



VOL. XX.

E. N. PRUGH.

JOHN WEITZEL.

A NEW FIRM.

DRY GOODS AND NOTION HOUSE

PRUGH & WEITZEL

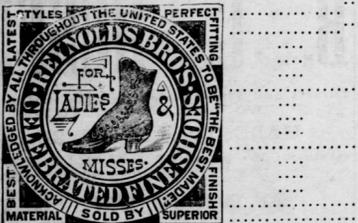
APRIL 2nd, 1883.

Open Their New Stock of Dry Goods and Notions

For the examination of the public, in the room formerly occupied by Scott's Confectionary.

UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST., BUTLER, PA.

TERMS CASH



JOHN BICKEL, WHO IS THE SOLE AGENT FOR THESE SHOES IN BUTLER, AND WHO TAKES ORDERS FOR THE CUSTOM WORK OF THIS FIRM.

350 Pairs of Slippers, bought at Sheriff's Sale to be closed out cheap.

500 Pairs of Plow Shoes, all sizes, to be sold cheap.

A large assortment of Mens' Fine Wear in all the Latest Styles, Low and High Cuts English Bals, Buttons, Dom Pedro, etc.

All the Best New England, New York and Philadelphia makes of all kinds of boots, shoes and slippers always on hand.

All kinds of Leather and Findings, large stock of French Calf and Kips American Calf and Kips, Moroccoes, Linings, Sheffield Red Sole and Baltimore Oak-Sole Leather.

Our own Hand Work, which CANNOT be excelled in Butler either for Style, Work or Material.

Farmers can have their repairing and mending done on the same day they bring it in.

JOHN BICKEL, MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

NEW STORE. NEW STOCK. A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

LEATHER AND FINDINGS JUST RECEIVED.

OAK AND HEMLOCK SOLE. FRENCH AND DOMESTIC KIP AND CALF. COLLAR, WELT, SKIRTING. UPPER, BELTING, HARNESSES AND LACE LEATHER.

ROAN AND PINK LININGS, ETC. ALSO MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

Carriage, Buggy and Wagon Harness, Collars, Etc., Etc.

All kinds of Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

Plastering Hair Always on Hand.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND PELTS.

C. ROESSING, Reiter's Block Jefferson Street, opposite Lorry House, Butler, Pa.

ARCHITECT G. M. BARTBERGER, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Gillespie's Tool Co., Manufacturers of Drilling Machinery and Tools, for Oil, Gas and WATER WELLS.

"PENNSYLVANIA" DRILLER is the fastest Drilling Machine in the country

AGENTS WANTED for Books & Bibles

TEACHERS WANTED \$100. Month.

FREE

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Sallow, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases.

For Malaria, Biliousness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, and all Disorders of the Digestive System.

For Cholera, Typhoid, and all Epidemic Diseases.

For Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and all Respiratory Disorders.

For Scalds, Burns, and all Skin Affections.

For Rheumatism, Gout, and all Arthritic Disorders.

For Neuralgia, Migraine, and all Headaches.

For Indigestion, Flatulence, and all Disorders of the Bowels.

For Nervous Debility, and all Disorders of the Nervous System.

For Dropsy, and all Disorders of the Urinary System.

For Hemorrhoids, and all Disorders of the Rectum.

For Catarrh of the Bladder, and all Disorders of the Urinary Organs.

For Gonorrhoea, and all Venereal Diseases.

For Syphilis, and all its Sequelae.

For Scrophulous Affections, and all Disorders of the Lymphatic System.

For Consumption, and all Disorders of the Lungs.

For Tuberculosis, and all Disorders of the Thoracic Organs.

For Asthma, and all Disorders of the Respiratory System.

For Bronchitis, and all Disorders of the Trachea.

For Croup, and all Disorders of the Larynx.

For Whooping Cough, and all Disorders of the Bronchi.

For Pertussis, and all Disorders of the Respiratory System.

For Tuberculosis, and all Disorders of the Lungs.

For Consumption, and all Disorders of the Lungs.

For Asthma, and all Disorders of the Respiratory System.

For Bronchitis, and all Disorders of the Trachea.

DUKES' LIFE. THE PRAYING JUROR.

What G. Wash. Breakiron, One of the Twelve, Has to Say.

The First Step Taken at Harrisburg.

UNIONTOWN, March 19.—The feeling over the Dukes' verdict here is still as great as it was the night the verdict was rendered, and more particularly among those who were warm friends of Dukes previous to the trial.

Resolved, That the seat in this House to which the said Nicholas Lyman Dukes was elected on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1883, by the electors of Fayette county, be and the same is hereby declared vacant, and the seat is to be filled by John E. Faunce, be requested to issue a writ for an election to fill the vacancy.

BOROUGH AND CITIES Must keep the Streets Unobstructed or Pay Resulting Damages.

JUDGE WHITE'S CHARGE. In his charge to the jury, in the case of Williams against Monongahela City, recently tried in Washington, Pa., Judge White, of Pittsburgh, laid down the law showing the duties of borough and city authorities as well as road supervisors, in regard to keeping streets and roads safe for travelers, as well as the care required from drivers. The following is the charge:

Gentlemen of the Jury:—The main facts in this case are not in dispute. That the plaintiff was injured, and seriously injured, is not questioned. That he was injured by his sleigh running over a pile of frozen dirt in the street is not denied; that the said pile had been in the street from the 8th or 10th of December until the 1st of February is not denied; and also, it is not denied that some of the city officials, members of the street committee, knew of its existence. The disputed questions of fact are mainly as to the speed at which the plaintiff was driving, and as to whether the plaintiff was negligent, or whether the plaintiff had any previous knowledge of the pile of dirt, and perhaps I may say the extent or permanent character of the plaintiff's injuries may be a question for the jury.

Boroughs and cities are bound to keep their streets in a reasonably safe condition for travelers. They should not permit an obstruction in the streets, or anything that is likely to endanger the safety of travelers. Persons who may wantonly place obstructions in the street, may also, under some circumstances, be liable in damages for a personal injury; but the borough or city is liable where the city officials have actual knowledge of its existence, or where it has some long enough to give them information, although they may not have had actual knowledge of it. The neglect of a city to keep its streets in such condition is called in law negligence. If the dirt pile was some nine feet from the curb-stone in the street, four feet in diameter at the base, and some eighteen inches high, and had remained on the street with the knowledge of the officials of the city having charge of the streets, from the 8th or 10th of December until the 1st of February, I have no hesitancy in saying the city was guilty of negligence.

The main question, gentlemen, in this case is, Was the plaintiff guilty of contributory negligence? Because, notwithstanding the city may have been guilty of negligence, yet if the plaintiff was also guilty of negligence which contributed to the result, he is not entitled to recover. Negligence, in its general definition means want of care, the neglect to do something which an ordinarily careful or prudent man would have done, or doing something which an ordinarily careful and prudent man would not have done under the circumstances of the case. The traveler has a right to presume that the highway, or the street, is in a reasonably safe condition for the entire breadth of the street. It is not confined to travel in what is known as the beaten track. It is true that country roads are not generally opened out to the width of the highway, or city streets, generally thirty-three feet. In cities, however, they are generally opened out to the entire width of the street; and according to the evidence in this case the street was graded and paved from curb to curb, some thirty-seven or thirty-eight feet wide; all travelers, therefore, have a right to travel on any part of the street, but when the traveler leaves the ordinary well-beaten track of the road, and goes to one side greater care is required of him than when traveling in the beaten track.

Greater care is required traveling at night than in day time, although the traveler has a right to presume the street is clear from all obstructions, and is safe the entire width of it. Yet the traveler cannot drive on recklessly and indifferently; he is bound to exercise some care, to look where he is going, because there may be obstructions in the highway from no fault of the city council. There may be vehicles or other accidental obstructions in the highway, something that may be dangerous may have been placed in the street a few hours before the traveler passes, and yet the city authorities, having no knowledge of it, it not having been there long enough to visit them with knowledge, might not be responsible for an injury resulting from it. Therefore, while the travelers have a right to presume the street is clear the entire width of it, yet they are bound to keep their eyes about, bound to drive with some degree of care and prudence, in consequence of the accidental obstructions that may exist. The degree of care required of the traveler is a degree of care that would be exercised by an ordinarily prudent or cautious man under the surrounding circumstances.

It is alleged in this case that the plaintiff was driving his sleigh very fast, at a break-neck speed, as one of the witnesses stated, and several of them testified that he was driving at the rate of what is called a five minute gait which would be a mile in five minutes or twelve miles in an hour. Other witnesses, however, testify that his speed was simply an ordinary trotting speed. This is a question of fact for the jury. Even ten or twelve miles an hour in a sleigh might not be negligence in itself. It would depend on the surrounding circumstances. There is no doubt that the injury to the plaintiff was greater than if he had been traveling at a much slower rate of speed. If the horse had been walking and the sleigh had struck the pile of dirt just as it did, it is not at all likely the plaintiff would have been injured as seriously as he was; and in that sense the speed has something to do with the extent of the injury. But that in itself does not prove that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence.

The question is, whether, under all circumstances of the case, the plaintiff was driving at a speed beyond what would be considered as a man of ordinary care and caution, and whether the injury resulted from that degree of negligence. A two-horse wagon would be considered as driving at a reckless speed perhaps that would go as fast as an ordinary buggy on a street, and perhaps a sleigh might go more rapidly than a buggy, and yet the driver not be guilty of contributory negligence. It depends largely on the character of the street and the surrounding circumstances.

Concord Twp. School No. 7. The following is a report of Byers' school No. 7, for term ending March 8, Laura Turner, Clara Delaire, Anna Golden, Birdie Moorhead, Emma Dick, E. L. Byers and W. C. Wick were present every day during the term. Mary Curry, Sarah Curry, Anna Golden, Mary Sheakley, Birdie Moorhead, Cora Byers, Emma Delaire, Laura Turner, Clara Delaire, Wm. Sheakley, M. E. Smyers, W. C. Wick, Elmer Curry, Mattie Theissen, Alfred Turner and Wm. Theissen were present every day during last month. Iva Bryan, Laura Turner, Blanch Bryan, Ella Brown, Cora Byers, Birdie Moorhead, Fannie Moorhead, Mary Curry, Sarah Curry, Vida Smyers, Campbell Wick, Alfred Turner, E. L. Byers, Wm. Theissen, Mattie Theissen, Elmer Curry, Webster Curry and M. E. Smyers received no tardy marks during last month. Average per cent. of attendance during term, 89 per cent. Average per cent. of attendance during month ending March 8th, 91 per cent.

TEACHERS. Learning the Banking Business. "What does this 'ere mean?" asked an old farmer as he entered a bank in Albany the other day and laid down a blank that had been filled out with pen and ink. "It means that the maker of a note which you endorsed has failed to pay it."

"What, that Brown note?" "Yes."

"And he hasn't paid it?" "No."

"Well, what's that to me? All I did was to write my name on the back."

"That's enough to hold you for the debt. It was a regular endorsement."

"You don't say so! Cossara his picture; he simply wanted my name to signify that I knew him. So I have got to pay it!"

"Well, well! Even as big a fool as I am can learn something new if he only sets about it in the right spirit. I've learned more about the banking business in the last six minutes than I ever knew in my hull life."

Clippings. —Bell (e) boys—Mashers. —Always go to balls—Babies. —The head man—The phenologist. —"Let our lives," says Mm. Swetchnie, "be pure as snowfields, where our footsteps leave a mark but not a stain."

—In paying out \$700 in wages to his workmen, a manufacturer at Marseilles, Ill., privately marked all the bills. Within two weeks \$342 of it was deposited in the local bank by saloon keepers.

—Even England has at last adopted our policy which is "the greatest good of the greatest number," and like most noble Americans, she also is on the watch for Number One.

—People may feel big and yet do not answer the requirements of the lady who advertised that she had a very nice hall bedroom to let to a lady eight feet by eight.

—It is a good rule to forgive every man who has done you an injury, and especially if you find that you can't pay him back. That is the way true religion affects many a good man.

—Two sharpers beat farmers of Clarion and Armstrong counties out of \$14,000 by getting them to sign a lease of land, the concluding portion of which was a judgment note. The notes were afterward disposed of.

—One good thing that may be set down to the credit of the late Congress is its passage of the law reducing the postage on single letters to two cents. It is singular that when a great surplus of revenue was reported some Congressmen hesitated to risk lowering the postage rate, lest there should be a slight deficit in the Post Office Department. The increase in the receipts will unquestionably overcome any such deficit within two or three years at furthest; and even if it should not, a part of the revenue could be better expended than by securing cheap postage.

A BLACK MAN IN A RAT-PIT.

Catching Rodents with Bare Hands.

From Philadelphia Times, March 19. On a wager of \$200 a colored man named William Henry Lewis tried on Saturday night to pick up and place in a barrel one hundred live rats. The articles of agreement stipulated that to win Lewis would have to transfer the rats from the pit to the barrel in sixty minutes and that the work must be done with bare hands and arms. Lewis is a Philadelphian and is forty years old. He has had fifteen years' experience as a professional rat-catcher. For five years he was employed catching wild rats in New York for the well-known dog fancier, Harry Jennings. Twice in New York he won money by picking up rats within a given time. On one occasion he won \$50 by picking up twenty-five of the little animals in ten minutes. They were rats he handled before and he escaped without being bitten. The exhibition on Saturday night occurred in Frankford and fifty men paid one dollar each to witness it. After the work was over it was stated that the managers had put up no stakes and that the receipts for admission were divided between Lewis, his alleged backer and the proprietor of the house in which the affair took place.

THE SCENE OF THE CONTEST. In the center of the room a space eight feet square was surrounded by a tight board fence, four feet high. The floor was covered an inch deep with sawdust. In the center of the pen stood an empty whisky barrel, the top head of which was replaced by a piece of canvas, with a hole in its center. The rats were confined in three tin-lined, wooden cages, which stood in the yard. As the visitors entered the front saloon they were introduced to Lewis, who touched the flowing bowl so frequently that before 10 o'clock, when the rattling began, he was in a boastful but good-natured state of intoxication. There were no cards of admission, but a man stood at the door opening into the back room and took a dollar from everyone who went in. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the pit room was packed with men, some of whom became impatient at the delay.

There was no disorder, however, at any time during the night. Two men were selected to act as judges and owners of time-pieces in the crowd were backward about offering to lend their chronometer.

While the judge was trying to borrow a watch Lewis climbed into the pit. He wore a sleeveless shirt, dark pantaloons and brogans. The legs of his trousers were tied around his ankles so as to prevent the rats from taking refuge therein. His hands and arms were covered with musk, which he believes will prevent rats from biting him. Forty rats were dumped from the cage into the pit. The rats darted wildly around the sawdust and made vain endeavors to scale the fence. Finally they huddled in a wriggling mass in one corner and the judges gave Lewis the word to begin. He moved over to the pile of rats and without an instant's hesitation thrust his naked hands and arms in among them. He caught five fat fellows and dropped them into the barrel. He next picked up three, then four, then two, and so on until six minutes had expired, when he had placed twenty-one of the rodents in the barrel. The rats that remained in the pit were wild and he was compelled to catch them one at a time. The first single rat he picked up bit one of his fingers through the nail to the bone and hung there. Lewis jerked his hand up and sent the vicious rat against the ceiling. The wounded finger was dipped in whisky and the chase was resumed. Seven rats were picked up and deftly tossed into the barrel and then Lewis was bitten twice on the right arm. He received four more wounds before the fortieth rat was imprisoned in the barrel.

A LITTLE TARTER CAUGHT. The judges announced that the forty were picked up in twenty-three minutes. Lewis wanted the remaining sixty placed in the pit. At one time, holding that it was a matter of life and death as he lost time picking up the stragglers. The judges held that as forty had been pitted on the first occasion that number would have to be dropped in again, leaving twenty to form the last batch. Lewis worked with great agility, and rat after rat was lifted and dropped into the barrel with amazing rapidity. The fifty-seventh rat he attempted to touch sprang into his face as he stooped and bit through the man's lower lip. Without flinching he grabbed the little brute and tossed it through the canvas cover. He lost five minutes standing the blood that flowed from his lip. In picking up the other twenty-three rats he was bitten slightly five times. Eighty rats were in the barrel and Lewis had but seven minutes to pick up the remaining twenty. The time was too limited and Lewis gave up the job and got out of the pit. The spectators were satisfied with his efforts, however, and a collection amounting to \$22 was taken up for his benefit.

—A bill has been introduced by Senator Lantz fixing the compensation of County Commissioners at \$10 per 1,000 inhabitants, providing that the salary shall not exceed \$2,500 or fall below \$200. Under this bill, should it become a law, the annual compensation of the Commissioners of Butler county would be \$50. At such a rate of compensation, we'd have to fill the Board with rather cheap men.

—The popular vote for President in 1880 was as follows: Garfield, 4,450,921; Hancock, 4,477,888; Weaver, 307,740; Dow, 10,305. Garfield's majority over Hancock was 3,653.

Gleanings.

—A joking youth by the name of John Jacobs is 'almost crazy' at Caseyville, Ill., because he was fool enough to point a gun which 'wasn't loaded,' at Catharine Edwards, on Saturday evening. He snapped the cap and the gun was loaded to kill, and did its work effectually. The shot entered her breast and she died instantly.

—A wealthy but very parsimonious Maine man who, two or three days before his death, awoke in the evening, and, turning to the watcher at the bed side, asked, "How much do they give you a night?" "Two dollars and a half," was the reply. "Well you needn't come any more; I can't stand such a sum as that," and he didn't.

—A gentleman, while bathing at sea, saw his lawyer rise up at his side after a long dive. After exchanging salutations, says he: "By the way, how about Gunther?" "He is in jail," replied the lawyer, and dived again. The gentleman thought no more of it, on getting his account, he found, "To consultation at sea, about the incarceration of Gunther, three dollars."

In the crowded railway carriage: First Traveler—"I say, do open that window there or I'll suffocate!" Second Traveler—"Don't you open that window there, or I'll give me an attack of pneumonia!" First Traveler—"That makes no difference! If you have pneumonia you won't have it for a week, whereas, if I am suffocated, I'll suffocate now. Open that window there."

People who cannot spend the seasons of winds and cold rains in sunny Florida should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house. It is the best remedy for colds and coughs and will relieve sufferers at once.

—A sharper has been working some counties to the west of us by traveling from house to house and receiving ware to plate, and after keeping it for a short time returning base metal plated in place of the genuine articles. How people with good common sense in these days be persuaded to trust their property to an ignorant stranger, seems beyond explanation, but they do it all the same.

—An aged citizen of Cleveland, Peter Kimball by name, has laid the foundation for a universal unpopularity by announcing that the life, if played with force and resolution, is the best medicine for weak lungs. He believes that he would have been cut off untimely half a century ago but for his life, instead of which melancholy fate he half every chance of blowing himself into his second century, having already passed his nineteenth birthday with great store of health and spirits yet on hand.

Wilsonia Magnetic Appliances are the most wonderful invention of the present day. Each appliance is, in itself, a never failing fountain of magnetic force, which, when worn on the person of the sick, seem to change the quality of the blood, and supply to the nerves the tone and strength lost by disease. See advertisement on another page.

—Judge Dean, of Cambria county, Pa., has taken a departure in the license business that creates considerable comment. On Tuesday he refused eighty of the applicants for license. The Judge ciphered up that taking the entire number of applications (170) and the population, it would make one drinking place for every 264 inhabitants in the county. Deducting the women and children, it would leave one bar to every 56 men. Assuming that only one-half the men drink, this would give one drinking place for every 28 adult men. This was a trifling matter, and was necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public, and entirely too great a proportion of taverns to population. Judge Dean has since refused to reconsider his action.

Thomas Jones, Mt. Carmel, Pa., says: "I used Brown's Bitters effectually for pain in the side, dizziness and indigestion."

The keepers of the famous Eddy-stone Light House off the Deauvois-shore coast have lately been relieved after a long imprisonment. Pierce gales prevented all communication with the shore, and for several days previous to their release the men were in a critical condition. Their reserve stock of food had been exhausted and they had kept themselves alive by drinking lamp oil. They were, moreover, without fuel, and the lamps, which they faithfully kept bright, were the only source of heat in the light-house. They were, moreover, reduced to such a condition that they could speak to each other only in monosyllables. They kept signals of distress flying for a fortnight in the hope of attracting the attention of passing vessels, but though the signals were seen the weather was so boisterous that it was impossible to send relief.

A Remarkable Case. Dr. HARTMAN—Dear Sir: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of your remarkable cure of myself. I was a most miserable sufferer from various annoying and distressing diseases of delicate persons, which caused me to be confined to my bed for a long time, being too weak to even bear my weight upon my feet. I was treated by the most reputable physicians in our city, each and all saying they could do nothing for me. I had given up all hopes of ever being well. In this condition I began to take your Manilla and Peruna, and I am most happy to say, in three months I was perfectly well—entirely cured without any appliances or support of any kind. Yours truly, WM. HENRY ELLIS, No. 500 Scott street, Milwaukee, Wis.