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JOHN BICKEL,
WHO IS
THE SOLE AGENT FOR THESE SHOES IN BUTLER,
And Who Takes Orders for the Custom Work of this Firm.

ALSO
350 Pairs of Slippers, bought at Sheriff's Sale to be closed out cheap.
ALSO
500 Pairs of Plow Shoes, all sizes, to be sold cheap.
ALSO

A large assortment of Mens' Fine Wear in all the Latest Styles, Low and High Cuts English Bats, Buttons, Don Pedro, etc.
ALSO
All the Best New England, New York and Philadelphia makes of all kinds of boots, shoes and slippers always on hand.

ALSO
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.

ALSO
Our own Hand Work, which CANNOT be excelled in Butler either for Style, Work or Material.
ALSO
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.
GENTS AND HEMLOCK SOLE. FRENCH AND DOMESTIC KIP AND CALE. COLLAR, WELT, SKIETING, UPPER, BELTING, HARNESS 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 BELTS.

C. ROESSING,
Mother's Block, Jefferson Street, opposite Lowry House, Butler, Pa.

D. A. HECK,
CARPETS, CLOTHING
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JUSTICE TO ALL.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
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DOFFY'S BLOCK, MAIN ST., BUTLER, PA.

G. B. BARRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have REMOVED to much larger and more commodious rooms in "ARBuckle BUILDING," No. 238 & 240 Liberty St. (cor. Wood St.) A large assortment and a full line of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, LOOSE and MOUNTED DIAMONDS, Watch Material, &c., at lowest New York Jobbing Prices. Wholesale exclusively.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."
KING'S THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Home-Powers.
To be had of all druggists. Write for PAMPHLET. Price 10 Cents. Sent by Mail on Receipt of 25 Cents. Sold by J. B. TOWNSEND & CO., Boston, Mass.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bile and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DERANGED LIVER.
Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the Head is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaking for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of heaviness something like a puff of air over the face; sometimes an extraordinary dryness of the mouth; the patient complains of weakness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; sometimes a low and frequent pulse, which sometimes ceases to be regular; yet one can hardly summon up courage to my friends, but, distressing every evening. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but each may occur when but few of them exist, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.
Persons Travelling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking one occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all Malaria, Bilious attacks, Diarrhoea, Nausea, Dizziness, headache, Irritation of the Stomach, Fever and Ague, and all other ailments of the system, which are so common to those who live in unhealthy localities, and who are so liable to contract them.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE. And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.
A Governor's Testimony.
Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, says: "I have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a valuable addition to the medical science."
Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Governor of Georgia, says: "I have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator in my family for some time, and I can recommend it as a valuable addition to the medical science."
Dr. T. W. Mason says: "From actual experience, I have found that the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in my family for some time, and I can recommend it as a valuable addition to the medical science."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PERU-VA
HOUSEHOLD WARD.
"For Sick Stomach, bad taste, indigestion, and pain, rely on Peru-va."
"For Want of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Liver Complaint, take Peru-va; it never fails."
"For Colic, Cholera, Stomach or Diarrhoea, Peru-va is the best medicine."
"For Headache, Neuralgia, or any other pain, Peru-va is the best medicine."
"For Stomachic, Nervous, or any other ailment, Peru-va is the best medicine."
"For Constipation, Liver, Bilious, take Peru-va."
Sole Proprietors, J. B. HARRISON & CO., Columbus, Ohio, Wholesale and Retail.

MAN-A-LIN
THE TESTS OF 40 YEARS
PROVE BEYOND DOUBT THAT
Perry Davis' Pain Killer
IS THE GREAT HEALTH KEEPER, THE RELIEVER OF DISTRESS, THE COMFORTER FOR PAIN, THE ENEMY OF DISEASE, AND A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY, WHICH SHOULD ALWAYS BE AT HAND.

EVERY DRUGGIST KEEPS Perry Davis' Pain Killer
BUTLER COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts.
J. C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT.
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SPELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.
TEACHERS WANTED \$1.00 PER WEEK.
COBBLERS' WANTED.

AGENTS Wanted for the famous Household Ward and Book & Bible.
See list of Agents and how to get them in your territory. Address: J. B. HARRISON & CO., Columbus, Ohio, Wholesale and Retail.

A CUBAN SUGAR FARM.

Seen at a little distance, a Cuban sugar farm is a pretty and picturesque sight. It is placed usually on some broad stretch of land, rising and dropping in graceful curves. Pleasant groves of trees, glades of woodland, and far mountains, suffused in poetic blue haze, lend a lovely general effect to the picture. On one of the central curves rises the planter's home. It is often a Chinese puzzle of architecture, with no end of projecting pinnacles and piazzas work, covered with lattices so as to let in the breeze while it keeps out the heat, and so lined with high colors of red or blue that in the distance it often looks like a great toy box. A little way from this dwelling is a solid beam, set firmly in masonry and supporting the plantation bell. Farther away still is the vast mass of mixed-up buildings that make up the sugar works, flanked by the heaps of crushed cane which is used as fuel for the boiler.

Then grouped at various distances from this plantation center are the rough mud and lath houses of the negro hands in all stages of architectural decrepitude. Beyond the eye lights on the cane fields, if one may use that term for what is rather a vast prairie of cane. It is peculiarly hard to do justice to the beauty of one of these sugar cane oceans, its surface breaking into green waves under the wind. Its solid mass of verdure still further keeping up the watery effect, and its remoter bounds reaching far away until they almost touch the horizon. Do this scene with stately palms lifting their tufted heads sixty feet high, with moving figures of horsemen and toiling negroes, with frame works of loaded cane drawn by four yoked cattle, and the spectacle is still further kept up by the detail in lost, charms the eye with its tropical loveliness.

But with nearer vision, when the outline is lost and details brought to clearer view, one finds grim realities of thriftlessness. Everything seems battered and worn and weather-stained. There is a prevailing air of unthrift and carelessness pervading the place. The trim orchards, the clean yards, the neat gardens with their wealth in more temperate zones have no place here. The sugar mill is rough and unpainted, its machinery rusty, and the broken cane trodden under foot gives it a barn-yard semblance. Even the planter's own dwelling, with its once fiery paint, has a washed-out and dilapidated look which its interior often confirms. What of all are the half-wrecked houses of the negro hands, with the mud falling from yawning cracks, the timbers decayed or broken, and their outward and inward aspect rivalling the mud huts of squalid Ireland. Among these poor dwellings wander frowsy and fierce dogs, half-naked black women and entirely naked black children of both sexes.

SUGAR CULTURE.

Sugar cane produces no natural seed, but is propagated from cuttings placed in shallow trenches through the fields two or three feet apart. The young plants spring from the joints of the buried cane, and continue thus to grow for several years without new plantings, somewhat after the manner of the asparagus of our Northern climes. But each year the growth becomes inferior, until the planting has at last to be renewed. Though at first having to be weeded, while the ground is kept clear, the cane is soon left to itself when one begins to think of the soil so as to prevent the growth of obstructive plants. Most curious of all is the change that ensues as soon as the cane begins to ripen at its lower joints. Then the long, sword-like leaves that surrounds the under part of the stalk loosen one by one. Finally they drop off, and as joint after joint softens, but a tangled mass of thick mat of the ground covering thousands of acres and highly inflammable. Readers of this letter will many of them recall the frequent reports telegraphed during the late Cuban rebellion of the immense destruction caused by firing the sugar plantations. The explanation is to be found in the case with which a whole sugar crop can be set in flames by a touch of the match to this jungle of dry leaves that underlies and penetrates the standing cane. Fire is the Cuban planter's nightmare. A careless toss of a half-burned cigarette, a spark from a negro's light box, with a candle set within it, equipped with this and a bunch of matches, he crawls to the center of a sugar cane tract. He then so fixes the candle that it must burn through the box before the flame can reach the matched cane leaves. A touch of the match does the rest, and the fugitive has time to escape and appear among the working hands long before the distant smoke and spreading flames warn the planter of the impending calamity. "A sugar crop has to be watched like a baby," said a Cuban planter recently speaking to me of cane culture. If danger is apprehended, the watchers guard it at every point, and short notice is given to the negro hands to catch the courts his chances are far better than those given him by the quicker bullet of the guard.

Outside of this peril of fire I cannot find that sugar culture is more precarious than any other agricultural industry. But it exhausts the soil rapidly, so that its fertility needs constant renewal by manures; and a plantation of three or four thousand acres, with its own or two hundred hands, its scores of ox teams, its costly machinery, sugar house, casks, cultivators, and various appurtenances, needs a vast amount of working capital. I have heard of one of these sugar farms on

which the sugar mill alone with its improved machinery, cost \$300,000. Some of the largest planters even go to the expense of ramifying the cane tract with narrow-gauge railroads, some of them two or three miles long, to bring the cane economically to the crushing mill. Americans who have lived here in Cuba all agree as to the ordinary character of the Cuban sugar planter. He is kindly, hospitable, courteous and very often an educated and refined gentleman. But he is dreadfully improvident and wasteful. The \$50,000 or more which he may make in a good sugar year is often dissipated in Havana before the next year begins. His plantation is apt to be loaded with debt, and this, with the stupendous taxes that he pays and his persistency in never looking ahead, explains the miserable plight in which so many of the rich Cuban sugar farms are found at the present time.

MAKING SUGAR.
To explain fully the process of sugarmaking would require too technical and prosy a narrative to recite here. But the methods for all practical purposes may be divided into two—one the improved process producing the better grade of "centrifugal" sugar, the other producing the old process, or "Muscovado" article of commerce. The cane stalks, from four to eight feet long, cut and stripped of their leaves, are brought to the mill. Then, straw on a broad belt, working on the principle of an endless chain, they are passed between three great rollers laid very close together and worked by steam. Thence the thin watery fluid, very sweet to the taste and yellowish in hue, passes to a succession of boiling-pans or round caldrons, where it is boiled down by slow degrees, until the crystallization point is reached, much the same as is done with the maple sap, of our own country. When the last boiling is ended, the product is a mass of crystallized sugar, soaked in molasses. To get rid of the molasses, the old planter used to employ a large iron tub, edged Cuban estates, is to pour the mixture into hogsheds and let the syrup drain off for several weeks through the cracks. This produces the Muscovado sugar, an article inferior in saccharine strength to the "centrifugal" product. To make the latter the sugar and molasses mixture is placed in a huge perforated cylinder, which may be likened to a great sieve. This cylinder revolves on an upright axis in another large cylindrical vessel. Whirled thus with an enormous number of revolutions a minute, the liquid is thrown out, leaving the sugar crystals dry, and doing in a few minutes, and far more effectively, the work of weeks by the Muscovado method. The crystals, left behind, vary in size from a mere speck to a small pea. This crude sugar has a burnt brown tint, and tastes much like the rock candy of the confectioner. The scum that rises during the various boilings, the refuse juice and fermented molasses is treated by distillation to make rum. So brief a description of this sugar making does not, however, exhaust the resources of the subject exacted in the process. The sugar maker has to treat the raw juice chemically to prevent fermentation, must know to a nicety all the variations of heat in boiling, must be able to detect and measure the degrees of crystallization, and must be versed in a dozen other points only acquired by years of experience and acute observation.

Equalizing Taxation.
The following bill is now pending in the Legislature and is attracting much interest. It was prepared and presented by a committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange and embodies the views of the Grange upon the question of equalizing taxation.
THE PROPOSED ACT.
Be it enacted, etc.
SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act assessors of the several townships, boroughs and cities of the Commonwealth shall annually, in the month of November, assess all taxable persons, natural and artificial, owning or in possession, of real estate and visible personal property, at its actual cash value; also all bonds, mortgages, notes, bills and every form whatsoever, bearing interest and due from solvent debtors, except only the property authorized to be exempted from taxation by the First Section of the Ninth Article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 2. To enable said Assessors to ascertain all personal property not visible, every taxable person, firm, association or corporation shall furnish said Assessors with a written statement of all interest bearing Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, Bills and other Evidence of Debt of any and every form whatsoever owned or held in trust and due from solvent debtors, the amount of which several obligations shall be set to the balance of every such taxable person, firm, association or corporation in the assessment book, and all such real estate and personal property thus ascertained shall form the basis or amount for which the owner or owners shall be taxable, and any and every obligation or evidence of debt that shall not be entered in the Assessor's book shall, while so withheld, be uncollectible by any suit, process or proceeding whatsoever, and all interest thereon shall be forfeited during such time, and the several Assessors shall file in the Commissioner's office all the statements furnished to them, which shall be preserved among the records of said office.

SECTION 3. The said Assessors shall assess all taxable corporations of every name and kind authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth, or any other State, or the United States, doing or transacting business within this State, with the actual cash value of their capital stock as represented by shares or otherwise.
SECTION 4. Assessors shall state in the assessment books the amount secured by Dower, Mortgage, Judgment or charge upon the premises of any taxable person, firm, association or corporation or charge thereon, and deduct the same from the valuation of the encumbered property: Provided, said taxable person, firm, association or corporation shall pay the yearly amount of tax upon such Dower, Mortgage, Judgment or charge to the collector of the tax, which amount the said taxable person, firm, association or corporation shall be entitled to offset as payment for interest or principal upon said Dower, Mortgage, Judgment or charge.

SECTION 5. Assessors shall make returns annually, on or before the 15th day of December, to the County Commissioners or Board of Control, as the case may be, of their assessments and valuations.
SECTION 6. The County Commissioners and Board of Control shall furnish to the Assessors annually with suitable books, blanks and papers for each district, and every Assessor elected or appointed by authority of law shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, make oath or affirmation to render a true and correct assessment directed by the provisions of this Act; and any Assessor who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to assess all property at its actual cash value and make a return thereof and of liens and charges on real estate thereon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 7. County Commissioners and Boards of Control shall annually, in the month of December, tabulate the returns of the Assessors, to ascertain in the exact amount of taxable property in their respective counties and cities. And it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to furnish annually to the said County Commissioners and Boards of Control an estimate of the amount necessary to be furnished by the several counties and cities respectively, to defray the expense of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of the State Government, including interest on the public debt, expenses of the department of Public Instruction and the amount authorized by law for Common Schools, Soldiers' Hospital Schools, Charitable Institutions, Pensions and Gratitudes and National Guards, to enable the Commissioners and Boards of Control of the several counties and cities to form an approximate standard of assessment, and the Commissioners of counties and Boards of Control of cities shall annually estimate the cost of their respective County Governments, including expenses of the Courts of Justice, support of prisons and other institutions in the care of the county. The proper officer of Townships and Boroughs shall annually estimate the cost of the Borough or Township Government, including costs of Schools, maintenance of Roads, Bridges and support of Poor and return the same to the County Commissioners annually. The several amounts so ascertained by law for the annual support of the Governments of Pennsylvania shall form the standard for taxation.

SECTION 8. The County Commissioners of the several Counties and the Boards of Control of Cities shall levy annually or on or before the first day of May a mill rate of taxation equal on all property assessed against each and every taxable person, firm, association or corporation within the County, and make out and issue to the collectors of

Millions in Patents.

There are a number of men in West Pennsylvania who have made millions of dollars out of inventions of one kind or the other. There are George Westinghouse, Col. E. A. L. Roberts and Capt. McMillan, who are the most prominent patentees that have become fabulously wealthy in a few years from their inventions. Westinghouse obtained his first patent on his air-brake in 1869, just about fourteen years ago. He had been engaged for some time in his father's agricultural manufactory at Schenectady. Coming to Pittsburgh he entered an establishment as a machinist. It was not long till he thought of the air-brake and patented it. Out of the invention to it he has made several millions of dollars. At present he is running three large manufacturing establishments, one in Allegheny, another at London and the third at Paris, and is said to be making money with all of them.

Colonel Roberts thought of the torpedo for the use of oil wells while he was lying in a trench at the battle of Fredericksburg. A shell exploded just above him. He thought that something similar might be used in oil wells when the flow began to appear weak. He invented the torpedo for the wells, his idea being that by placing it at the bottom its explosion would open the crevices and cause the oil to flow afresh. Out of that invention he has made an immense amount of money. Captain McMillan invented the steam capstan. He was building a boat to be called the "Silver Wave" and while so doing conceived the idea of running the capstan by steam. The invention was popular, and it has become immensely profitable. It is used now on almost every steamboat.

—The capacity of pipes is as the square of their diameter. If you double the diameter of a pipe, you increase its capacity four times.
—Now they speak of crude Petroleum as a remedy for consumption; better not try it, but take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup,—the standard cough remedy of our age. It is agreeable to the taste, never fails to cure, and costs 25 cents a bottle.
—Ward McConkey, who will be executed next Thursday has the greatest appetite of any prisoner in the Allegheny county jail. At each meal he eats an amount equal to three men then asks for more.
—The scarlet, cardinal red, old gold, Navy blue, Seal brown, Diamond Dress give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10 cents.
—A libel suit is described as a legal proceeding where a man pays a lawyer \$10,000 in order to get \$1,000 out of another man who thought the first man was a fool and is now sure of it.
—Kerosene oil may be used for destroying insects on plants by taking a tablespoonful of oil and mixing it with half a cupful of milk and then diluting the mixture with two gallons of water. Apply the liquid with a syringe, and afterward rinse with clear water. This substance is death to plant insects, and we have never heard of its injuring the most delicate plants when used as here directed.
—It is an injury to plants to frequently water the surface; to water thoroughly when the plants require it is essential. Reflection will convince any one that a pot full of soil and a mass of roots in the center cannot receive sufficient water to wet the roots thoroughly, if applied on the top of the pot in moderate quantities daily. It is time saved once a week to place the plants in a deep vessel of water; keep in the water until a finger bubbles cease; then the body did right to accept it will keep the plants healthy as does the evening dew.
—One of the best protected classes in the country are the gunners. Game is reserved for them by natural right, and the robin, pewee, partridge, wren, bluebird, woodpecker or humming bird—anything that has feathers—must hang lifeless at the side of the sportsman as evidences of his skill. In the meantime farmers are asking for better methods of destroying insects, and wonder why they are more numerous than formerly. It is all wrong this matter of allowing our game birds to breed at one period merely to be mercilessly slaughtered at another. The birds are not too many at any time. If a corn plant be dug up at any period in its later growth, the greater part of the feeding roots will be found away from the hill, extending, as seems evident in some cases, to a distance of at least twelve feet. This range of the roots cannot be purposeless, but is a provision whereby this strong-growing plant gathers its food from a large area and competes with its neighboring plants. How rapidly these roots grow we know not, but we can say with certainty that they may extend at least three inches daily through the most favorable season, under favoring conditions. The broadcast fertilizing is a better way for corn than hill fertilizing seen in accordance with careful observation.
—If everybody thought everybody, what everybody thought of everybody, everybody would think but little of everybody.
—Wong Chin Foo, the editor of the Chinese American, will publish in a short time his English translation of the greatest historical Chinese drama, "Fan Ton; or The Royal Slave" which ranks in Chinese literature as Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" do in Greek, and Shakespeare's historical plays do in English literature. It was written 1300 years ago by Rung Ming, a direct descendant of Confucius. At that time civilization was at its highest point. Men and women studied at the same universities and competed for the same literary honors. Since that time the play has steadily held its place on the Eastern stage.

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