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WHERE A CHILD CAN BUY AS CHEAP AS A MAN.

J. R. GRIEB, PROF. R. J. LAMB, GRIEB & LAMB'S MUSIC STORE, NO. 16 SOUTH MAIN ST. BUTLER, PA.

Sole Agents for Butler, Mercer and Clarion counties for Behr Bros. Magnificent Pianos, Newby & Evans' Pianos, Smith-American and Carpenter Organs, Importers of the Celebrated Steinmeyer Pianos, and Dealers in Violins, Bruno Guitars, and

All Kinds of Musical Instruments, SHEET MUSIC A SPECIALTY, Pianos and Organs sold on installments. Old Instruments taken in exchange. Come and see us, as we can save you money. Tuning and Repairing of all kinds of Musical Instruments Promptly attended to.

1850 Established 1850

E. GRIEB, THE JEWELER, No. 19, North Main St., BUTLER, PA.

DEALER IN Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver ware, Spectacles, &c., &c. Society Emblems of all Descriptions. Repairing in all branches skillfully done and warranted.

1850 ESTABLISHED 1850

THIS WEEK, And for the next 30 days we shall continue to clear our shelves of Winter Goods to make room for

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Come early as the prices we have reduced them to will move them rapidly as they are marked very low. You will find some big bargains at

TR OUTMAN'S.

Leading Dry Goods and Carpet House, Butler, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. W. MILLER, Architect. Office on W. Corner of Diamond. Plans and specifications for cheap and expensive buildings made on short notice.

A. A. KELTY, M. D. Office 5 doors south of the Yeager House. Main Street. No. 2 second floor of Keeler's building. Residence on W. Jefferson St.

G. M. ZIMMERMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at No. 45, S. Main street, over Frank & Co's Drug Store, Butler, Pa.

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

W. R. TITZEL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. S. W. Corner Main and North Sts. BUTLER, PENN'A

DR. S. A. JOHNSTON, DENTIST, - - BUTLER, PA. All work pertaining to the profession executed in the most manner. Sterilized Gold Fillings, and Painless Extraction of Teeth. Visited Air administered. Office on Jefferson Street, one door East of Yeager House, 1st stairs.

J. W. HUTCHISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on second floor of the Hunsion block, Diamond, Butler, Pa., Room No. 1.

SCOTT & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Collections a specialty. Office at No. 8, South Diamond, Butler, Pa.

JAMES N. MOORE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in Room No. 1, second floor of Hunsion Block, entrance on Diamond.

P. W. LOWRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Room No. 3, Anderson Building, Butler, Pa.

A. E. RUSSELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on second floor of New Anderson Block Main St., near Diamond.

IRA MCJUNKIN, Attorney at Law, Office at No. 17, East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.

W. C. FINDLEY, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Office at No. 12, 1/2 Mitchell's office on north side of Diamond, Butler, Pa.

H. H. GOUGHER, Attorney at Law, Office on second floor of Anderson Building, near Court House, Butler, Pa.

J. F. BRITTAIN, Attorney at Law, Office at S. E. Cor. Main St. and Diamond, Butler, Pa.

NEWTON BLACK, Attorney at Law, Office on South side of Diamond Butler, Pa.

JOHN M. RUSSELL, Attorney at Law, Office on South side of Diamond, Butler, Pa.

C. F. L. MCQUISTON, ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, OFFICE NEAR DIAMOND, BUTLER, PA.

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

E. E. ABRAMS & CO, Fire and Life INSURANCE, Insurance Co. of North America, incorporated 1794, capital \$3,000,000 and other strong companies represented. New York Life Insurance Co. assets \$40,000,000. One New Hunsion building near Court House.

BUTLER COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Office Cor. Main & Cunningham Sts.

J. C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT, W. M. CAMPBELL, TREASURER, H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY, DIRECTORS: J. I. Purdy, William Campbell, A. Troutman, J. C. Roessing, Dr. W. Irwin, E. Taylor, Samuel Anderson, Henderson Oliver, James Stephenson, Henry Whitehair, H. C. Heintzman.

LOYAL MCJUNKIN, Gen. Agt., BUTLER, PA.

J. E. Kastor, Practical Slate Roofers.

Ornamental and Plain Slatings. Office with W. H. Morris, No. 7, N. Main St., Residence North Elm street, Butler, Pa.

A. J. FRANK & CO., DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, SPONGES, BRUSHES, PELLETIER, AS THE FINEST PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

5 S. MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

The Opportunity

To secure bargains is now offered you. We are closing out all reasonable goods and want to close them out quickly. Scotch caps 25c., Boys school caps 20c., heavy Melton shirts 50c., former price 75c. A big lot of heavy gloves and mittens at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to buy underwear of us if you don't wear it until next season. Come and see.

COLBERT & DALE, 70 S Main street, Butler, Pa.

Christmas Goods for Everybody.

A splendid line of fancy and useful articles of every description. Match safes—in brass, nickel, celluloid, oxidized silver and rubber. Toilet cases, manicure sets, shaving sets, gloves and handkerchief boxes in leather and plush. Odor cases in leather, plush and celluloid. Snooker's sets, vases, perfume stands, and an endless variety of fine goods, which must be seen to be appreciated. All finer, nicer and cheaper than ever before. The public is invited to call at REDICK'S Drugstore, next to Lowry House. Examine our goods and get our prices.

Diamond - : Hotel,

Fronting Diamond, Butler, Pa. THOMAS WASSON, Prop'r. Good rooms, good meals, stable in connection, everything first class.

NIXON'S HOME,

25 N. MAIN ST., BUTLER, PA. Meals and board. Open all night. Breakfast 25 cents. Dinner 25 cents. Supper 25 cents. SLEEDON NIXON, PROP'R.

EITENMULLER HOTEL,

No. 88 and 90, S. Main St., BUTLER, PA. Near New Court House—formerly Hunsion Block—accommodations for Travellers. Good stable connected. 14-9-8-17 EITENMULLER, Prop'r.

Willard Hotel

W. H. REIHING, Prop'r, BUTLER, PA. STABLE IN CONNECTION. SAMPLE ROOM FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. SAMPLE ROOM. LIVERY IN CONNECTION.

Hotel Vogeley

(Strictly First Class) HENRY I. BECK, Prop'r. J. H. FAUREL, Manager. Butler, Pa.

Jordan's Restaurant

All our readers visiting Butler will do well to go to Sam Jordan's restaurant for their meals. We serve lunches, soft drinks, tobacco and cigars. No. 4, S. Main St., under Schneideman's clothing store.

My NEW Shoe Brush!

WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. Clean your Shoes WITH A SPONGE IN PLACE OF A BRUSH. EVERY Household EVERY Counting Room EVERY Carriage Owner EVERY Trunk Mechanic EVERY Body able to hold a brush SHOULD USE WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. It is the best shoe polish ever made. It cleans, shines, and protects the shoe. It is sold everywhere.

FOR SALE!

I will sell my house and lot on W. Pearl St. The lot has a frontage of 60 feet on W. Pearl, and the house contains four rooms, with a good cellar. For particulars inquire of me at 115 W. Pearl St., Butler, Pa. MRS. E. J. IFFT.

THE RISE OF PRETTY YIN LING.

A True Tale About the Strange Life of a Chinese Empress.

There lived, on the outskirts of the great city of Canton, in the year 1850, a poor family named Tsun. Their little home had once been a happy and a comfortable one, but the great Tai Ping rebellion, which had begun since 1842, had destroyed their home, and had scattered thousands of others, so that they were left with nothing but a little bamboo cottage, a few china cups and saucers and two mats, which were absolutely necessary to their existence. Tsun and his wife had two children, one a large boy named Ho Jon, and Yin Ling, a very pretty and amiable girl, 13 years old. Ho Jon worked with his father in the rice fields of a rich man, and all they received for their labor was a small portion of the rice, and the food that kept the little family alive. The rich man, however, kept giving smaller portions each week, and at last Tsun became desperate with hunger, for he always let the others eat before he touched a morsel. He had resorted in every possible way, and had even gone so far as to cut a hole in the wall in which to put his little oil lamp, so that the one light would serve for the two small rooms which comprised their home.

One day many a time had Tsun's wife asked him with tears in her eyes and the hard lines of hunger and care on her face, to go to the Emperor, Hsin Fang, for assistance. But women know nothing of the courts of China, so she did not know what she could do, and even Tsun could have gone to the Hwang Ti, as the Emperor is known to his people, he would not have been given assistance, as the ruler was a cruel, fiery Tartar, and had a most turbulent reign. He was the granfather of the present young Emperor, whom we will shortly know something about.

Matters became worse and worse in the little family, and finally, after a hard struggle, it was decided that little Yin Ling should be sold as a slave in order to save her parents from starvation. When she was told of her fate she wept for many days and many nights, but, like a dutiful child, made no remonstrance against the wishes of her parents, for in China children are taught obedience even before they are of age. Finally, on a certain day, she was taken to a place where she was to be sold. She was a very pretty girl, and her parents, and not once did she shed a tear.

Four long weary days the hunger-stricken father and his old-eyed child walked the streets of Canton before they found a purchaser for his daughter, and then she was bought by a rich Tartar General, who commanded the Tartar troops in the city. He was very much affected by his daughter, who brought many hundred dollars to her father, who had her a happy farewell and started for home.

The General was a man of great wealth, and being a Tartar relative to the Emperor, he had considerable influence in the imperial family. He had a long talk with Yin Ling, and becoming impressed with her modesty and natural grace, presented her to his wife as his special maid. She was dressed in the best of the Tartar style, and her jewels, so that her appearance would not contrast harshly with the gorgeous surroundings of his wife's tea room, over which little Yin Ling was given entire charge. Her father had a large number of little cups of perfume tea to her mistress, and of her friends who had the honor of being admitted into the secluded apartment. To little Yin Ling it was like unto the transformation from the low crawling worm into the majestic butterfly.

The sudden change from a life of pinching poverty to one of luxury and splendor had developed in Yin Ling her amiable nature and graceful bearing, and had brought out her true worth as rapidly as a sun seen behind the clouds. Her mistress, who had been in the habit of looking upon her as a mere plaything, was now struck by the beauty of her face, and she had never seen a Tartar slave quite so beautiful. Seeing this, Yin Ling decided to remain silent, and to let her mistress and her mistress's friends talk for her. In a short time she was the pet of the household and all the great ladies loved her, for she was always doing some little act of kindness and respecting nothing in return.

Now listen to the story and see how the little plant grows, how it puts forth leaves, sweet flowers and becomes the beautiful tree—the tree which shades China.

A year had hardly passed when the old General became so in love with the pretty Yin Ling that he decided to keep her no longer as a slave, but make her his daughter. When the old warrior told her that she was to be his slave no longer, she burst into tears and timidly asked to be allowed to stay. Then, when he told her that she was to be his daughter, she burst into tears and she ran to where he sat and kissed him. It was like the first soft ray of the sun coming from behind the rain clouds and kissing the earth, and the sun was in the east. She nestled up in his arms like a timid little bird seeking shelter, and putting her arms around his neck wept again, but this time her tears were tears of joy, they were the rainbow flower. Then the old general became happier than ever, and he immediately called for his secretary, a little weasened-faced old man, who had been with the family from boyhood. He was instructed to immediately prepare a copy of the adoption, and the price and also see that it was properly entered at the courts.

Happy Yin Ling was then given three special maidens in waiting and a large wardrobe was prepared for her, consisting of all dresses of various colors and ever so many gorgeous robes. Her new mother, her father had a master engaged to teach his daughter how to read and write, which is an accomplishment among the feminine sex, only acquired by the daughters of very wealthy and influential families. Yin Ling progressed rapidly in her studies and her new mother, assisted by the ladies of the household, did not neglect her in any of the more refined accomplishments, such as playing the "sam yin" weaving silken stuff, and the intricate needlework to the life of all Tartar ladies of high rank.

So rapidly had the little maiden developed that three years later, at the age of 16 years, she was known as one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in the province of Quong Tung. If not in all Southern China.

About this time (1863) the venerable Tiao, owing to his age and great service, was called to Peking for promotion prepara-

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tion to a title proclaiming him as one of the heroes and great officers of the great Tai Ping rebellion. Now it was always customary for such a distinguished official to present to his benefactor, the Emperor, some present as a token of his respect. The news of his coming promotion had been announced to that effect that he could appropriately present to the Emperor, he became badly perplexed. For several days he went about with a sad, thoughtful look upon his face, and one day little Yin Ling could comfort him with her words. One day his face grew radiant, and he burst into a merry laugh. His wife saw the sudden change, and asked him what had turned his humor so suddenly. He hesitated about replying, but finally said: "I was only wondering what his Majesty would think if I should give him our little Yin Ling."

"Why, that is glorious!" exclaimed his wife. "Where could our little one get a better home or wear more magnificent robes than in the palace of the Emperor?" Then she went up to her husband, and, seeing that no one was near, whispered in his ear.

"I think the Emperor would only be too glad to have our pretty Yin, and, between you and me, he might take her for one of his wives."

Then they talked over the matter and decided that if Yin Ling did not wish to go, why, she could stay with them as long as she pleased. But under no consideration would they force her to leave them. When Yin Ling was told that she could live in the imperial palace if she wished, she cried softly and said that although it would give her great joy to be placed in such an exalted position, still she would gladly abide by the judgment of her new mother.

"You know what is best for me," said she. "My life and welfare are in your hands entirely, and whatever your decision may be in the matter I will only be too glad to obey." Her mother and father were very happy moments that I would never sacrifice anything if necessary, to do what you desire."

This excellent answer so pleased the old general and his wife that they immediately gave a great dinner in honor of their daughter, at which many great officers and mandarins were present. The preparations were then commenced for the journey to Peking, which is a three months' trip overland. Yin Ling was adorned in her hand-maiden's dress, and her father, after a tearful parting with her foster mother, entered her sedan chair, which the swift coolies soon carried out of sight. After an uneventful journey the party reached Peking in safety and engaged rooms at a small inn.

Four long weary days the hunger-stricken father and his old-eyed child walked the streets of Canton before they found a purchaser for his daughter, and then she was bought by a rich Tartar General, who commanded the Tartar troops in the city. He was very much affected by his daughter, who brought many hundred dollars to her father, who had her a happy farewell and started for home.

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THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Each year at the close of the winter season the residents of the low lands of the Mississippi Valley are in a state of agitation; there is generally a flood on hand, or one is idly expected, and the people are rarely deprived of their annual visitation. For some years at a time there are, however, only low inundations, and there has been no general overflow since 1888. The present flood is the greatest one for sixteen years, and at places along the river, notably at New Orleans, the water has reached the maximum floodmark, and was reported on Thursday, 13th, to be nine and a half inches higher than the great flood of 1874. Above the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at Cairo, Illinois, there has been no particular damage done, as the water has not attained any extraordinary height, but below Cairo, all the way to the Gulf, there has been a general rise in the waters. At Cairo the river was one hundred miles in width, covering fifty miles of the low lands in Missouri and extending to the hills in Kentucky, while the city itself, being situated on the low ground, has been half flooded. The railroads in that section stopped running, and business has been at a standstill. Houses and farms were covered by a crevasse. The year the people received sufficient warning of the flood, and no loss of life was reported from any of the districts, but there is a general feeling of alarm for the safety of the people in the Mississippi bottoms who have not abandoned their farms. A break in the levees would be extremely disastrous in those regions. Rafts of all kinds have been improved to bear away the goods and chattels of the residents while the cattails are being obliged to swim or drown. In the channels along the river-bank boats have been used to navigate the straits, and the second-story of the houses have been resorted to for living. Where the houses have been small rooms, the roof has had to serve for a place of refuge until some means of escape has been found. In some places the houses have been built upon an elevation, and the families have staid therein, while the water has washed the door-steps and surrounded them for weeks at a time. The wild game of the Arkansas bottoms have been obliged to seek refuge on these high lands, and have supplied the people with food. Enormous herds of cattle have been drowned, and the damage to the farmers has been very great. Some of the acres of rice land being submerged.

A general view of the method of protecting the lands is very interesting. State government, and private aid has gone to do all possible to confine the river to its natural course, and over \$25,000,000 has been expended since the war with this object in view. The Mississippi River Commission, under guidance of the Department of War, was organized in 1879 for the purpose of making plans, specifications, and recommendations for the navigation of the Mississippi River, but incidentally much has been done by that body in the way of protection. On a convex shore, where the water is shallow, the levees have been carried along the river edge, and under such conditions of a saving bank. When the bank is liable to break, the levees are placed farther back, and where a break in the levee itself has occurred from the carrying of the bank logs are mads, joining the two levees together. It must be borne in mind that the banks proper along the river are about forty feet high above low water, and as the river rises five to seven feet over these banks, the levees are constructed to be comparatively five feet above the water in their proper limits. The material is found on the spot, either clay or sand as the case might be. A so-called "crown" ditch a few feet wide is dug along the center line of the projected levee, down to where the earth is comparatively free of all organic matter, such as grass, roots of trees. By this method some adhesion to the ground is gained, and the artificial construction is not easily swept away. The earth is taken from the front of the levee line as much as necessary, and the material is piled up in a "crown," or width at the top, of eight feet, except in the case of a very low levee, when the "crown" is not less than its height. The side slopes are one vertical to three or three and one-half horizontal. The levees are carried up from two to three feet above the high-water mark of their position. The whole alluvial front of the river is leveed on the left bank, the principal line extending from Horn Lake, just below Memphis, to Vicksburg, covering the great Yazoo Basin. On the right bank of the river there are four principal sections which are liable to be overflowed. The first is known as the St. Francis front, which runs from Commerce, Missouri, to the St. Francis River. The second front is the second, extending from Helena, Arkansas, to the mouth of the White and Arkansas rivers. The third and fourth, known as the Texas and the Atchafalaya rivers, run respectively from the Arkansas River to the Red River in Louisiana, and from the Red River to New Orleans.

At the time of writing the levees below Helena are in a precarious state, and all along the levee line of the Texas district patrols keep watch day and night. The water in places has swept over the levees without breaking through them. All possible precautions at these points have been taken and boats with loads of bags to stop any break have passed up and down the stream to render any necessary aid. The whole country is in a state of alarm, and the reports from the inundated districts give no promise of an early abatement. A rather sombre view of the situation is taken by the officials, but if the levees, with the present strain that is put upon them, the people will be assured of safety in the future, as the present conditions of the weather and season are not likely to be duplicated for years to come.

Don't Fool away precious time and money and trifle with your health experimenting with uncertain medicines, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is so positively certain in its curative action as to warrant its manufacturers in guaranteeing it to cure diseases of the blood, skin, and all other ailments, or money paid for it will be refunded.

\$500 Reward offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents, by Druggists.

Called Her Names. "Why did you leave your last place?" "The missus called me names." "What did she call you?" "She said I was a domestic man, and me as hard-workin' and honest a woman as ever lived."

"—He cautioned—"What would you say, darling, if I should ask you plainly to be my wife?" "During (even more cautiously)—Ask me and find out."

Windows in an Egg.

A French scientist who removed the shell on either side of an egg, without injuring the membrane, in patches about the size of the diameter of a pea, and snugly fitted the openings with his glass, gives the following report of the wonderful experiment.

I placed the egg with the glass balls in an incubator run by clockwork and revolving once each hour, so that I had the pleasure of looking through and watching the change upon the inside at the end of each thirty minutes. No change was noticeable until after the end of the twelfth hour, when some of the liquid of the head and body of the chick made their appearance. The heat appeared to beat at the end of the twenty-fourth hour, and in forty-eight hours two vessels of blood were distinguished, the pulsations being quite visible. When 48 hours had elapsed we heard the first cry of the little impromptu bird. From that time forward he grew rapidly, and came out a full-fledged chick at the proper time.

Age cannot wither it nor custom state its infinite variety. Flesh is hardly hair to an ache or pain which cannot be cured by using Serravallo's.

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