES.

The government of large cities is a subject of growing importance, and is attracting much attention from minds directed to questions of municipal reform. It has been in the great centers of population that the most flagrant abuses in government have been manifested, and the greatest wrongs been inflicted upon the people. Extravagance, fraud and speculation; the corruption of the ballot, and the subversion of the popular will as expressly directed to questions of municipal reform. In our large cities that the stoutest friends of free government have become alarmed for its permanence. In my judgment, the best corrective for many of these evils is enlarged and freer local self-government. Beyond a few general limitations the State should empower municipal corporations to regulate the affairs of their own cities. In this Commonwealth, at least, many of the most prolific sources of abuse have been fastened on cities by the Legislature of the State, from which the people have sought to relieve themselves in demands for the repeal of the obnoxious legislation. Many of their concerns are under the direction of officers who are not responsible to the corporations they serve. In some instances the power previously conferred upon cities to regulate matters exclusively affecting the convenience and comfort of their own citizens, has been taken from them by the General Assembly. It is this legislation from a distance that has caused many of the complaints directed to the various cities, and should be stopped and its wrong redressed. The people of cities, who best know their own wants, should be allowed to spend their own money, fix the salaries of their officers, and direct their own private affairs. This would be in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and would make local officers responsible to the people who serve them, and who would thus have in their own hands the power to correct the evils under which they suffer.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

I look forward with bright anticipation to the future of our Commonwealth. Her possibilities are great beyond those of almost any of her sister States. Let it always be remembered by all citizens that intelligence and virtue are the safeguards of liberal institutions. The law must be preserved in its integrity and supremacy; citizenship should not be treated as a light privilege; but its duties should be made a serious matter of conscientious performance; the purity of our elections must be sacredly preserved, and all alike should feel a personal interest in discharging their obligations to the State and sustaining the officers of the law in the faithful and just performance of their functions. It will always be my pleasing duty to co-operate with the representatives of the people in giving validity to enactments whose object is the dissemination of information, the promotion of the general welfare, the placing of additional safeguards around the upright, or the punishment and restraint of the lawless and vicious. In short, whatever will tend to develop the resources, increase the comforts, or enlarge the happiness and prosperity of the citizens of a state, which has been alike fortunate in its location and the wise policy of its founder, should receive the sedulous attention and constant support of every one who is called upon to make, expound, execute, or obey the laws.

"I gave the child a dose of 'Dr. Sellers' Ough Syrup,' and it was all right in an hour." Sold by druggist at 25 cents per bottle.

The Civil Service Reform.

The triumph of the Reform is a wonderful tribute to the power and usefulness of the Independent movement in the several States. The machine politicians are willing that the voter should talk as much as he will, provided he will only come up to the polls on the appointed day, and vote the "regular ticket." It is the bolting at the polls that tells. A few months ago, Civil Service Reform seemed out of sight. No prominent politician advocated it. But the November voting wrought wonders. The bill went through both Houses almost unopposed. It is a thing worth remembering. We do not suppose that the Bill is perfect. But it is a step in the right direction. And it is a moral judgment put on record.

A Prayer Causes a Sensation.

In opening the session of the House at Harrisburg, last Wednesday morning, Chaplain Elliott, a Methodist clergyman recently of Lebanon, took occasion to use the following language: We thank Thee, in health and strength for duty, we are privileged to assemble in this house this morning, and at Thy mercy and grace are manifested to this Commonwealth in the inauguration of a citizen coming in his simplicity to preside over the State and its destinies. We thank Thee that we assembled yesterday, and that we assemble to-day, without fear of destruction from instruments of death, but that the citizen, confident of his security, assembled with his fellow citizens to engage in the solemn and impressive ceremonies which were so successfully and triumphantly completed. We thank Thee, God, that the citizen now is in the ascendant, and that no longer we feel the influence of the military, and of war and death. Be pleased, Oh, God, to bless us and our Nation, and grant that the citizen may hold his position in the civil service of this Nation for many years to come, and that peace and prosperity may attend us in all things, to the honor of Thy name and the religion of Lord Jesus Christ.

MARRIAGES.

NIGLE-SMITH.—On Jan. 16, 1883, by Rev. Father Nolan, in the English Catholic church, Mr. David Nigle of Butler, and Miss Minnie, daughter of George Smith of Butler.

DEATHS.

RITCHIE.—On Saturday, the 20th, inst., Clara, daughter of Brian Ritchie, of Butler, aged about 14 years.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale 70 acres of land, more or less, in Venango township, Butler county, Pa., bounded on the north by Kelly lane, east by Samuel Stalker, south by Julia Ann Simpson and on the west by Joseph Martin and heirs of John Martin; also, cleared, 100 acres of which are meadow, good orchard, all under laid with coal, good dwelling house, two stories high, part log and part frame, with kitchen attached, good frame stable and hay house, well watered, one mile and a half east of Martinsburg, Pa., on the branch of the Pennsylvania R.R., at one mile from M., with privilege to take the cars to the Court House in Butler, on the 15th day of January, 1883, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms, cash on delivery of deed.

KIDNEY-WORT.

HAS BEEN PROVED TO CURE ALL KINDS OF KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine tell you that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT DELAY. Buy this Kidney-Wort at once. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and it will speedily cure all cases of kidney disease, whether acute or chronic. It is sold by all druggists.

Wintry Blasts

WINTRY BLASTS BRING COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

THEY are never initiated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy initiated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested, and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the credit in which the press and the people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce sufferers to buy the "imitation," expecting to make money on the credit of H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe that they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, to matter what the style of name is and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name, or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch of cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitation or counterfeits.

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NEW FALL GOODS

A. TROUTMAN'S BUTLER, PENNA. Special prices and extra value in BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERE. Ladies' SACKING, TABLE LINENS in Bleached and unbleached, and TURKEY RED NAPLINS, &c.

New Corsets, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Gossamer Circulars, UNDERWEAR FOR MEN, LADIES and CHILDREN. LARGEST ASSORTMENT, VERY BEST VALUE ON THE ABOVE GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES. Please Call and Examine. A. TROUTMAN.

MAKE HENS LAY

O. MCCLINTOCK & CO., Manufacturers Agents and Jobbers in

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS &c. We invite the attention of the trade to the improvements we offer. We have the largest and strongest lines in all grades we have ever offered to the trade. We handle only standard makes. We will sell at the lowest Jobbers prices. We guarantee prompt delivery.

O. MCCLINTOCK & CO., 33 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JACOBS OIL THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, A. TRUETT, Proprietor.

Wintry Blasts. COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA. PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER CURES COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA.

Peter Henderson's SEEDS OF PLANTS. COLLECTION OF SEEDS OF PLANTS. OF EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN.

MEN WANTED! ONSALARY. We need a few more reliable men to sell our Street Stock, any man of pluck, energy and perseverance can succeed without previous experience. Situations free on application. Address, STATION AGR, and enclosing stamp, H. G. CHASE & CO., GENEVA, N. Y.

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BURGLARIES Are of Every Day Occurrence. Not a single instance is recorded in the past 25 years where one of Hall's Celebrated STANDARD BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES Has been Broken open by Burglars and Robbers.

Hall's Standard Patent Fire-Proof Safes. Have NEVER FAILED TO PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS AGAINST FIRE. It is a well known fact that there is NO SAFE made in the World THAT GIVES AS GREAT SECURITY AS HALL'S SAFE. They always protect their contents. Persons having Valuables should not be without a Hall's Safe. Hall's Safe & Lock Co. J. L. Hall, Pres't. CINCINNATI, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, SAN FRANCISCO, ST. LOUIS, CLEVELAND.

BUTLER COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts. J. C. ROESSING, President. WM. CAMPBELL, Treasurer. H. C. HEINEMAN, Secretary. DIRECTORS: J. L. Purvis, E. A. Hildmoltz, William Campbell, J. W. Burkhardt, A. Truett, Jacob Schooner, G. C. Rossing, John Caldwell, Dr. W. Irwin, J. J. Croft, A. B. Rhodes, H. C. Heineman.

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