

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 Bala, Buttons, Don 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, Morocco, 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.

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11 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, COLLEAR, WELT, SKIRTING, UPPER, BELTING, HAIRNESS AND LACE LEATHER, ROAN AND PINK LININGS, ETC.

Carriage, Buggy and Wagon Harness, Collars, Etc., Etc.
And carry a full stock of Whips, Robes, Blankets, Brushes, and all other Goods belonging to the Business.

All kinds of Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.
Plastering Hair Always on Hand.
CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND PELTS.

C. ROESSING,

Reiber's Block, Jefferson Street, opposite Lorry House, Butler, Pa.

To
Merchants & Milliners
Who contemplate purchasing
Millinery, Straw Goods,
RIBBONS, LACES, VELVETS, CORSETS,
SILKS, PLUMES, BUSTLES, RUCHINGS,
FLOWERS, VEILINGS, NETS, HOOP SKIRTS, Etc.

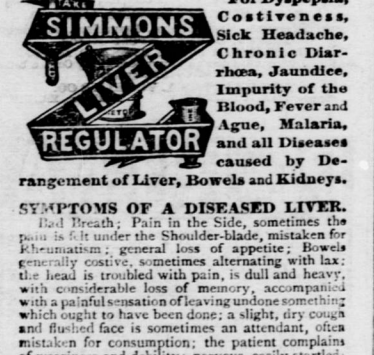
We pay particular attention to customers just starting; and, when they can not come and make their own selection, we guarantee to select stock for them that will give them satisfaction in the way of assortment and price. To assure their success will be our aim, thereby adding new customers and new business.

Porter & Donaldson,

WHOLESALE ONLY,
260, 262 and 264 Liberty St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

And will completely clear the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL, each night from ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, will be cured of all the diseases mentioned in the following list. For a full list of diseases cured by these Pills, see the wrapper. For a full list of diseases cured by these Pills, see the wrapper. For a full list of diseases cured by these Pills, see the wrapper.



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BRADY AND KELLOGG INDICTED.

For Receiving Bribes and Conspiring to Defraud the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—After recess the Grand Jury came into court with a number of presentments. Among them the following: United States vs. Thomas J. Brady, for unlawfully receiving money and postal drafts to the amount of \$5,000, while Second Assistant Postmaster General, from James B. Price, as a reward for making a contract for mail service with Price on July 13, 1880, upon the Star route from Socorro to Silver City, New Mexico; against Wm. Pitt Kellogg and Thomas J. Brady, for conspiracy on April 7, 1880, with James B. Price to defraud the United States by means of false oaths and fraudulent allowance for expedition, and also for fraudulent claims to be made for increased pay for expedition on post routes from Monroe to Shreveport, in Louisiana, and San Antonio to Corpus Christi, in Texas, the said routes then being in the name of James B. Price as contractor; against Wm. Pitt Kellogg, setting forth that on April 17, 1880, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, to award and allow to Price an increase of pay and compensation for carrying the mail with increased speed and on over each of said routes, and corruptly influencing the action of said Brady therein.

Another presentment was handed in against Brady for having, on or about April 19, 1880, whilst Second Assistant Postmaster General, unlawfully received certain money, postoffice drafts and a note, together being of the value of \$20,000, as compensation for the service of awarding to Jas. B. Price, a mail contractor, a contract on each of the routes from Monroe to Shreveport, La., and San Antonio to Corpus Christi, Texas, to carry the mail with increased speed and for increased pay. The witnesses named are John A. Walsh, James B. Price, Joseph Cochran and J. W. Brady.

The following is an abstract from what is believed to be a trustworthy source, of the affidavit of Mail Contractor James B. Price, which is now in the possession of counsel for the Government in the Star route cases. The affidavit deposes in substance, as follows: "In 1878, being the lowest bidder, I was awarded the contract for carrying the United States mail on the route (among others) from Corpus Christi to San Antonio, Tex. In 1879, being desirous of having the number of trips increased and the time expedited on said route, to the end that his annual pay be increased and the route thereby rendered profitable, I caused to be circulated petitions for signature of citizens living along that route, requesting the Postmaster General to increase the number of trips and reduce the running time. These petitions, having been numerous, signed by influential citizens and officials, were handed by me to a friend in Washington for presentation to the Postoffice department for its action. This effort met with no success. Affiant then applied in person to Senator Wm. Pitt Kellogg, whom he had known for many years, saying to him: "If you succeed in increasing my pay on this route, and that of the one from Shreveport to Monroe, La., I will give you \$20,000." Kellogg said he would see Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady and learn of him what could be done. Meantime affiant drew 5 postal drafts of \$4,000 each for the hereinafter named quarters of the route from Corpus Christi to San Antonio. These drafts were drawn on the 16th of July, 1879, and before the order was issued granting affiant increase of pay on this route.

A short time afterwards, Senator Kellogg reporting to him that the matter was all right, he (affiant) handed to said Kellogg \$15,000 of postal drafts drawn against his (affiant's) pay for the following named quarters, viz: those ending March 1, June 30, September 30 and December 31, 1880, and March 31, 1881. In addition to the above, affiant gave said Kellogg his promissory note for \$5,000, payable in four months with collateral attached thereto to secure payment of same. This collateral consisted of Shakspeare mining stock and a note drawn by Mail Contractor Hugh White and endorsed by Mail Contractor Monroe Salisbury. All of this paper was paid at maturity. Senator Kellogg told affiant that the notes and draft had been given to John A. Walsh, banker in Washington, for collection.

BRADWOOD'S CALAMITY.

Recovering the Bodies of the Drowned in the Diamond Mine.

When the sun rose last Monday morning upon the prairie on which is situated the Diamond Mine the scene was changed materially from that of twenty-four hours before. Around the shaft and the morgue instead of a thousand or more spectators, prompted only by that morbid curiosity which brings many people to scenes where horror's climax is reached, there were about one hundred miners, mostly survivors from the disaster, some seventy-five women—among whom were noticed many of the widows—boys and girls; add to this one hundred children, the most of whom were fixed up in their best clothes, showing a marked degree of cleanliness heretofore not noticeable since the disaster, and you have the picture of a Diamond shaft as it appeared that morning.

There were a few among the throng who had stayed around the main shaft and between there and the morgue all night long waiting for the recovery of the corpse of a son or husband. The low tone of conversation, the earnest nod of the head, the sad expression of the face and swollen eyes of all the men, women and children denoted the struggle they had passed through during the night. The children clustered around the funeral train, and sad eyes gazed at the morgue, occasioning stopping and peeping through the windows, where the undertakers are placing the bodies in the coffins. During all the siege they and their children had watched each succeeding day's developments with that eagerness which sends a pang to the heart of the observer. The children had become impatient in their childish desire to see the funeral and the funeral train, which for the past three days they have been eagerly watching for.

That morning at an early hour those who had not spent the entire night at the mine were on hand at daybreak to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of their nearest and dearest friends. At six o'clock the report of the exploding committee showed that twenty-two bodies had been removed, eighteen of which were identified.

At nine o'clock twenty had been confined and carried to the funeral cars. Five of the bodies were claimed at the morgue by relatives. At twenty minutes past nine the signal was given for the funeral train to start. Three coaches and a flat car comprised the train. The latter was draped in mourning at either end, having frames elevated about four feet in height, upon which is stretched the black crape. Upon this surface the ladies of Bradwood had arranged black and white rosettes, and also a large diamond-shaped figure indicative of the name of the mine in which the men who were soon to be carried to their last resting place lost their lives. Hanging gracefully from these elevations were heavy crape decorations, festooned upon the sides until none of the woodwork of the common flat car was exposed to view. The coaches were draped from the top with crape, festooned, and on the sides of the coaches were three diamond-shaped decorations, with large rosettes at each end and side.

MOVING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Thirty-five widows and upward of eighty children, accompanied by friends and relatives, were seated in the coaches. Many of them were weeping, while others seemed to utterly crushed at heart to shed tears. A sadder assemblage was never congregated on a railway train. At the sound of a suppressed whistle and amid the mild ringing of a muffled bell the train moved slowly down through the rows of cottages, now made desolate by the reaper Death.

LOSING WITH HIS BOY.

A short distance from the mine is the cottage of Mrs. Patrick Redmond. Her husband reached the top of the air shaft in safety at the time of the disaster. Hastily inquiring after his two boys he learned that they were still in the mine. He hastened down the shaft and brought out the eldest and returned a second time after the younger one. It was of this heroic act that all sorts of stories were written. That Mr. Redmond reached the foot of the main shaft, with his boy in his arms, and was caught by the rust of water and swept back down some of the various roads or alleys ways, &c. The body of the boy was found in the west road and it was one of the few that could be easily identified by the features.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

As the train arrived within halting distance of Mr. Redmond's little cottage the old lady placed herself near the track and signalled the engineer to stop. After the train had been brought to a standstill she asked for the corpse of her son, which request was granted. Four men volunteered to carry the body to the house, and the train again moved on.

At the depot where a hungry crowd of morbid sightseers awaited its coming, the bodies were met by four hearse and carriages and taken immediately to the burying ground, where services were held by the Rev. Mr. Adams, of the First Presbyterian (Scott's) Church. The coal company have defrayed the expenses of the funeral, paying the undertakers \$30 a corpse for the burial.

CLAIMING TWO BODIES.

Shortly after the arrival of the first train this morning a woman neatly clad in black, having swollen eyes and otherwise showing marks of intense sorrow, appeared upon the scene, walking up and down the pier, eagerly scanning the cards which bore the names of the victims. She turned to a "looker-on" and said in broken English, "Do you read English?" Upon being answered by a nod she pointed to the card on one of the coffins and said, "Is

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he John Denbrosqui?" Another nod from the looker on and the lady threw her arms wildly up to her head, and, reeling, would have fallen had she not been supported by the crowd. In a moment, regaining her senses, she lunged herself on the coffin and said, "My John. I not let my John be buried like a dog. I take my John to a church, same as Christian folks." All efforts to take her away proved fruitless. She clung to the coffin and was finally allowed to take the corpse to the depot. She soon reappeared on the scene and hastily searching the smaller sized coffins, she picked out one upon which the inscription was "Anson Denbrosqui." This she claimed as her nephew, and explained in broken English that his mother, in Poland, did not know yet he was dead. She also was allowed to take his body to the depot, where she had the coffin opened, and with her own hands placed a vest piece for a shroud over the chest of the husband and nephew, on which was the simple inscription, "I. H. S."

April Farm Notes.

—A well started crop is usually profitable, and one put in late or under unfavorable conditions is seldom satisfactory.

—Harrowing winter grain is a practice that is now quite generally adopted by the better farmers. This should be done with implements that have the teeth turned backward. Peruvian guano, bone-dust, wood-ashes, or other fertilizer may be applied before the harrowing.

—Spring wheat should be sown as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. A top-dressing of manure may be added after sowing. The good effect of a soluble fertilizer can be sometimes seen in a few hours, especially if the application is soon followed by a gentle shower that takes the substance down to the roots. Any start given to young plants is felt for good throughout their whole life. In using any concentrated fertilizer, care must be taken that it does not come in contact with the seeds. If scattered thoroughly and thinly on the surface after sowing there is no danger, otherwise it should be mixed with the soil.

—Fodder Crops.—There should be ample provision of food for farm animals during the summer months, when the pastures are short. A mixture of clover and timothy is a good mixture. The value of Hungarian grass as a supply of good green food, is not easily over-estimated.

—Beets, including mangels, may be sown the last of the month. Quick starting of the seeds may be insured by soaking them. They should be sown so soon as germination begins. After the plants are up they will need weeding and thinning.

—Grass is a leading farm crop, and is much neglected. Our farmers have given very little attention to the study of grass and the soils and culture best adapted to the various sorts. A permanent meadow or pasture needs to be kept up by a yearly top-dressing of manure or commercial fertilizer. It is hoped that the American farmer will come to a better understanding of the importance of grass growing, and that our grass land will be treated with due consideration.

—Potatoes.—The potato-beetle is well under control, and potatoes are now a certain crop, and a profitable one. The culture on a rich soil, with a yearly top-dressing of manure or commercial fertilizer. It is hoped that the American farmer will come to a better understanding of the importance of grass growing, and that our grass land will be treated with due consideration.

—Sheep.—The care bestowed upon sheep by some farmers during the winter, invites weakness, and a troublesome irritation of the skin and loss of wool, often follow poor treatment. Raising lambs for the spring market is a profitable business, but great care of both ewes and lambs is necessary. The strength and vitality of the lamb depend largely on the condition of the ewe previous to parturition. Much injury is done to the unborn lambs by compelling the ewes to go without water. Licking the snow to quench thirst chills the fetus and weakens the lamb, even if more serious results do not follow.—*American Agriculturist* for April.

What Hot Water Will Do.

A gentleman who is in business in this city cured himself of a chronic and ugly form of dyspepsia in a very simple way. He was given up to die by the doctors, and resorted to a mode of treatment which most doctors, and most persons would laugh at as an "old woman's remedy." It was simply the swallowing of a teacupful of hot water, before breakfast. He took the water from the cook's teakettle, and so hot that he could take it only by the spoonful. For about three weeks this morning dose was repeated; the dyspepsia decreasing all the while. At the end of that time he could eat, he says, any breakfast or dinner that any well person could eat—had gained in weight, and has ever since been hearty and well. His weight is now between thirty and forty pounds heavier than it was during his dyspepsia sufferings; and for several years he has had no trouble with his stomach—unless it was some temporary inconvenience due to a late supper or dining-out, and in such a case a single trial of his anti-breakfast remedy was sure to set all things right. He obtained his idea from a German doctor, and in turn recommended it to others—and in every case, according to this gentleman's account, a cure was effected.—*Hartford Times*.

Given up by Doctors.

Is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy? "I assure you that it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!" "Well-a-day! That's remarkable! I will give this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

Simple Cure for Cold Feet.

The following remedy for cold feet is recommended by the *Fireman's Journal* for sedentary sufferers, as well as policemen, car drivers, and others that are exposed to the cold: All that is necessary is to stand erect and very gradually to lift one's self up upon the tips of the toes, so as to put all the tendons of the foot, as full as rain. This is not to hop or jump up or down, but simply to rise—the slower the better—upon tiptoes, and to remain standing on the points of the toes as long as possible, then gradually coming to the natural position. Repeat this several times, and by the amount of work the tips of the toes are made to do in sustaining the body's weight, a sufficient and lively circulation is set up. A heavy pair of wollen stockings drawn over the cotton ones is also a recommendation for keeping the feet warm, and at the same time prevent their becoming tender and sore.

Grafting the Grape Vine—A New Method.

We desire to have new varieties of grapes come quickly into bearing, but vines from nurseries are frequently tardy. Even after careful nursing they will often drop and die, while a few buds cut off on arrival and properly cultivated may produce fruit in a short time. Grafting on cut-off underground gnarly stumps of vines, as usually practised, is very uncertain at best. Our method is to take a good strong branch or cane of vine, or even a whole young vine when a change of fruit is desired, and whip the graft in the usual way. We then cover up the vine in the soil as near the roots as possible, leaving above ground only a bud or two of the graft. It is well known how quickly a layer will make a bearing vine, as it has the advantage of the parent roots as well as the roots it produces. The layer may be extended, if long enough, to grow where the vine is to be kept. Vineyards may in this way be quickly changed to better varieties.—*American Agriculturist* for April.

—In Dallastown, York county, a few days ago a bull and a goat fought desperately for half an hour. The goat whipped the bull in seven rounds and chased him across the country for nearly two miles.

—The Republican Congressional Apportionment bill divides the State with apparent fairness, but as it promises to state a larger Republican representation than the Nicholson bill, and as the Democrats have a majority in the House, there is little prospect of its being adopted in that body. On the other hand a Democratic partisan measure cannot pass the Senate. A compromise will have to be made, and no better basis can be found than the Constitutional one of division into "districts of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as may be."—*Philadelphia Press*.

—A young fellow with plenty of time and genius has figured out how a man can become his own grandfather, and this is the way he does it: "I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my daughter, and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and step-daughter my mother, because she married my father. Some time afterward my wife had a son. He is my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he is the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife, now my step-mother, had a son. He is my brother, and at the same time my grandchild, for he is the son of my daughter. My wife is my grandmother, because she is my mother's mother. I am my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time; and as the husband of my grandmother's mother is his grandfather." This is very well as a matter of theory, but it takes too many things for granted to be safe in practice.

A Remarkable Case.

DR. HARTMAN.—Dear Sir: I am suffering by a sense of duty to the following 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 Mannin and Perina, 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, MRS. HENRY ELLIS, No. 500 Scott Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

—The Sandy Lake News furnishes this: From 48 counties 265 petitions with 48,289 signers for the Constitutional prohibition amendment have been presented to our Legislature by the W. C. T. Unions of Pennsylvania. 6,730 signers, the largest number of both from any county. Butler county sent in 18 petitions and 1,778 signers; Erie county 8 petitions and 2,575 signers; Crawford 11 petitions and 1,365 signers; Beaver 16 petitions and 2,484 signers; Mercer 14 petitions and 2,321 signers. About 5,000 additional names were sent in last week.

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