

BARGAINS in WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry And Silverware.

Finest stock of Sterling Silverware in the county, and at prices not to be equalled for cash.

Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted, at J. R. GRIEB'S No. 16 South Main St., (Sign of ELECTRIC BELL), Butler, Pa.

GREAT SALE TO QUIT THE BUSINESS All Our Immense Stock of MILLINERY,

Consisting of all the new thing in Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Tips, Plumes, Ornaments, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Satins, and everything comprised in a first class MILLINERY STOCK.

We intend to close out all the above goods by July 1st and will sell them at prices that will enable us to do so. Remember you have a full line

OF NEW GOODS to select from. Also the greatest bargains ever offered in Dry Goods and Carpets,

AT RITTER & RALSTON'S.



'THE MATCHLESS.' SPECIAL. New York Hat that combines all the good points of several sets, portable, light, and strong. It is made of the finest material, and is so constructed that it will not become soiled by rain or snow.

Miss M. H. Gilkey, THE LEADING MILLINER, New Building, No. 62 S. Main St.

The Greatest Spring Stock IN BOOTS, SHOS and SLIPPERS BUTLER HAS EVER SEEN, NOW OPENING AT HUSELTON'S.

All fresh clean new spring styles did not buy out anyone's old stock, neither do we advertise fictitious amounts in goods bought thinking it sounds big. No tricky drives, no deceitful leaders, no tempting baits, no auction goods or old sample lots, but uniformly low prices on every article and same price to all.

One element in our spring Stock of Shoes speaks to you with special force, the beauty of the Styles, the excellence of the Stock and workmanship, as to prices you can't tell what Shoes are by reading prices you must see the goods especially when unscrupulous dealers will advertise for instance: Ladies' fine Kid Button Shoes worth \$1.75 selling for \$1.00; Men's fine Shoes worth 2.50 selling at \$1.50, this is an old jaw trick in trade that has been discounted long ago, people don't take any stock in such trickery.

Ladies' fine shoes unusually large selection especially in hand turns, they are glove fitting, very soft and easy to the foot, our \$2.50 turn French Kid Vamp boot is a beauty can't be matched in the county, cheaper turns we won't use as they are worthless, then the finer grades at \$3.00, 3.50 to 4.50 in all widths both in common sense and Opera lasts, our Kid Button at \$2.15, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 3.00, McKay sewed flexible soles are daisies, no sheepskin genuine Kid, the 1.50 boot is selling as fast as we get them in, warrant every pair, they are stylish, as good as other dealers sell at 2.00. See our bright Dongola very fine stock, is tough, will not stiff in wearing like some Kid does. Ladies Grain Button boots the best you ever saw at 1.00 and 1.25, Pebble Goat 1.50, 1.75, and 2.00

Ladies' fine shoes with Patent leather top, very stylish for street wear \$2 up to \$3. Old Ladies' wide easy shoes in Blis and Cong, up to No. 8, Slippers, in Opera 50 cents, best in the land for the price. Law's Tennis Shoes in Men's, Women's and Children's. Wigwam Slippers, very easy and comfortable, cheap, our fall line Slippers is not in it yet, is a little early, will tell you about them later on. Misses' and Children's fine Shoes in Spring heel and heel, in Kid Goat and St. Goat, high tops, Misses' Kid \$1.00 and upwards, 1 1/2 Children 50 cents and up, extra fine Shoes for Ladies that wear small sizes 1 to 2, Shoes for Baby's 25 cents and up.

Men's fine shoes very fine style \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 to \$2.00, extra fine Calf Shoes \$2.00 to 3.75. Kangaroo, one of the most popular Shoes of the day in McKay Day sewed and Hand sewed in an endless variety of styles and prices. All these in Butler Bais or Cong. all widths tip narrow toe or full plain toe, we show the best and finest shoe at \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 3.00 in Butler. Boys' and Youths' in Calf, Veal, Calf grain in regular and extra high tops, new goods, seamless at \$1.50 to 2.00 and 2.25. Flow shoes, Bals, and Cong. Boys' Button 1.5 1/2. Men's' Plow Shoes, lace and Brogans, Hob Nailed at 90 to \$1.50, Calf Boots \$1.90 to \$3.00. Leather and Findings, large stock. We do all kinds repairing, we use the best lines in the market in Boots & Shoes, we have a positive proof of this in their excellent wearing quality, and still better service of our little competitors have lately been making every effort to get some line of Shoes and have so far failed. We control all the lines we use for this town. Come and see us, will save you money. No trouble to show our goods.

B. C. HUSELTON

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. M. ZIMMERMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at 45. South Main Street, over Frank & Co's Drug Store, Butler, Pa.

J. F. BRITAIN, ATTY AT LAW—Office at S. E. Cor. Main St. and Diamond, Butler, Pa.

NEWTON BLACK, ATTY AT LAW—Office on South side of Diamond, Butler, Pa.

IRA MCGUNNAN, ATTY AT LAW—Office at No. 11, East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.

Dr. N. M. Hoover, Physician and Surgeon, office over Boy's Drug Store, Diamond Block, Butler, Pa.

W. R. TITZEL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, N. E. Corner Main and Wayne Sts., BUTLER PENN'A

Dr. S. A. JOHNSTON, DENTIST, - - BUTLER, PA.

JOHN E. BYERS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office No. 67 South Main Street, BUTLER, - PA.

SAMUEL M. BIPPUS, Physician and Surgeon, No. 10 West Cunningham St., BUTLER, PENN'A

DENTISTRY. O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do all kinds of dental work in his office at No. 9, Main St., three doors below Lowry House, Butler, Pa.

J. S. SLUSH, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, office at No. 9, Main St., three doors below Lowry House, Butler, Pa.

L. S. MCGUNNAN, Insurance and Real Estate Agt., 17 EAST JEFFERSON ST., BUTLER, - PA.

C. F. L. McQUISTON, ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, OFFICE ON DIAMOND, BUTLER, PA.

Stewart & Patterson, A. M. STEWART and J. S. PATTERSON, Contractors and Builders, with 12 years of experience in the house building and framing. All persons intending to build will do well to see them and look over their designs. Residence on Fairview Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE A large frame building house, good location and cheap. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of J. S. McJunkin, 17 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED For the House, New York, Pa. Established 1873. Steady employment and good wages for those who are willing to work. Address: W. L. HOOKER, 17 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED! FOR THE SALE OF ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST ESTABLISHED BEST KNOWN RUBBER LITERATURES. See list of titles. Terms liberal. Equipped facilities. GENEVA GENEVA, Pa. Established 1873.

LOOK! READ! I have enlarged my store-room. In fact, made it almost twice as large as it was before, and have also increased my stock. I have by far the largest and best selected stock of

Fine Drugs and Chemicals. To Butler county, and an new in position to supply the wants of the people of this county. You will do well to call on me when in the line of anything in the line of

Fine Drugs and Medicines. My stock is very complete and PRICES VERY LOW. In medicine quality of the first importance. We give particular attention to filling prescriptions. Our Dispensing Department is complete. We dispense only Pure Drugs of the

Finest Quality, No. 5, North Main St., BUTLER, PA.

J. C. REDICK, Planing Mill Lumber Yard

J. L. PURVIS, L. O. PURVIS, S. G. Purvis & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Rough and Planed Lumber OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SHINGLES & LATH

PLANING MILL AND YARD Near German Catholic Church

IF YOU Have Any Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprain, Bruise, Burn, or any other ailment, use HOP PLASTER. It will relieve you in 10 minutes. HOP PLASTER CO., Proprietors, Boston.

ADVERTISERS: If you wish to obtain a maximum of advertising space, when in Chicago, will find it at 45 to 47 Randolph St., BUTLER, PA.

HOME AGAIN.

Many years ago Alice Armor, the only child of a rich merchant, because in my presence and that of two others the wife of Harry Kimbro, in direct disregard of her father's wishes.

She forsook the many luxuries with which she had been surrounded from her earliest years, all the pleasures which wealth had the power to give, and fled from a happy home and a father's love to follow the fortunes of her lover.

On being informed of the marriage, her father utterly disowned her. Being an extremely passionate and self-willed man, his love was changed to the bitterest hate; and in his anger, he wrote her a letter, in which he warned her never to call upon him for aid, adding that they might beg, starve, and die in a miserable hovel, ere he would assist them.

The young couple were very hopeful, however; they looked only upon the bright side of things. Harry was young and strong, and it seemed highly probable that he would in time make his mark in the world.

At this juncture, I who was then a medical student, left for Germany, and on my return found that they had left the city. The precise locality of their new home was not definitely known, or at least I could never discover it, and people seemed to have almost forgotten Alice and her prospective betroth, who married poor Harry Kimbro.

After receiving my diploma, I began the practice of medicine, living quietly at home with my mother and sister. I often wondered who had become of Harry, and why he did not write and inform me of his whereabouts, as we had always been the best of friends.

Ten years, with all their numerous changes, rolled away, but they brought me no tidings of Harry. In the course of time, I had occasion to visit New York. One day, after I had left my hotel for a stroll, and was walking slowly along the street, my attention was attracted by the sight of a little girl, apparently not more than nine years of age, who carried upon her arm a small basket half-filled with boxes of matches.

She wore a ragged frock, and about her shoulders was wrapped a faded fragment of a shawl; while hanging to the back of her neck by a string was a torn sun bonnet. Her face and hands were very dirty, but the former was beautiful and moldy, and actually glistened in spite of the want of soap and water.

Our eyes met, and stepping toward me, she asked, as with one hand she offered the basket and with the other pushed back her tangled locks of hair: "Matchless, sir?"

"I had scarcely time to note that the voice was a very musical one, or to make any reply, when unfortunately stepping upon a piece of orange peel upon the pavement, she slipped and fell, copying the contents of her basket at my feet.

"Are you hurt?" I asked, assisting her to rise. "Oh, my foot, my foot!" she sobbed; "I have hurt my foot; how shall I ever get home? Oh, dear!"

"I found the orange peel?" I ejaculated, as I wiped away the tears which had gathered in her eyes. "No, don't cry, sir. I fear you've sprained your ankle. Tell me where you live, and I'll carry you there, basket and all."

"Will you?" "Yes, indeed, sir, I will, if you will let me take you home. I have seen for a long time. I live in Roosevelt street, near Madison."

"What is your name?" "My name is Nell, but I had picked up the scattered matches."

"Kimbro! Is your name Kimbro?" "Why, in course; but how did you come to know that?"

"My thoughts were too busy to allow of my giving an answer to Miss Nell's question just then, and while she was expecting it, I called a carriage, and placed her safely inside. The driver was well acquainted with the locality mentioned, and we soon arrived at the house."

"There it is!" exclaimed little Nell, pointing to a squalid tenement house, which formed one of a group of five, all equally uninviting.

"There's where I live, and my parents are waiting for me. Give the driver instructions to await my return, I once more lifted my charge in my arms, and following her directions carried her up three flights of dirty stairs."

"This door," said little Nell, and I gave a loud rap with my knuckle upon the door. The door opened, and I saw the shrunkened panel.

"My summons for admission was answered by an old woman, whose red and bleary eyes proved beyond all doubt, her love for stimulants. Was this, I asked myself, the mother of Nell?"

"Well," she inquired, "what's the matter with the brat?—what are ye carryin' the little plague for?" "She has unfortunately sprained her ankle," I replied, "and I have brought her home to you."

THE GREAT INDUSTRY.

Why Wool Growing Should Be Protected in the U. S. A careful estimate places the number of wool growers in the United States at about seven hundred thousand, and fully five hundred thousand men are employed by them to assist in caring for their flocks and doing other farm work.

The Prohibition Platform. The Prohibition party, in National Convention assembled, acknowledging Almirante Go as the source of all power in government, do hereby declare:

1st—That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be made public crimes, and punished as such.

2d—That such prohibition must be secured through amendments of our National and State Constitutions, enforced by adequate laws adequately supported by an efficient and powerful organization of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in State and Nation.

3d—That any form of license, taxation or regulation of the liquor traffic, is contrary to the principles of justice, and that we arraign the Republican party for its support of such a system.

4th—We demand the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, whereby our National Government is deriving support from our greatest national vice.

5th—That adequate public revenue, being necessary, it may properly be raised by impost duties and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country, but import duties should be so levied that no surplus should be accumulated in the Treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be removed from food, clothing and other comforts and necessities of life.

6th—That civil service appointments for all civil offices, military, naval, and diplomatic, should be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, and not upon party service or party necessity.

7th—That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been held from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the most direct and efficient educational basis they deem best.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. 8th—Abolition of polygamy and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce.

9th—For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and increase the cost of produce for popular consumption.

10th—For the preservation and defense of the Sabbath as a civil institution, without opposing any one religiously, but the first day of the week, that arbitration is the Christian, wise and economic method of settling national differences, and the same method should by judicious legislation be applied to the settlement of international differences between large bodies of employees and employers; that the abolition of the saloon would remove the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary and social, which now oppress labor, and rob it of its earnings, and would be to the wise and successful way of promoting labor reform, and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment thereof; that monopoly in land is a wrong to the people, and the public land should be sold to settlers, and that men and women should receive equal wages for equal work.

11th—That our immigration laws should be so enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of belated, ignorant, and dependent immigrants, and of others physically incapacitated for self-support, and that no person should have the ballot in any State who is not a citizen of the United States.

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A Bald Fact.

There has been a good deal of fun poked at the bald-headed man. Innumerable jokes have been cracked at his expense, and which he has borne with a good nature that seems to be a part of his character.

When more than all it has been alleged in the papers that the bald-headed man is always anxious to have a front seat in the variety show. This slander and others the bald-headed man have treated with the silent contempt that the charges deserved.

This reticence—the calm disregard for calumny has at last been rewarded. The law has stepped forward in the person of one of the most energetic and deserving of its members and pays a high tribute to the man whose brow reaches to the nape of his neck.

A constable in New England has declared that he never yet saw a tramp who was bald headed. This testimony has been corroborated by constables in other parts of the country. It will only be a short time before the public will unanimously admit that what disgraces the bald-headed man is guilty of he does not join the ignoble army of tramps.

When constabulary duty is to be done it will not be a bald head that the police truncheon falls upon. This constabulary tribute to the bald headed man, when a person comes to ponder it, means a great deal.

It shows that the bald-headed man is thrifty and industrious and a good citizen. He wants no man's charity. If he goes to the variety show he earns the coin that he pays at the door.

So hurray for the bald-headed man and here's more power—not to his elbow—but to the particular brand of hair restorer he uses.

Morbis Sabbaticus. Morbis Sabbaticus, or Sabbath sickness is a disease peculiar to church members. The attack comes on suddenly every Sabbath; no symptoms are felt on Saturday night; the patient awakes on Sunday morning feeling well, eats a hearty breakfast, but about church time the attacks comes on and continues until services are over for the morning. Then the patient feels easy and eats a hearty dinner. In the afternoon he feels much better, and is able to take a walk, talk about politics and read the Sunday paper; he eats a hearty supper, but about church time he has another attack and stays at home. He retires early, sleeps well and wakes on Monday morning refreshed and able to go to work, and does not have any symptoms of the disease until the following Sabbath. The peculiar features are as follows:

1. It always attacks members of the church.

2. It never makes its appearance except on the Sabbath.

3. The symptoms vary, but it never interferes with the sleep or appetite.

4. It never lasts more than twenty-four hours.

5. It generally attacks the head of the family.

6. No physician is ever called.

7. It always proves fatal in the end.

8. No remedy is known for it except prayer.

9. Religion is the only antidote.

10. It is becoming fearfully prevalent, and is sweeping thousands every year prematurely to destruction.

Another Temperance Lesson. A woman was shot dead in Hickory township, near Sharon, Mercer county, on Wednesday evening between nine and ten o'clock, and the only reason that has been assigned is that her murderer was drunk. The victim was Mrs. James Clark, a woman about 45 years of age, and the man who is in jail for taking her life is her brother-in-law, Samuel Clark. The criminal is married and lived but a short distance from his brother's. It seems from what little we can learn, that he was at home in bed drunk. His wife left him sleeping as she supposed, and went to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Clark's where she found Mrs. Clark and a Mrs. Davis, James Clark being down town. Soon afterward, Sam Clark came into the house in his night clothes, drew a revolver and fired. The ball struck his sister-in-law near the center of the breast, passed near, or perhaps through, the heart and lodged just under the skin. His wife then took him home and he again went to bed. He claims to have known nothing whatever of the occurrence until told by his wife. He is about 48 years of age, and was in the army during the war. He was not noted as a quarrelsome man and his terrible crime may be clearly attributed to the influence of strong whisky. He was brought to jail yesterday morning by officer Stambaugh.—Mercer Press.

Curious Case of Deafness. Some time ago, says the Columbus Journal, an engine driver on the Little Miami Railroad was suspended because, after having been examined by Dr. Clark, he was found to be quite deaf. The engineer claimed at the time that he could hear everything while running his engine, but the doctor found that in still room he could not hear ordinary conversation a foot away. The engineer lives at Cincinnati, and received treatment in that city for his disease, but without any special benefit. After being suspended eight months the engineer again came to Dr. Clark and insisted that he could hear perfectly while on a moving engine. The doctor thought he would test the case, and accompanying the man to Cincinnati, made a number of experiments with him on the engine. The result was that the doctor found the engineer was not only telling the truth in regard to the matter, but also that the deaf man could hear low remarks and whispers on a moving engine that even Dr. Clark's ear failed to catch. The engineer was reinstated in his former place.

A St. Louis company has made 200,000 pairs of shoes since January 1.

A cutlery factory the first in Kansas, will soon be in operation at Newton.

Egg Culture.

The London Society of Arts recently listened to a special lecture on eggs and the duty of the English people to raise their own eggs, and not depend upon foreign fowls. The import of eggs into England amounts to an annual value of \$15,000,000, which means at an average of a cent apiece 125,000,000 dozen of eggs. The import of eggs to the United States is about 17,000,000 dozen a year. The capital required in the production of eggs, and the keeping of poultry, is small, the sale is regular and constant, and as an article of food the egg is unrivalled. While there are large raisers of poultry, with considerable investments in birds and buildings, the vast majority of the eggs marketed are picked up in small quantities from the farmers and from villages. There is no reason why the United States should depend upon any outside people for a single egg. To produce all they consume would put money in their pockets. The boys and girls on the farms could find a source of profit in paying a little more attention to fowls, "in the fowls," as it were, and if they reached out to the incubator and the brooder they would materially enlarge their profits, while they also greatly enhance their pleasure.

"Too Muchee By and By." "What is your complaint against John?" asked the magistrate to the Chinese laundryman, who had summoned a young gentleman whose laundry bill was in arrears.

"He too muchee by and by," was the answer of the aggrieved Chinese, who evidently knew what ailed the young man, even if he could not express his views in the most classical English.

"There are other youngsters who are troubled with the same complaint—'too muchee by and by.' The boy has to be called four times in the morning, and then is late to breakfast; the boy who says 'in a minute' when his mother calls him to do chores or run errands; the young gentleman who forgets his coat when bringing wood or draw water; the young lady who always 'meant to' do things and have them in order, but who never, never carried out her intentions; the legions of folks who every day have to be waiting for all these 'too muchee by and by.'"

"People are likely to sing themselves into perdition with 'the sweet by and by.' What they need is the sweet now. It is accepting the time and the day of salvation.—Little Christian.

The Carnegie Savings Bank. The firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. of Pittsburg, issued during last month a circular to their employees, offering to take deposits from them not to exceed \$2,000 for each individual, and to allow six per cent interest on the amount deposited. This offer was coupled with a statement that the firm, as hitherto, would continue to lend money at bond and mortgage to intending builders of homes. At the end of the circular the men were exhorted to adopt the practice of saving, and to make provision some part of their earnings as a provision against old age. This offer represents what may be termed an advanced form of profit sharing. The rate of interest and the conditions are such that there is little probability of the banking account giving any profit to the firm. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the members of the partnership for showing so great and so judiciously conceived an interest in the affairs of their workmen.

—There are 347 women blacksmiths in England and 9139 male ones in the same country.

—General Beauregard has been elected Commissioner of Public Works in New Orleans.

—There is every indication that the Hudson River grape crop will be the largest ever known.

—A project to cut a \$17,000,000 canal across the Crimean isthmus between the Black Sea.

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, is said to have 37 carriages for her own use.

—The ice companies of Washington, D. C., have raised the price of ice from 40 to 50 cents per 100.

—The yarn exportation from Bombay, India, to China and Japan amounts to \$2,000,000 per year.

New York is now discussing means of increasing the number of houseboats in the city for summer recreation.

—Non-union men of Hamilton, Ont., have formed the Independent Workmen's Association, with 517 members.

—A planing and lath mill with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet is to be removed from Michigan to Armistead, Miss.

—The Saloon-Keepers' Progressive Union of Baltimore has been admitted to membership into the Federation of Labor.

—The Coopers' Union of New York is to establish a co-operative cooper shop in connection with the co-operative brewery.

—A new definition of America is given by M. Renaud. It is America is a wonderful country, an immense cauldron open to all.

—The largest wood alcohol works in the world is at Chalgrove, Ala. The weekly output is 20,000 bushels of charcoal and 700 gallons of alcohol.

—It is estimated that to collect a pound of honey from clover 62,000 heads of clover must be deprived of nectar and 3,750,000 visits from bees must be made.

—At Cincinnati the "Labor" men have made arrangements to run a Congress of the United States against Speaker Carlisle in the Corington District next fall.

—The Olympia (W. T.) lumber output this season will reach 160,000,000 feet, worth \$1,148,000. The camps employ 850 men, 700 oxen and mules and 7 locomotives.

—Some Pittsburgh glass workers will establish a co-operative plant at Tiffin, O. Five acres of ground, free gas and \$10,000 were given as a bonus by the people of Tiffin.

—Our Consul at Huelva, Spain, ordered a stove from America, which at first was not looked on with favor by the natives, but now they like it, and there is a great cry for stoves.