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It is put up only in this form.

The St. Jacobs Oil bottle is Round.

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ELLY'S CATARRH Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays pain and Inflammation, Heals the sores, restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

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Professional Cards.

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D. A. HECK'S, Organs! Organs! Organs!

The Dyer & Hugh's leads, them all, \$5,000 in actual use. The following are a few of the many using this organ in Butler county: Wm. Sarver, Sarverville; Jas. Dougherty, Donegal; D. Lardin, Baldridge; J. Thorn; Thorn Creek; Jacob Shoup; Thorn Creek; Baptist Church, Butler; Presbyterian Church, Muddy Creek; St. John Church, Hallston Station. These all recommend the Dyer & Hugh's Organ highly. I have contracted to sell a hundred of these organs during 1888, and will offer them at greatly reduced prices, organs from \$47 to \$300. Come to Butler and take one of them home on trial.

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CLOTHING, HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERWEAR, NECK-WEAR, OVERCOATS, RUBBER COATS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, SHIRTS, CAPS, SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS, &C.

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Particular attention given to the Retracting of old lines. Address: B. F. HILLIARD, Coal Surveyor, North Hope P. O., Butler Co., Pa. 45, 47, 49.

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For the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. For particulars, apply to Chase Brothers Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y.

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T. W. TAIT, Prop'r.

New Hotel and Restaurant on the Diamond, Butler, Pa. It is well situated and furnished in the most comfortable manner. It is well prepared to accommodate the public. The tables will be laid on every day and night. The tables will be laid on every day and night. The tables will be laid on every day and night.

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A Motto For The New Year.

"Serve God and be cheerful!" The motto shall be, as the Bishops of old, On my soul's coat-of-arms I will write In letters of purple and gold.

"Serve God and be cheerful!" Self-balanced Whether fortune smile sweetly or frown Christ stood King before Pilate. Within me I carry the scepter and crown.

"Serve God and be cheerful!" Make lighter The brightness that falls on your lot; And the rare or the daily each blessing Profane not with gloom and with doubt.

"Serve God and be cheerful!" Each sorrow Is with a gladness in God's will; O'er the cloud hang the rainbow, To-morrow Will see the blue sky in the West.

"Serve God and be cheerful!" The darkness Only makes the sunrise dawn; And the deeper and grimmer the midnight The brighter will be the dawn.

"Serve God and be cheerful!" The winter Bells' round to the beautiful spring; And o'er the green grass of the snowdrift The nest-building birds will sing.

"Serve God and be cheerful!" Look upward! God's countenance smiles the glow, And the sun shines in light of His love. So let us over the cross and the tomb.

"Serve God and be cheerful!" The wrinkles Of age we may take with a smile; But the wrinkles of faithless toeboding Are the crow's feet of Satan's own guile.

"Serve God and be cheerful!" Religion Looks all the more lovely in white And God loves to be served by His servant When smiling he sheds the light of His love.

"Serve God and be cheerful!" Live nobly, Do right and do good; make the best Of the gifts and the work set before you, And to God, without fear, leave the rest.

The Bucksnot War.

A few days ago, a New York paper announced the death in Ohio of Representative Hamlin, who was believed to have been the last surviving member of the Pennsylvania Legislature of the existing session of 1839-40, when the efforts of the Anti-Masons and Whigs, under the lead of Thaddeus Stevens, to secure control of the Legislature and the State Administration led to what became known as the Bucksnot War. Following close on the death of this long forgotten legislator comes the announcement of the death in Indiana of "Balty" Sowers, once a Philadelphia terror and a rowdy, whose reputation for rascality and lawlessness immediately after the election, and an unwise and revolutionary address issued by Burrows as Chairman of the Whig State Committee, the plans of the Whig leaders might have succeeded. These words, "Let us treat: the election of the 9th inst as if we had not been defeated, and in that attitude abide the result!"

He called a meeting of the Whigs and Democrats at Harrisburg several days before the Legislature convened, at which meeting their order of procedure was agreed upon. The House of Representatives met on Dec. 4. Harrisburg was closed for several days by people from every part of the State as a big fight was anticipated. Francis R. Shunk, afterward Governor, was Clerk of the House, and according to recognized usage, he called the House to order and proceeded with the reading of the names of the members from Philadelphia he called the names from the list that had come from Burrows Secretary of the Commonwealth. After he had read the list Charles F. Gray, who claimed to be the only member of the House of Representatives from Philadelphia, said that the list read by Clerk did not contain the names of the members legally elected. He produced a certified copy of what he said was the proper election, and handed it to the Clerk. The Clerk refused to accept it, according to the returns from the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office the Administration had 52 votes to 48 for the opposition, but if the four elected by the returns handed in by the Democrats were added to the list, the Democrats would have a majority. The claim of the Democrats was that Burrows had suppressed the legal returns from certain districts in Philadelphia and sent to the House prepared for the occasion. The returns that came from the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office were those of the seven elected in the districts of Spring Garden and Northern Liberties, and were signed by but seven of the seventeen judges. They declared no one elected, but the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office had received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth should be regarded as official. The other set of returns was sent to Harrisburg and was signed by Thaddeus Stevens, then a member of the House, and was signed by a Northern Governor, and carried out probably the most audacious and unheard of proceeding ever known in a legislative body. He made a motion that the House proceed to elect a Speaker in the regular way. Amid the greatest confusion the two elections were held. The Stevens party elected Thomas S. Cunningham Speaker vice vote, Stevens being the regular Speaker. The Democrats elected William Hopkins by calling the roll. Cunningham swore in the Stevens members on a Testament he took from his pocket. When his address was ascertained toward the Speaker's chair Cunningham arose and announced that the House stood adjourned until the next day. The Stevens party then left the hall. Hopkins took the oath and was sworn in as Speaker of the House in the regular order.

Among the outsiders who had come to Harrisburg from all quarters of the State to take sides in the quarrel was Thaddeus Stevens called "a gang rough ferocious man, addicted to the lowest and most vulgar language," as thus described by Stevens from Philadelphia, and his leader was "Balty" Sowers. He was a Spring Garden butcher, which was the top round in the ladder of fame in rowdydom in those days. Sowers' original name was Baltimore, and that reason he was dubbed "Balty." The Democratic leaders always disclaimed any knowledge of the bringing of Sowers and his gang to Harrisburg, and the whole episode was a mere political episode. A Senate committee to investigate the "late disturbance" and its cause was appointed. Voluminous testimony was taken, but there is no printed record of any report ever having been made by this committee.

Among the interesting facts that were made known by the investigation was the existence of a conspiracy among certain Democrats to blow up the railroad train carrying the members from Philadelphia to Harrisburg.

prints points unmistakably to the fact that it Stevens, Burrows and Penrose, Speaker of the Senate had been killed during the Bucksnot War the mission of the "Balty" Sowers and his Philadelphia followers would have been entirely successful.

The uproar in the House during the organization proceeding was tame compared with the proceedings in the Senate. The anti-Masonic power was an important one, as among the appointments were the Board of Canal Commissioners, which had entire control of the Public Works, Auditor General, Secretary of the Land Office, and a small army of county and district officers, including Judges of the courts.

The election of Porter was entirely unexpected by his opponents, and the leaders at once set to work to control the election. Stevens had been returned to the lower house of the Legislature from Adams county. The success of the political plans of the administration triumvirate necessitated their having a majority in the House. Burrows, Penrose and Sowers were there by a sure majority, and to secure the House they must have certain members of the Philadelphia delegation, which was to be contested. There was a United States Senator to elect and Thaddeus Stevens was slated for the place. The programme was to admit to seats in the House, pending their contest, the members of the Philadelphia delegation returned as elected on the Whig ticket, organized by the efforts of George V. Hall Cumberland county the candidates had been lighted in the Chamber, it being late in the afternoon. From the outside Stevens, Burrows, and Penrose could be seen where they were seated in the Chamber. The point was sustained. Stevens was refused his seat, and Speaker Hopkins issued a call for a new election. Stevens was returned and at the next session had the satisfaction of being a member of the House. McElwee, from the House for grossly insulting a fellow-member while drunk.

The Justice's First Ceremony.

Dick Brown of the Seventh district, hasn't been a Justice of the Peace a great while. He performed his first marriage ceremony last week. It was a runaway affair and they were being hotly pursued. Dick is a little timid at best, and was depending on reading the ceremony. Circumstances were of such a nature that it was necessary to perform the ceremony at such place as the bride and groom would be safe from their pursuers. He had to leave home and though the moon was shining, the light was dim to read well by it. He had the bride getting into a hack and he was being hotly pursued. He had to leave home and though the moon was shining, the light was dim to read well by it. He had the bride getting into a hack and he was being hotly pursued.

The Modern Languages.

The gathering of so important a body as the Modern Language Association indicates the prominence which the study of foreign languages has assumed in the educational system of our day. These modern languages are not at war with the classical curriculum, in which most of them laid the essential foundation of the student's mind. It is for the study of French literature is not inferior to the well-tried course in Latin and Greek; but there probably are few educators or educated men who would adopt the more utilitarian view often given by the public. A knowledge of contemporary tongues is all that teachers or students need concern themselves with.

It is only within a century or two that the standards of our own literature have been raised to a level that is now being reached by the study of French literature is not inferior to the well-tried course in Latin and Greek; but there probably are few educators or educated men who would adopt the more utilitarian view often given by the public. A knowledge of contemporary tongues is all that teachers or students need concern themselves with.

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leader in this conspiracy was Thomas B. McElwee, member of the Legislature from Bedford county. Gen. A. J. Plessasant testified that McElwee had purchased three barrels of dynamite, and had arranged for the laying of a mine under the railroad track to be sprung as the train containing the soldiers was passing. The information being received that the majority of the troops were Democrats, that deadly scheme was abandoned. McElwee admitted the truth of Gen. Plessasant's statement.

The position taken by the Democrats in the Bucksnot War—a name arising from the fact that the muskets of the militia were loaded with buckshot—was greatly strengthened by Brown, over whose case the session of the Senate had been broken up in so threatening a manner on the 4th of December, establishing his right to the seat that had been given to Hanna, and being admitted to it on the report of a committee of the majority of whose members were Whigs.

Thaddeus Stevens refused to recognize the legal status of the House of Representatives, and a letter to his constituents virtually resigned as a member. A special session was called to meet May, 1839, and Stevens took his seat. Representative McElwee was not a member of the House. The point was sustained. Stevens was refused his seat, and Speaker Hopkins issued a call for a new election. Stevens was returned and at the next session had the satisfaction of being a member of the House. McElwee, from the House for grossly insulting a fellow-member while drunk.

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supported by the great mass of his countrymen and recommended by his illustrious predecessors. It showed that he favored a public policy which would leave American manufacturers and workmen to the hard, sharp and grinding competition of the capital and labor of the world.

Senator Sherman then went into an argument to show the advantages of protection, quoting many figures to prove his position.

THE COUNTRY'S POSITION.

In conclusion he said: "We do not appreciate as we ought the commanding position now held by the United States among the nations of the world. Our fathers won the freedom of the ocean and they proclaimed the doctrine of continental exemption from European aggressions. We in our day have tested the strength of the Union. We have abolished slavery. We have established the principles on which our currency and public faith are founded, so as to command the respect and approval of the civilized world. We are now united in bonds of growing strength and I trust in perpetual union. We have built up our industries; a policy founded upon the ablest patriots of the age. Its success is marked by the general wealth and prosperity of our people. By not taxing them it seeks to benefit, and it extends its benefits impartially to every industry and to every section of the great empire. It concentrates in our own land and among our own people agriculture, commerce and manufacture, making each support the other, all contributing to the wealth and grandeur of the Republic.

SHERMAN ON THE MESSAGE.

The Ohio Senator Attacks the Views of President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Sherman today made his promised speech on the President's Message. The subject came up under the resolution for the distribution of the President's message.

He said the President, departing from the great principle of his illustrious predecessors, dropped from his recent address special all reference to the foreign relations of the country and to the interesting questions in national affairs, even omitting the usual recognition of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and postponing all things celestial and terrestrial, until the surplus revenue he got rid of. This extraordinary message Mr. Sherman felt called upon to consider, to inquire into the reasons for its peculiarly exaggerated and not and to examine the remedies proposed. The existence of a surplus revenue had been a constant occurrence before and since the close of the war. Instead of being a danger was an indication of the cultivation of the soil, the domestic productions of the country and its foreign and domestic commerce and of the steady improvement of its financial condition.

ATTACKING THE ADMINISTRATION.

The President, had on what Mr. Sherman regarded as a frivolous reason, refused his signature to the river and harbor bill, which would have appropriated more than ten millions for necessary public work; and by his veto of the dependent pension bill he had withheld from Union soldiers appropriate aid for a well-earned relief. The House, too, had refused to provide for a system of coast defenses, for a proper increase and building up of the navy and commercial marine, for postal communication with the remote and sparsely settled portions of the country, and for the encouragement and support of schools. It had also neglected or refused to appropriate for eight millions of the deficiencies admitted to be due, or to pass the Senate bill for the refunding of the bonds of the late President. The House, too, had refused to provide for a system of coast defenses, for a proper increase and building up of the navy and commercial marine, for postal communication with the remote and sparsely settled portions of the country, and for the encouragement and support of schools. It had also neglected or refused to appropriate for eight millions of the deficiencies admitted to be due, or to pass the Senate bill for the refunding of the bonds of the late President.

FAVORING REVENUE REDUCTION.

He agreed (as he said more than once in the last Congress) the revenue should be reduced. It would be a pleasing and a grateful task, and the moment that the House of Representatives would give the Senate jurisdiction of the subject, the Senate would be ready to share in that duty, as it has done as many as six times since the close of the war. And if the Secretary of the Treasury would, from time to time, only do his part by applying the revenue to current needs, and by the necessities of the public debt, the delays of the Democratic party might be repaired and taxation reduced without crippling industry.

THE MODERN LANGUAGES.

The gathering of so important a body as the Modern Language Association indicates the prominence which the study of foreign languages has assumed in the educational system of our day. These modern languages are not at war with the classical curriculum, in which most of them laid the essential foundation of the student's mind. It is for the study of French literature is not inferior to the well-tried course in Latin and Greek; but there probably are few educators or educated men who would adopt the more utilitarian view often given by the public. A knowledge of contemporary tongues is all that teachers or students need concern themselves with.

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Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest; Home keep thy heart as happy, For those that stand thy feet not where Are full of trouble and full of care. To stay at home is best.

Wear, and homesick, and distressed, They wander east, they wander west, And are banished, and beaten, and blown about By the winds of the wilderness of doubt; To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest; For the best is in its nest; O'er all that flutter thy wings and fly, A hawk is hovering in the sky; To stay at home is best.

—Langfellow.

THE OHIO SENATOR ATTACKS THE VIEWS OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

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He agreed (as he said more than once in the last Congress) the revenue should be reduced. It would be a pleasing and a grateful task, and the moment that the House of Representatives would give the Senate jurisdiction of the subject, the Senate would be ready to share in that duty, as it has done as many as six times since the close of the war. And if the Secretary of the Treasury would, from time to time, only do his part by applying the revenue to current needs, and by the necessities of the public debt, the delays of the Democratic party might be repaired and taxation reduced without crippling industry.

THE MODERN LANGUAGES.

The gathering of so important a body as the Modern Language Association indicates the prominence which the study of foreign languages has assumed in the educational system of our day. These modern languages are not at war with the classical curriculum, in which most of them laid the essential foundation of the student's mind. It is for the study of French literature is not inferior to the well-tried course in Latin and Greek; but there probably are few educators or educated men who would adopt the more utilitarian view often given by the public. A knowledge of contemporary tongues is all that teachers or students need concern themselves with.

It is only within a century or two that the standards of our own literature have been raised to a level that is now being reached by the study of French literature is not inferior to the well-tried course in Latin and Greek; but there probably are few educators or educated men who would adopt the more utilitarian view often given by the public. A knowledge of contemporary tongues is all that teachers or students need concern themselves with.

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supported by the great mass of his countrymen and recommended by his illustrious predecessors. It showed that he favored a public policy which would leave American manufacturers and workmen to the hard, sharp and grinding competition of the capital and labor of the world.

Senator Sherman then went into an argument to show the advantages of protection, quoting many figures to prove his position.

THE COUNTRY'S POSITION.

In conclusion he said: "We do not appreciate as we ought the commanding position now held by the United States among the nations of the world. Our fathers won the freedom of the ocean and they proclaimed the doctrine of continental exemption from European aggressions. We in our day have tested the strength of the Union. We have abolished slavery. We have established the principles on which our currency and public faith are founded, so as to command the respect and approval of the civilized world. We are now united in bonds of growing strength and I trust in perpetual union. We have built up our industries; a policy founded upon the ablest patriots of the age. Its success is marked by the general wealth and prosperity of our people. By not taxing them it seeks to benefit, and it extends its benefits impartially to every industry and to every section of the great empire. It concentrates in our own land and among our own people agriculture, commerce and manufacture, making each support the other, all contributing to the wealth and grandeur of the Republic.

SHERMAN ON THE MESSAGE.

The Ohio Senator Attacks the Views of President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Sherman today made his promised speech on the President's Message. The subject came up under the resolution for the distribution of the President's message.

He said the President, departing from the great principle of his illustrious predecessors, dropped from his recent address special all reference to the foreign relations of the country and to the interesting questions in national affairs, even omitting the usual recognition of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and postponing all things celestial and terrestrial, until the surplus revenue he got rid of. This extraordinary message Mr. Sherman felt called upon to consider, to inquire into the reasons for its peculiarly exaggerated and not and to examine the remedies proposed. The existence of a surplus revenue had been a constant occurrence before and since the close of the war. Instead of being a danger was an indication of the cultivation of the soil, the domestic productions of the country and its foreign and domestic commerce and of the steady improvement of its financial condition.

ATTACKING THE ADMINISTRATION.

The President, had on what Mr. Sherman regarded as a frivolous reason, refused his signature to the river and harbor bill, which would have appropriated more than ten millions for necessary public work; and by his veto of the dependent pension bill he had withheld from Union soldiers appropriate aid for a well-earned relief. The House, too, had refused to provide for a system of coast defenses, for a proper increase and building up of the navy and commercial marine, for postal communication with the remote and sparsely settled portions of the country, and for the encouragement and support of schools. It had also neglected or refused to appropriate for eight millions of the deficiencies admitted to be due, or to pass the Senate bill for the refunding of the bonds of the late President