



VOL. XXI.

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VICTIMS OF TRICHINAE.

Microscopic Study of the Parasites

From Pittsburgh Telegraph of March 29. Professor Francis Phillips, of the Western University, has received a piece of the specimen taken from the limb of Mrs. Mary Schulties, who died of trichinosis at Loyahanna recently.

"I presume nearly all swine is more or less infected with them," said he. "Where they do not exist to an excess, the animals give no sign that they are affected; but it frequently happens that a whole band is attacked, and then we have what is known as hog cholera."

"Have other cases occurred in Pennsylvania besides this one at Courtney?" was asked. "Oh, yes; there have been a great number, I think if you call of doctor Sixth avenue, he can tell you where he attended an entire settlement up in the Allegheny Valley some two or three years ago, among which the trichinosis had become epidemic."

"Does it ever assume the epidemic form?" "It is said to do so. We have accounts which refer to it as having been epidemic and prostrated nearly the people in a special locality in Europe. It can only become so by that locality being freely supplied with pork greatly affected by it."

"Is there no way of combating the evil?" "None that has yet been devised. All pork is dangerous unless thoroughly cooked. It takes 212° of steady heat to kill the parasites when they are encysted in muscles, and in a large piece of meat, like a ham, or shoulder, for instance, when it may appear to be thoroughly cooked there are still parasites with vitality in it. The trichinæ are very tenacious of life, and will survive a great deal."

"Why have not more cases become prominent?" "Probably the attending physicians have not had time or have not had the inclination to make post mortem examinations. Besides the disease is by no means thoroughly understood by the best of the profession. Its pathology and treatment are still in its infancy."

"Do you think there are people walking around the streets with trichinæ in their system?" "Undoubtedly. Many, no doubt, here in Pittsburgh, have the parasites located in their, though I do not know how it can be found. Why, the celebrated Virchow, in one of his reports, states that he found trichinæ encysted and alive in portions of the muscles of a cancerous tumor that he removed from a patient, and the previous history of the patient showed that he had been affected by trichinosis twenty-four years before the tumor was removed."

"The trichinæ discovered in the specimens taken from the body of Mrs. Schulties appeared to be from 1-75th of an inch to 1-20th of an inch long, and from 1-1,000th to 1-500th of an inch thick.

"The following official report of the treatment and condition of the patients at Sniderstown will be of interest to the medical profession, as assisting to the diagnosis of the case and its symptoms.

When the physician first saw Mrs. Schulties, March 7—(nine days after eating the infected pork) she was suffering with violent muscular pains of the arms and limbs.

"The knees drawn up and the arms sharply bent, unable to move, some difficulty of swallowing and chewing. Irritable stomach, nausea and vomiting, and severe diarrhoea which were very thin and watery. Severe neuralgic pains in the abdomen and profuse sweats.

Pulse 100, temperature 102°, respiration 30. These symptoms varied more or less, some abating, other aggravated, until March 13, when all the symptoms became more intense, diarrhoea more severe, a perverted sensibility of limbs and an excited sensibility of the body, severe pains in the ears and throat, difficulty of speech and almost inability to swallow, and severe attacks of shortness of breath.

Marked swelling of the face and extremities and the patient in a stupified condition; on being roused she would again fall into this condition.

Pulse, 130; temperature, 104°, respiration, 40. These symptoms continued until March 15, when she died. Mr. Schulties went to bed March 13. His symptoms from then until now were as his wife's, though not so intense. Though still living grave doubts are entertained as to his recovery. To-day (Saturday), pulse 120, temperature 100°.

A provision broker on Wood street, said: "I do not think these reports of trichinæ have any effect upon the pork market. In every instance where people have been made sick by trichinæ it has been traced to their eating raw pork. There was a very bad case of it in Chicago not long since, in which, I think, two or three children died. But it had no apparent effect upon the sale of pork."

The Judgship.

From Greenville Advance Argus of March 27. The following, relative to the selection of a Judge in Mercer county, will apply to this and all other counties nominating and electing Judges this year.

It is not remarkable that the people of this county are deeply interested in the coming contest for the Judgship. It would be much more remarkable if they were not. It is not an unimportant matter they will be called upon to decide next November when they deposit their ballots for a candidate for the high position which Judge McHard now holds by appointment of the Governor.

The matter of the Judgship touches society at vital points. It has to do with life, liberty, property and the performance of engagements, and these are essential to the very existence of human society.

It is true that we are governed by written constitutions and fixed laws, by which Judges as well as others are required to give heed; but still judges are interpreters of the laws, and as such are clothed with much power which is akin to absolutism.

The Indian to be Made a Person. The Senate on Wednesday last passed a bill which, if it becomes a law, will work, gradually, a most important change in the status of the Indians.

With all its boasted intelligence, culture and Christian civilization, the world has not made rapid advances in the matter of its estimate of its judges and in its method of administering justice.

This important measure, which makes Indians for the first time persons under the law and opens the courts to them to maintain and defend their rights, passed the Senate after a very brief discussion, as nearly all the Senators were familiar with its provisions.

The shifty policy of moving troublesome Indians to the farther West can no longer be pursued. The territories are being pressed in by whites on all sides. The time has come when the Government, if it does not wish to exterminate the Indians or let them starve, must either put them in a way to take care of themselves or make them permanent paupers.

The bill provides that the reservations occupied by Indian tribes shall be partitioned to the tribes, the fee to vest in them at the expiration of twenty-five years. That in any case where the President shall believe that an allotment of lands in severalty would be of any advantage to a tribe located on a reservation, he shall cause the reservation to be surveyed, and allot to each head of a family 160 acres; to each single person 80, or orphan under that age, eighty acres, and to each other Indian in the tribe, forty acres.

It is greatly to be regretted that a matter of so much sacredness, and one freighted with so much good or evil as the choice may be wise or otherwise, should be subjected to the chances and uncertainties of a political scramble for a place. Our laws have given us, whether wise or not, an elective judiciary. Political parties have given us systems of nominations for all elective offices. All existing systems are more or less defective. The delegate system as used in this county and elsewhere, has degenerated, as we have heretofore said, into a miserable, trading, trafficking, bartering abomination.

It should be discarded at the earliest possible day. It would be even well at the coming Republican County Convention for delegates who are ostensibly sent there to represent their constituents, to break away from the pernicious custom of representing only local candidates, and manfully strike out upon the idea of being in fact, what they are now, only in theory, the representatives of the people.

But a candidate for Judge must be nominated and elected, whether an elective judiciary is wise, or a vicious system of making nominations is reformed, or otherwise. And it will be the part of wisdom to make the best of our surroundings and opportunities.

It is not only a good lawyer, one who has not only mastered the general principles of law, but who is thoroughly conversant with statute law and the current decisions of our higher courts. He should be a man whose education enables him to be an intelligent student of all that pertains to his high position; and coupled with this, he should be of studious habit, and never content only when abreast of his times in all that

A Tale of Ten Travelers.

Ten weary, footsore travelers, All in a woolly plight, Sung snigger at a wayside inn One dark and stormy night.

"Nine beds—no more" the landlord said, "Have I to offer you? To each of eight a single room, But the ninth must serve for two."

A din arose, the troubled host Could only scratch his head; For of those tired men no two Could occupy one bed.

The puzzled host was soon at ease— He was a clever man— And his good guests devised This most ingenious plan:

In the room marked A two men were placed; The third he lodged in B; The fourth to C was then assigned— The fifth retired to D;

In E the sixth he tucked away, In F the seventh man; The eighth and ninth in G and H And then to A he ran,

Wherein the host, as I have said, Had lodged two travelers by, Then taking one—the tenth and last, He lodged him safe in I.

Nine single rooms—a room for each— Were made to serve for ten, And this it is that puzzles me And many wiser men.

An Enterprising Japanese. T. A. Matsudaira, the new City Engineer of Bradford, Pa., is a native of Japan and the first man of his nationality to be chosen to a civil office in the United States.

Eye Service. Upon going into an office, I saw two boys at work addressing envelopes—or rather, one was at work, while the other, with his pen in his hand was looking out of the window.

"Which of those two boys is the better workman and of the most value do you think?" he asked in a low whisper. "The one at work, I suppose," I rejoined.

"No, sir; that lad who is looking from the window now does so because he thinks there is no harm in it—does it, you see, under my eyes. On the other hand, while my eyes are on them, and the other boy is the most industrious, but I find in my absence he does nothing. So you see he adds deceit to his faults. I would not trust him out of my sight."

"It seems to me that neither of them is worth very much." "To be sure," came the immediate answer, "a boy who attended to his duties at all times would be the best; but a boy who renders eye service merely, who cannot be trusted to work without watching, is not to be tolerated."

The man who said this had seen much of the world; he knew whereof he spoke, and perhaps some of our young readers will profit by his words.

Death From Glanders. HARTFORD, Conn., March 28.—The medical profession of Connecticut are deeply interested in a case of human glanders, which has resulted in death, and as there has long been a dispute regarding the possibility of death from the disease when communicated from beast to man, the case will probably attract wide notice.

A week or so ago Todd was taken sick. The symptoms at first believed to be those of pneumonia, later they assumed those of rheumatism, being followed by a swelling of the joints and the breaking out of the face with pimples or blisters and discharges from the nostrils.

The air is springy. Now, do take you take your hands out of your pockets—and keep them out of other folks' pockets.

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