

BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, '83.

Every reader of the CITIZEN is requested to furnish us items of news from his immediate vicinity for publication. Give us a call when in town and leave them with us, or send them by mail.

The Justices of the Peace elected on the 20th of February are required by law to notify the Prothonotary of their acceptance of the office, within thirty days of the election. A failure to do so will be considered as a refusal to serve, and commissions will not be sent to those who neglect this requirement.

The lawyers of Youngstown are talking of building a \$50,000 block with store rooms on the first floor and offices for the fraternity on the other floor. A large library for the common use of all is to be one of the features. Some irreverent people want to dub it "the cave of winds," and put over its entrance "Abandon hope, ye who enter here."—Sharon Herald.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday last week, a bill was filed by the Attorney General, in the name of the United States, against Walter B. Roberts, alleging that defendant obtained his patent issue for oil well torpedoes fraudulently, and that certain persons invented the same patent prior to Roberts' application. The action looks to a cancellation of the original patent.

The provisions of the act "To Reduce Revenue," will go into effect generally on and after July 1st next. Exception is made in respect to the tariff upon sugar, which will take effect June first, and the internal revenue provisions relating to the reduction of the taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars, and the reduction of the special license taxes, which go into effect May first, with a provision that all claims for drawback on unbroken packages of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes held by manufacturers or dealers at that date must be presented before July first.

AN UNSAFE LAW.

It appears there is some statute allowing judgments to be entered in the Courts of the United States that may be an unknown lien upon the land of a citizen of this or any other county of the State. We say unknown, because so far as the people generally of a county are concerned it may be unknown. Every county has its judgment or lien docket, and when it is desired to know if there is any lien entered against the real estate of any individual recourse is had to those docket. If no lien is found there, purchases of land are made, or credit given. But if found there they have to be removed or satisfied before a transfer of real estate is made, or credit given. All this is very plain and simple and has been regarded as sure protection to all. All citizens can conveniently visit and search these county records at their county seats. They never dream of the necessity of having to go to Pittsburgh to see if any liens are entered there. And the fact that they may be safe only in doing so, is wherein existing law is dangerous and a remedy needed.

We are not fully informed of the nature or extent of the law permitting liens to be entered in the United States Courts. But if it permits one citizen of this county, or a citizen of any other county or State, to procure the judgment note of another here and by transfer or otherwise of that note take the same to Pittsburgh and there enter it as a lien upon his farm or land, and at the same time our county records showing nothing of the transaction, then we say it is a most dangerous and unsafe proceeding. Said judgment should at least be certified to this county. The county record is where the people look for such things and only where they should be required to look.

As we say, we speak only of transactions between private persons. Where judgments are obtained in the Federal Courts, between persons of different States, on certain kinds of suits, and the proceeding is public and may be known, that may be all right and necessary under our laws and forms of Government. What we refer to is the quiet entering of a lien in the Federal Courts that may be unknown to the citizens of a county, and that may take precedence to the claims of honest creditors, who, subsequently give credit, and did so without the possibility of knowing such lien was in existence. The law needed is one compelling a certified copy of such entries to be sent to and entered of record in the county in which is the defendant's real estate.

Judicial Appointment Recast.

HARRISBURG, Mar. 8.—The Judicial Appointment Committee of the House has made another cast of the bill designating the judicial districts of the State. Lawrence and Beaver, which had been constituted a separate district, have been thrown together in the creation of a district. The committee has also decided to attach Fulton, Sharpe, Vandewater and Colburn have been appointed a committee to make the alterations.

The best place in Butler to buy Silks, Cashmeres and Dress Goods of all kinds is at L. STREIN & SON'S.

Work at Harrisburg.

Now that Congress has adjourned the attention of the people of this State will be directed to the proceedings of their State Legislature. During last week several important bills were considered, among them the following is of interest to our readers: The Judiciary Districting bill, as reported from Committee, detaches Lawrence county from this county, which, as well as Lawrence, is a separate district, unless Lawrence should be attached to Beaver county.

A new Congressional Districting bill has been introduced by the Democrats in the House which connects this county with Clarion and Armstrong counties for a district. This bill is favored by Mr. Ziegler and some Democrats and will be opposed by Mr. Donly and the Republicans generally. A bill requiring railroads to fence their tracks was defeated in the House. This is the bill, we believe, introduced by Mr. Davis of Forest county. Mr. Ziegler informs us their is another bill pending in the House which it is thought can yet be passed, or at least that portion of it making the railroad companies liable for the killing of cattle, etc. This will be something gained, but why railroads in this State cannot be compelled to fence their tracks, as in other States, we are at a loss to understand. It is a matter of great importance to the people of this county just at the present time.

Mr. Donly's bill for prevention of the growth of the ox-eye daisy weed has passed through reading and it looks as if the bill would go through. A bill providing for evening public schools, for children unable to attend the day public schools was passed finally.

A bill making employers liable for personal injuries suffered by their employees, while in their service, passed finally in the House. The bill prohibiting the issuing of free railroad passes was up for discussion in the Senate last week and may be passed. The passage of such a bill is the only way left to keep our Legislature at its work. As it is, the members having these free passes in their pockets, spend about half their time on the railroads. Deprived of them they will not visit homes and other places so frequently, but sit more closely to their work.

A bill authorizing the printing of 10,000 extra copies of Small's Handbook was defeated.

Wiggins and the Winds.

No prophesy for some time past had so alarmed the whole country as that of Wiggins, the second Canadian weather prophet. Not even the heretofore predictions as to the end of the world, and of all things, created more general interest. Wiggins' great storm was to come of the 9th, last Friday. That day was clear enough at this point, and people said Wiggins was a fraud. But when on Saturday a snow storm did arise they began to doubt. And when Sunday, the 11th, appeared with an increase of the wave they said Wiggins was on top. One thing must be admitted, and that is, that there was enough of a storm to let Wiggins wriggle out and to a certain extent save his reputation as a weather-wise worker. Monday was windy but Tuesday was a fair day.

He explains that it did come according to contract and on time, but commenced away in the Bay of Bengal. And he may be a scientific man and based his calculations on scientific theories. But what they are he has not yet made public. And if the winds have not been as strong as predicted perhaps we may soon have some stronger light on the subject. The wave we have had will do for his first effort, or guess, and a reasonable time should be allowed Mr. Wiggins before he is condemned as a windy prophet.

Later reports show more or less of a storm on the Atlantic coast, and Wiggins claims a triumph. He says he based his calculations entirely on astronomy and astronomical deductions.

Witherspoon Institute.

The exhibition given by the students of the Witherspoon Institute of this place, in the Court House on last Thursday evening, was in every way a great success. The Court room was seldom so crowded.

After good music, prayer and a salutatory, there were declamations, recitations, essays and readings by the students, male and female. Want of space prevents giving names and the subjects as we would like to do. Suffice to say all acquitted themselves very creditably.

The exercises closed with a historic representation, entitled the "Growth of the Republic," in which the scenes in this country prior to the Revolution, when we were but thirteen States, and as the Nation is now with 37 States, were well illustrated. The young ladies representing the different States created a pleasant impression and made the large audience feel quite patriotic. The whole occasion was creditable to the Witherspoon.

The New Pension Law.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, a circular announcing that by the provisions of an act passed by Congress on the 3d inst., an increase of pension has been granted to certain classes of pensioners. Such as are reached by this act, and who have heretofore received \$18 per month, will now receive \$24 per month. Those who received \$24 per month, will, by this act, now receive \$30 per month.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL.

RUNAWAY WITNESS COMES BACK AND TESTIFIES.

Dr. Wylie the Man Who Paid His Expense While Absent.

The Dixmont Investigation Committee yesterday spent the forenoon in hearing the testimony of R. B. Parks, a former attendant, whose evidence excited a great deal of interest. Mr. Parks testified that he was under the impression that a flesh brush was applied to Carroll's sore back when he was taken to his arrival at the hospital. He said that Carroll was knocked or kicked down (by Harper he believed), and a portion of Carroll's beard pulled out, his condition for several days thereafter being very bad. Witnes testified at the Carroll investigation, exonerating the hospital, what he said then being untrue. He told of a patient named Charles. Inman with whom he had a tussle, in which Inman bit his thumb severely. An attendant named Black and several others came to his assistance and knocked Inman down, and Black kicked Inman so severely that he remonstrated with him.

INSTANCES OF BRUTALITY.

The next day witness showed his thumb to some attendants in ward 3, to which Inman had been taken, whereupon Harper went up to Inman and knocked him down, and another attendant named McConnell kicked him a number of times. Witness swore to seeing Harper, McConnell and another attendant kicking and abusing an inmate by the name of Joseph Weddell. Weddell died a month after this. He had been Harper-strike patients with a bunch of boys, and Harper was a very cruel attendant, but did not think that the hospital authorities knew of his doings. He had seen patients choked and had seen J. W. Black knock a patient down and jump on his breast, inflicting injuries from which the patient suffered afterward. In connection with the abuse of Carroll, Mr. Parks mentioned one attendant named Brown.

Parks stated that he was an attendant at the West Penn Hospital up to last Saturday night. Dr. Wylie called upon him one day at the hospital and asked him to appear before the committee, which he agreed to do.

He afterwards told Mr. Chess, Superintendent, that he did not want to appear before the committee, and Mr. Chess told him to see Dr. Wylie, which he did, going to Dixmont for that purpose last Saturday. He told Dr. Wylie that he didn't wish to appear before the committee and that he thought he had better go away for a time and the Doctor thought that course would be advisable.

DR. WYLIE'S GENEROSITY.

Witness then went to Cincinnati Dr. Wylie furnishing him \$30 to pay his fare. He also changed his name to P. Park, and on his arrival wrote to Dr. Wylie and telegraphed for more money, and \$30 was sent him by a telegraphic money order signed W.

A couple of telegrams were then introduced in evidence, one of them worded as follows: "P. Park, Galt House, Cincinnati. Hold the fort, 'will write tonight.'" Mr. Parks said he immediately left of absence at the West Penn Hospital, but on his return from Dixmont Saturday night resigned his position. Dr. Wylie promised to find him employment in Cincinnati.

Upon cross-examination Mr. Parks stated he did not believe the authorities of the institution were ignorant of the aliases he had mentioned. Witness said that he arrived from Cincinnati in company with Mr. Crawford of the Erie Herald, who paid his expenses. Crawford had told him that he was connected with the Legislative Committee, but showed no credentials. He met Mr. Crawford at the office of Mr. Blackburn, his attorney, in Cincinnati. Crawford held out no inducement, nor informed him that he was expected to testify in a lawsuit in Erie. Witness did not know at the time that Mr. Crawford was connected with the Erie Herald.

AN ADMISION. Witness was asked if he abused Inman at the time Inman bit his thumb, and he admitted that he struck Inman when the latter bit him. The time Inman was taken to the hospital and McConnell was setting down. They stuck him upon the head with their fists and knocked him off the seat. Then they kicked him and repeatedly knocked him down when he attempted to get up. Witness had also abused patients when angry.

At this point the committee took a recess.

The examination of Mr. Parks was resumed after the recess. The witness was asked by Mr. McKenna if Dr. Wylie had ever offered him any inducement to come here and

TESTIFY FALSELY.

to which question he gave a negative reply. In his interview with Dr. Wylie at the West Penn Hospital he was silent upon matters he testified to here, because he did not feel like speaking about them to Dr. Wylie, who was always his friend. He said that his going away to avoid this investigation was wholly of his own motion. He wanted to escape being examined both on his own account and on account of the institution.

Thomas G. Sample was next called. He testified that he was present at the interview between Dr. Wylie and Mr. Parks. Mr. Parks told the Doctor that he would make the same statement at this investigation that he made upon the occasion of the previous investigation. Parks expressed no reluctance about coming before the committee. Witness Harper was recalled and denied in detail the allegations of cruelty implicating himself and his associate attendants, made by Mr. Parks in his testimony in the forenoon. He also denied that he was ever intoxicated at the hospital.

Thomas Chess, Superintendent of the West Penn Hospital, corroborated Mr. Parks' statement with reference to the circumstances under which the latter left the hospital, and the conversation that was had upon the occasion. Since the investigation had commenced Mr. Parks had mentioned to him an instance of a patient being kicked at Dixmont.

DR. WYLIE'S EXPLANATION. Dr. Wylie was called, and after reviewing the cases of Hopkins and Car-

roll, denying their allegations, incidentally stated that none of the cases testified to by Mr. Parks were reported to him. If they had been any abuses or the kind he would in all probability have known of them. The impression which Parks left with him as to the result of the interview at the West Penn Hospital was that he would come to Dixmont and corroborate the statement which he made at the Carroll investigation exonerating the institution. Subsequently Parks saw witness at Dixmont. He was very anxious not to appear before the committee, saying that he was fearful that he might prejudice his own interests by testifying. Parks did not tell him anything he knew about the investigation. He said he wanted to go away, and wanted to get into some other kind of business. As witness had friends in Cincinnati he offered to help him get a situation there, and gave him \$20 with which to pay his fare to that city. He supposed that Parks' object in going away was merely to avoid appearance before the committee, and that his desire in that matter arose from diffidence, or nervousness. After Parks had gone he telegraphed him that he was sick, and he sent Parks the \$30, thinking likely he was in need of money. He would do the same for any other friend in distress. He sent the "Hold the Fort" telegram merely to cheer him up and let him know that he had not forgotten him. After Parks had gone he telegraphed him that he was sick, and he sent Parks the \$30, thinking likely he was in need of money. He would do the same for any other friend in distress. He sent the "Hold the Fort" telegram merely to cheer him up and let him know that he had not forgotten him.

Fearful and Wonderful.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg, last Thursday afternoon, discussed on second reading the Nichol's anti-freight discrimination bill, the title of which is as follows: "An act to prevent by delay or discrimination by railroads, railways or transportation companies, their officers or agents." The house got along pretty smoothly with the bill until it reached the third section. Here it struck a snag. In order that it may be seen where the House halted, this fearful and wonderful section is printed entire, as follows:

"Section 3. That any violation of any of the provisions of this act by any person or persons firm or railroad or other corporation or association injured by an act of undue or unjust discrimination by any railroad company or other common carrier its officer or agents whether such undue or unjust discrimination may have been made or exercised against the party injured or in favor of any other person or persons firm or railroad or other corporation to the damage or injury of the party so complaining may be held guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person or persons firm or railroad or other corporation who shall be found guilty of such violation shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court."

After this section was read Mr. Sponser, of Perry, discovered its absurdity and called attention to it. He tried to amend the section with a little common sense and good grammar, but gave it up in despair. Then several other members tried amendments, but to no avail. The hard, cold steel stood out that the plaintiff and defendant in any suit brought by this bill would be liable to a fine and called for the patience of the House, and it let the bill go over until their true interest, and are gradually and commendably coming up to their duty, yet for some time to come, the pecuniary compensation will not constitute the chief reward of the teacher. If he will go cheerfully to his work, and find his daily enjoyment in his daily toil, he must have a higher object, some more elevating, inspiring motive, than mere money getting.

Col. Sanford's Lecture.

There have been many lectures in the Court House within the past few years. Some of them were by the best wits in the country. But for a real good laugh we think Col. Sanford, of Iowa, who lectured last Wednesday evening, succeeded with his audience better than any other we have had. His stories and the manner of telling were greatly relished by his quite large audience. He is a plain man and spoke without effort or affectation, which favorably impressed his hearers. With his wit and humor were mingled philosophy and practical experience in life that not only pleased but instructed. The lecture committee certainly made a good selection when they procured the services of Col. Sanford.

Changes in Postal Money Order System.

One of the most important measures passed on the last night of the session of Congress, was the bill "To modify the postal money order system, and for other purposes." It provides that for the transmission of sums under \$5 through the mails the Postmaster-General may authorize postmasters at money-order offices to issue money orders without corresponding advices, on an engraved form, and to be prescribed and furnished by him, and to be known as "postal notes," for which a fee of three cents is to be charged. These notes are made payable to bearer when duly receipted at any money-order office which the remitter may select, or at the office of the issuer. Money orders are authorized to be issued for sums of less than \$100 at rates graded from eight cents for a \$10 order up to forty-five cents for one of \$100.

The Metal Schedule.

The most conspicuous changes made in the metal schedule by the new tariff law are in advancing the duty on iron ore from 50 cents to 75 cents a ton. It had been fixed at 50 cents by the Tariff Commission, and both the Senate and House bills adopted that rate, which was equivalent to 17.43 per cent, and valorem, the rate under the present tariff being 20 per cent, ad valorem. The rate fixed by the Conference Committee is 30 per cent, ad valorem. Pig iron was fixed at \$6.72 a ton, the rate recommended by the Commission and that adopted in the House bill. The present duty is \$1 a ton, and that fixed by the Senate was \$6.50. Cotton ties

remain unchanged. Steel rails were fixed at \$18 a ton, or 92 cents less than the Commission recommended. The Senate had fixed the duty at \$15.67, so that the increase is not material. The existing duty on steel rails is \$28 a ton, and the reduction will be exactly \$11 a ton under the new tariff.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Fencing Railroads. HOWARD, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., MARCH 3, 1883.

MR. NEGLY, EDITOR CITIZEN.—I am glad to see you favor a law to compel railroads to fence their tracks. I think it is high time for the press and people to speak out and bring these railroad monopoles to their senses. When we think that the Government gave the soldiers of the Revolution the lands in this section for their services, and that now any set of men can come along in our cultivated valleys, and throw down our fences, and no power to make them re-build them, or to prevent the killing of our cattle, it is no wonder we now demand a law on the subject. If your stock is killed it seems you cannot make them pay for the loss. But on the contrary if a car should be run off the track by their running over and killing our cows then the railroad company can make the farmer pay for any damage done to the cars or their property. We kind the justice is the way you will continue in your efforts to have the bill now in the Legislature passed. It will encourage our members, Donly and Ziegler, to secure the law now, for we want it now, and if not granted now the whole State will soon send men that will get the law for us. What is right in other things ought to be right in railroads. It is a hardship to all farmers as the matter stands. No special privileges in this country is the doctrine all should insist upon. Yours, CHERRY TWP.

Ridge School No. 1, FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, MARCH 3, 1883.

The rewards of the teacher. It is proverbial that the pecuniary compensation of the teacher is, in many places, far below the proper standard. It is very much to be regretted that an employment so important in all its bearings, should be so poorly rewarded. Many a young man who has only genius enough to drive the pegs of a shoe in a regular row, and skill enough to black the surface of the article when it is completed, having acquired a few weeks in learning his trade, receives more money for his work than he who, after spending months, or even years, in getting the requisite qualifications, labors to polish that nobler material, the human soul. The injustice of this becomes more apparent when we bear in mind that public opinion demands, and justly, that the teacher should be not only gentlemanly in his manners, but better clad than the mere laborer, thus throwing upon him a greater burden without affording him the means of sustaining it. This injustice has so often been laid before the people, and yet has been so long continued, that many have given up in despair, and abandoned the profession that has yielded little or nothing rather to engage in a more service so much better paid. This inefficient explains why so many unqualified teachers have been found in our common schools, men of talents and ability being tempted to other employments, have left the field unoccupied; and those men who have failed to gain a comfortable living by their hands, have been allowed to try the experiment of supporting life by their wits, that is, by becoming teachers. Such has been the case for a long time past; and, although in many places the people are beginning to open their eyes to their true interest, and are gradually and commendably coming up to their duty, yet for some time to come, the pecuniary compensation will not constitute the chief reward of the teacher. If he will go cheerfully to his work, and find his daily enjoyment in his daily toil, he must have a higher object, some more elevating, inspiring motive, than mere money getting.

Enough about The Rewards of the Teacher' at present; allowing is the report of Ridge school for this month ending Feb. 16. No. of pupils enrolled 56; average attendance 60; per cent of attendance 94; No. of pupils that missed no days 23; No. of pupils that missed one day 13; progress good, conduct good; No. of classes 19. The general condition of the school is good, the patrons are all satisfied as far as we learn, and we will try to satisfy them the same in the future. J. G. McCULLOUGH, Teacher.

Prospect.

It may be of interest to the readers of the CITIZEN to know that Prospect is getting a permanent academy. The Negotiations are now being made for the buildings and the school will begin in April. The trustees elected are Jas. Wilson, J. M. Leigener, C. C. Sullivan, Henry Young and Dr. W. N. Clark. Buildings are purchased by donations made by the people of the town and vicinity, and the school reservation is now in possession. So that this institution will not only be a first class educational one but be permanent as well. Every effort is being exerted to secure a good institution. Teachers who are qualified, wishing good location, should correspond immediately with either of the trustees named above.

The Noble Red Man Scared.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 9.—Anti-slavery Wiggins' storm, the noble red man of the Onondaga reservation tied their houses to trees and fences with large ropes. Weather splendid.

Insurance.

Geo. W. Shafer, Agent—office with K. Marshall Esq., Brady Block, Butler Pa. may17-1f

MARRIED.

WOMEN—ALLEN—On March 8th, 1883, by Rev. J. R. Conter, Crawford Corners, Pa. Mr. John E. Womer and Miss Lizzie L. Allen, both of the vicinity of Fostburg, Pa.

DUNBAR—DUNBAR—On Monday, March 5, 1883, by Esq. Walker, Mr. J. Dunbar and Miss Louisa Dunbar, both of Middlesex twp., this county.

DEATH.

MILHEIM.—In Jefferson twp., this county, March 9, 1883, Mr. Milheim, aged about 73 years.

MONTGOMERY.—In Southampton twp., Venango Co., in the home of her father, Mr. Thomas Milford, on Feb. 19, 1883, Mrs. Emma L. Montgomery, in the 24th year of her age.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all druggists and Dealers. Directions in it. The Charles A. Vogel Co. Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

PE-RU-NA. Is Nature's greatest remedy, and is the principal ingredient of almost every preparation of medicine. It is a powerful purgative, and is used by all the great physicians of the world. It is a powerful purgative, and is used by all the great physicians of the world. It is a powerful purgative, and is used by all the great physicians of the world.

DIPHTHERIA HAS NO CHANGE WHEN TREATED WITH Perry Davis' Pain Killer. This wonderful remedy has saved the lives of many, many children who were almost dead with DIPHTHERIA. DRUGGISTS ALL KEEP IT.

KIDNEY-WORT THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. It is for all the painful diseases of the system, and is used by all the great physicians of the world. It is a powerful purgative, and is used by all the great physicians of the world.

PURE TEAS INDIAN TEAS. From the Districts of ASSAM, CHITTAGONG, CACHAR, KANGRA VALLEY, DARJEELING, DEHRA DOON, and others. Absolutely Pure. Superior in Flavor. The Most Economical. Requires only half the usual quantity. Sold by all Grocers. JOHN C. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents of the Victoria Tea Co., Ltd., 100 Water St., N. Y.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made. They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating. No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

ARCHITECT G. M. BARTBERGER, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROSKOPF'S CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. It is a powerful purgative, and is used by all the great physicians of the world. It is a powerful purgative, and is used by all the great physicians of the world.

OATS. I will send the Russian white oats to any address on the following terms: 1/2 bushel for 50 cents, 1 bushel for \$1.00, 2 bushels for \$1.75 and larger quantities at 20 cents a bushel; cash to accompany order. No charges for delivery at Harmony station, Pa. J. H. SIBB, Butler County, Pa. mar7-14

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CARPETS! CARPETS! SPRING STYLES NOW OPEN. LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTION EVER SHOWN BY ANY HOUSE IN BUTLER COUNTY.

All Absolutely New Styles. Full Lines of Body Brussels, Mosquitos, Tapestry Brussels, Supers, Extra Supers, Ingrains, Cottage, Hemp, Reg, Matings, Rugs, Oil Cloths, and every thing that is in the Carpet Line, and all at the very lowest prices. Please give me a call and examine my stock. No trouble to show goods. I also call attention to our large and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT Of Lace Curtains, in Carpet Room, NEW STYLES, LOWEST PRICES. And I also call attention to my large and complete stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, Etc., STOCK LARGE. PRICES LOW. GOOD GOODS. Please Call and Examine. A. TROUTMAN, BUTLER, PA.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS. SHERIFF'S SALE. E. D. No. 97, March 7, 1883. W. A. Forquer, attorney.

By virtue of a writ of F. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Butler, on Thursday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1883, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Kiser, of, in and to one-half acre of land, more or less situated in Washington township, Butler county, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: on the North by lands of Emery, East by lands of Emery, South by lands of A. S. Miller and alley, West by Butler and Emerton road; cleared and fenced, a double dwelling house and out-buildings thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Kiser at the suit of W. L. Daubenspeck, by J. THOMAS DONAGHY, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Butler, Pa., Feb. 14, 1883.

Estate of Adam Eichert, Dec'd. Letters of administration on the estate of Adam Eichert, dec'd., late of Jackson township, Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN A. EICHERT, Administrator, Evans City, Butler County, Pa.

Estate of John Orr, Dec'd. Letters of administration on the estate of John Orr, dec'd., late of Butler County, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. G. M. ZIMMERMAN, Adm'r., Butler, Pa.

Application for Charter. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Aldermen in common on Monday, April 2d, 1883, at 9 o'clock A. M., for a charter of incorporation of the Petrolia Hall Company, (limited) in the borough of Petrolia, Butler county, Pa. The object of the said proposed incorporation is the establishment of a hall for lectures, Sabbath schools, religious services and other lawful, public and private purposes. EST. 24th, 1883. S. W. HARKLEY, President. Feb. 24th, 1883.

ESTATE OF JAMES HAY, LATE OF CLINTON TWP., DEC'D. Letters testamentary with the will annexed on the estate of Jas. Hay, dec'd., late of Clinton twp., Butler County, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS A. HAY, Executor, Saxenburg, Butler Co., Pa.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to H. Reiber, Sr., dec'd., will please call at his former place of business, on or before April 1st, 1883, and arrange the same. After that time all claims will be left for collection. FRED REIBER, Administrator. Butler, Feb. 16, 83.

FOR SALE. House and lot in Northeast part of Butler for sale. Inquire of W. D. BRANDON, Esq., Butler Pa.

Valuable Farm for Sale. A farm, situated in Concord twp., Butler county, Pa., midway between North Washington and Middletown, on the Butler and Emerton road, is for sale. The farm contains about 100 acres, 80 cleared and in good state of cultivation, and the balance in good timber. The farm is well watered; is underlaid with coal and limestone; contains two fine orchards of graded fruit; a two-story frame house, containing 10 large rooms, bank barn, large frame milk house and other buildings thereon. For particulars, call on, or address C. B. COWSAY, North Hope, Butler Co., Pa.

WHITE RUSSIAN OATS. Pure Russian oats for sale, seed got of John Ross, Scotchman, Butler Co., Pa. The D. M. Ferry & Co. oats, but ripen as early as our common oats and yield nearly double. You to whom you wish to purchase, call on one of our half bushel in plenty to the acre. Price \$1.00 per bushel. For sale by Alonzo McCandless, Prospect, Pa. Orders and orders received and filled at Miller Bros., or A. & H. Reiber's. Jan31-6t.

Administrator's Sale. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Butler Co., there will be exposed to public sale on FRIDAY MARCH 30, 1883, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the following to-wit: FIFTY ACRES, more or less, situated in Clark township, Butler Co., Pa., two acres S. E. of Sunbury, adjoining lands of Joseph Thors, Jane Sutton, Henry Miller, et al. The premises are well watered, and are in excellent about one half cleared, balance in excellent timber, one half underlaid with coal.

New Frame House, stable and orchard thereon, well watered and convenient to church. Terms—One half in hand on confirmation of sale, balance in one year to be secured by bond and mortgage. RO T. A. BROWN, Administrator. Mar-14-t.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS. In the matter of the assignment of Julia Kossing and L. B. Kossing for the benefit of their creditors, notice is hereby given that those indebted to the above estates will take notice that the accounts are in our hands for collection.