

DIAMOND.

THE Indians were the first to discover oil, as the French Explorer Charlevoix, wrote in his journal, May, 1721, that "a fountain at the head of the Ohio, (now Allegheny river), the water of which is like oil, has a taste of iron and seems to appease all manner of pain."

Along Oil creek, particularly between Titusville and Oil City and in other localities in Western Pennsylvania, circular and square wells, cribbed with timber have been found, which are supposed to have been the work of Indians and excavated for the purpose of obtaining oil.

The early white settlers gathered oil from the surface of streams by spreading blankets so as to absorb it, then wringing them over a kettle, tub or receptacle. Occasionally it was found in salt wells. In one of these, sunk in 1811, near the present house of James Kearns, a mile northeast of Butler, was discovered the first petroleum in Butler county, of which we have any record. The oil was present in sufficient quantities to render the salt made from the brine unfit to preserve meat in it. It was gathered by Mrs. Kearns, the wife of one of the pioneers, and people came long distances to procure small vials of the liquid for medicinal purposes. It was considered valuable in cases of rheumatism, bruises, less wounds and similar ailments, and was kept in store by druggists throughout the county, bringing a high price under the name of Seneca, rock or British oil, or naphtha.

As the most prolific and most widely known of the natural oil springs were on Oil creek, Venango county, Pa., it was natural that the first step toward systematic and extensive production should be first taken there. In 1858, Messrs. J. E. Eveleth and Geo. H. Bissell, of New York City, having leased from Messrs. Brewer, Watson & Co. of Titusville, 100 acres of land in Venango county, just south of the village on which was an oil spring, which had been a source of considerable profit for years. It was concluded to sink a well for the purpose of tapping the stream or reservoir which they conjectured flowed beneath the surface. They engaged for this undertaking, Mr. E. L. Drake, of New Haven, Conn. who began with a set of tools which he could almost carry on his shoulder, to sink the first oil well in the world.

On the afternoon of Saturday, August 28, 1859, the drill of the well dropped into the first crevice, at a depth of only seventy-one feet. Thus was born a new industry, and one of the greatest of the world. It was stated that the petroleum production of 1859, the first year, was 2000 barrels. When the pump was adjusted to the Drake well it produced about 25 barrels a day. A second sand rock was found at a depth of 200 feet which gave a greater yield. A man named Evans, sunk another well within the limits of Franklin Borough, which was a noteworthy affair, as he had sunk a well seventeen feet to obtain fresh water. A thick scum of oil covered the water, making it unfit to drink. When he heard of the Drake well, he got on credit and constructed tools.

He erected a derrick and by means of a spring pole, with the assistance of his two sons, bored the well to the depth of seventy-two feet when he struck a heavy vein of oil which flowed over the top of the conductor. The tubing was put down and the well pumped by hand with a common pump, producing about 70 barrels a day, which sold at an average of \$30 a barrel. At the close of the year 1860, over two hundred wells were in successful operation and the production that year reached 500,000 barrels. The first flowing well was struck by Mr. Funk, in February 1861, upon the McIlhenny farm on Oil creek in the third sand rock at a depth of 400 feet and the well began flowing 400 barrels a day. It would be impossible to describe the excitement at this period, and wells were drilled as fast as eager speculators could put them down.

The Phillips well on the Tarr farm, Oil creek flowed 3000 barrels per day and the Empire, near Mr. Funk's first well, about the same. The consumption of oil as an illuminator was not equal to the enormous production which was by this time obtained, and consequently the oil was selling at ten cents a barrel, and often allowed to run upon the ground.

Production was paralyzed and small wells abandoned. In 1864, a vigorous recuperation occurred, consumption steadily increased while the production had declined to less than 4000 barrels a day and the price rose to the highest figure ever known (\$14 per barrel); the average price being \$6.00.

Under the stimulus of high prices, the Pitt Hole and new territories were developed, search was made with untiring diligence for new fields, and the energy and capital of thousands of men were brought to bear on the great industry, which was still in its infancy. It was discovered that the oil sand rock, was not confined to courses of the streams alone, but extended horizontally under hills, and could be reached by deeper drilling. Various theories were promulgated respecting the nature of the oil sand deposit, its extent and direction, among them was that of the oil belt deduced from the observations of C. D. Angell, of Franklin, Pa., that a number of oil producing spots would be intersected by a straight line, whose bearing was north, about 16 degrees east. The first paying well in the Butler-Clarion belt was obtained on the Allegheny river, at Parkers Landing, in the fall of 1868, and operations spread out from that point slowly, during the remainder of that and the next year. In the Autumn of

1865, Capt. Jacob Ziegler, Dr. Stephen Bredin, Judge James Bredin, Jno. W. Thompson Esq., Alexander Lowry, Lewis Z. Mitchell Esq., H. J. Klingler, Wm. Campbell, John Berg and others, all of Butler Borough, organized the Butler Oil Company, and leased a large body of land extending from the vicinity of Martinsburg on Bear creek, nearly as far south as Millerstown. The leases of the company covered what in after years proved to be the very best oil territory in the whole lower region.

The company owned the privileges of the Gibson and Fletcher farms, the Campbell, Sheakley, McClymonds, Wilson & McDonald farms, in fact, almost all of the best territory in what came to be known as the great Butler Belt. On the basis of these leases \$25,000 was secured through Mr. Hughes of Pottsville, which with considerable more was disbursed by the company. Unfortunately it was expended under an executive committee, which knew practically nothing about the business in which they were engaged and the result was what might have been expected. Locations were made for five wells, and drilling commenced. They were all "wild cats," of most pronounced type, sunk with hope of finding something, some where in Butler county, the extension of the Clarion Belt. Martinsburg, Buffalo creek, Bulls Mills, and Butler were the locations chosen. Not one of these wells were drilled to the second sand, the dip of the strata, towards the southwest which made it necessary to drill deeper in Butler than in the upper region.

The money of the Butler Company was exhausted without obtaining demonstration of the pressure of oil in the county, and the organization practically disbanded. A new company was organized in 1868 by Jacob Ziegler and named after him the Jacobs Oil Company. They took up a portion of the leases held by the old company, and began to drill the Martinsburg well in the autumn of 1868, and in February 1869, had signs of oil. The well was then sunk one hundred feet deeper and pumping commenced but the production was small. Mr. J. Q. A. Kennedy then examined the well and found it too deep. The pump was readjusted and after being shot with a torpedo, produced 60 barrels a day.

This was the first successful well in Butler county and was pumped for 11 years, but was never a large producer. The well and the leases of the farm were sold for \$4,000 in 1872. The striking of the Jacobs well brought larger speculators to Parker township, and all the available territory was leased. In the fall of 1870, a 15 barrel well was struck on the stonehouse farm, northeast of Martinsburg, by E. Bennett. This stimulated operations in all directions. The "Pine tree" well struck in the spring of 1870, produced 80 barrels a day which gave a fresh impetus to the business. Among the first to take practical action in accordance with the theory of a southerly extension of the oil sand rock, was A. L. Campbell. He leased 35 acres, May 1871, of the Robert Campbell farm, a wild cat well was sunk, the rig caught fire, burned to the ground, but was rebuilt in twenty-four hours, and the well produced eighty barrels per day. This caused a great rush to the front. A large amount of territory was leased south of the new well, including the site of Petrolia and several farms surrounding it. The "Fanny Jane" well was struck about April 1st, 1872, and started off with a flow of 200 barrels per day, causing great excitement among oil men and farmers in the region who began to see visions of wealth accruing from the hitherto poor lands.

The Hatch, Dresser, "Lightfoot," "Ivanhoe," and other wells were soon producing, the latter flowing about 300 barrels a day. The village of Argyle was laid out which became quite a flourishing town and the Campbell farm increased from \$50 to \$1,000 per acre in value. The striking of the Karns well in December, 1871, proved that the oil sand rock was a mile farther west than had been generally supposed. Petrolia, destined to be the most notable oil center of the lower regions now sprung into existence. The astonished farmer saw a magic grow up around him, with mushroom like growth. Like all oil towns springing quickly into existence through the pressure of suddenly developed need, Petrolia consisted entirely of light and flimsily constructed wooden buildings. They were put up hastily to meet the demands of the strange heterogeneous population which poured into the county. Hotel followed hotel, and all were crowded to their utmost capacity as soon as completed. The population quickly increased to 3,000 and ultimately to 5,000. The lucky strikes of the 22 degree belt, and the rapid development of the territory, brought all classes of people. The heavy capitalist, the experienced operator, the shrewd speculator, the penniless adventurer, the "man who had seen better days," the green novice, the curious tourist, the honest citizen, the common laborer, the tramp, beggar, gambler, sharper, thief, the courtizan, all were there, and jostled each other on the narrow crowded sidewalks. The sudden almost broken down wretches who form the jostlers and jostled of the ocean of life, deprived characters, of every degree of degradation, came upon the heels of the pushing men of business, as a horde of camp followers straggling on after an army. Petrolia afforded a marked illustration of condensed and intense life.

Business, pleasure and dissipation were carried on during the height of

the great oil excitement with a rush, which is never equalled outside of a great oil center of production and speculation. The first oil exchange in Butler county, was organized here in October, 1873, with S. H. Smith as president. Speculation ran high and at one time Petrolia made the market price of oil for the world. The borough passed through ups and downs usually the lot of oil towns. It had its great fires, its records of quickly made fortunes and heavy failures of individuals, and finally its own prosperity began to wane as the oil production fell off. Karns City, Millerstown, Greece City, Modoc, Buena Vista, Martinsburg and other small towns sprung into life as if by magic, but none ever rivaled Petrolia. Greece City was probably the hardest town in the oil regions during the heyday of excitement. It has almost disappeared.

The oil producer, leaser, speculator and property owner, all sought to follow the belt. In its course it was now fully established that its direction lay in a southerly course. Test wells were put down in all directions and oil derricks became more plentiful than trees. The operator had entered Douglas township, and oil was struck on the Stewart farm by Andy Stewart, and started off with 150 barrels. Another was soon struck on the Barnhart, owned by the Lambing Brothers. It produced 175 barrels, and gave confidence in the belt. The B. B. Campbell well on the Forquer farm followed with 250 barrels per day, which extended the limits of the territory. Early in 1873 a big surprise party dived upon the community when McKinney Bros. and Galley & Co. brought up a spouter on the Jacob Hemphill farm, which produced about 1,000 barrels the first day, and maintained a flow of 600 to 1,000 barrels. Another gusher on the Divenor farm, struck March 1, 1874, drilled by Plummer & Lee, produced over 200,000 barrels before it quit. This was sold to H. L. Taylor & Co. for \$100,000. The first mystery well, put down for speculative purposes, was put down on the Squire McGinley farm, two miles south of Millerstown.

In 1875 the country from Parker to a point several miles south of Millerstown fairly bristled with derricks, and a torrent of wealth flowed into the hands of the producers and landowners. Oilmen at this time readily gave \$100, \$200 and \$250 per acre, with an eighth of royalty of all productions, for land, which, prior to the excitement, was not worth more than \$30 or \$40 an acre. Millerstown had its full share of benefit from the oil development. An oil exchange was organized there for the speculators, who, as is always the case in a great field of production, were numerous. Some idea of the business transacted during the palmy days of the exchange may be conceived from the statement that the receipts of the telegraph office during that time were from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per month, the office ranking third largest in the State.

The Bradford strike in McKean county, had caused a wholesale departure of oil men from a southerly extension of the field about this time, and Butler county was almost deserted, and drilling for new wells had almost ceased. There seemed to be a break in the twenty-second degree belt, and diligent search had failed to locate the direction of the oil sand rock. But the riches under Butler county's soil could not be hidden forever, and prospectors were soon leasing in various directions to locate the pool, which oil men were satisfied existed somewhere near Thorn creek. They were not mistaken, as a well drilled on the Wallace farm, east of the Bald Ridge field by Sam Armstrong, produced from one to four hundred barrels a day. This stimulated the lagging interest in this field and operators flocked to Thorn Creek. In 1885, the Armstrong, No. 2, gushed forth 10,000 barrels a day, having been put down by Armstrong, Boyd and Semple.

The excitement following this strike cannot be described. Farmers demanded exorbitant prices for leases, and operators willingly paid for the privileges. Many good wells were struck in this pool, but none ever came up to the Armstrong, No. 2. Phillips City and McBride City, sprung into life as the work of drilling advanced and wild-catting was carried on more fearlessly toward the south, which resulted in the strike of the Thorn Creek extension, which opened up at Golden City, Boland, Greenlee and Smith, made the lucky strike in the Saxenburg field of the "Grandmother" well, which gushed 4,000 the first day.

Glade Run, on the same belt, was well opened before the Saxenburg, and produced many large wells, which produced quickly. The belt as it came through the county in a south-westerly direction, often led off in loops, which were only found through the persistency of the "wild cat" driller. Hence the famous "Hundred Foot" field was opened in 1889, which runs from Petrolia to Brush Creek, by way of Harmony. This field is entirely of the 22 degree belt, and the oil sand lies 300 feet higher than the above belt.

The field is the most active to-day, and Harmony is enjoying quite a boom through this medium. Owing to the low price of oil, operations are not so active as they should be, but the opening of spring and an expected rise in the price of oil, will cause thousands, who have deserted the fields for other parts, to return, and hundreds of derricks will be built and work become more active than ever.

The Butler county oil fields are considered the best in the country to-day,

and more ground is leased here than in any other county. A pool is supposed to exist only a short distance from the borough of Butler, which will be opened up in the future. The oil industry is by far the greatest in the county and thousands of men follow the oil fields for a living, who make good wages while at work.

Many large and valuable gas wells are now producing fuel and light, both for home consumption, and piped in to cities. This is a source of revenue oftentimes to the driller, which pays nearly as good as a large oil well.

Butler county's prosperity is certainly dependent, to a great extent, on its oil and gas production, which, as has been estimated, will not be abandoned for many years to come.

THE FIRST TORPEDO EXPLODED IN A WELL.

The explosion of a torpedo in a well to cause a greater flow of oil did not take place until 1866 or 1867, when Colonel E. A. L. Roberts had newly invented nitro-glycerine.

The shot was put off in the "Fox" well, on the banks of Oil Creek, which well was drilled in 1863 by Brewer & Watson, Kier, Mitchell & Co., to a depth of 500 feet, and flowed 150 barrels a day for a year and a half. It was pumped for six months, slowly declining in yield until no longer profitable. As an experiment a glycerine torpedo was exploded in the well, which caused it to again become a paying producer, continuing to hold out, from renewals of torpedo explosions, until 1869 or 1870, when it ceased to exist. This well was always considered famous, and, I believe, having been the first operated upon by a torpedo at Petrolia Center. The completion of this (Fox) well was the last of the operations upon the farm of Kier, Mitchell & Co.

THE FIRST REFINED OIL.

The great majority of men now engaged in the oil business can recollect the property owned, all sought to follow the belt. In its course it was now fully established that its direction lay in a southerly course. Test wells were put down in all directions and oil derricks became more plentiful than trees. The operator had entered Douglas township, and oil was struck on the Stewart farm by Andy Stewart, and started off with 150 barrels. Another was soon struck on the Barnhart, owned by the Lambing Brothers. It produced 175 barrels, and gave confidence in the belt. The B. B. Campbell well on the Forquer farm followed with 250 barrels per day, which extended the limits of the territory. Early in 1873 a big surprise party dived upon the community when McKinney Bros. and Galley & Co. brought up a spouter on the Jacob Hemphill farm, which produced about 1,000 barrels the first day, and maintained a flow of 600 to 1,000 barrels. Another gusher on the Divenor farm, struck March 1, 1874, drilled by Plummer & Lee, produced over 200,000 barrels before it quit. This was sold to H. L. Taylor & Co. for \$100,000. The first mystery well, put down for speculative purposes, was put down on the Squire McGinley farm, two miles south of Millerstown.

There are few who know when crude oil was first refined. In 1859 several barrels of petroleum, or Seneca oil as it was then called, were shipped to Pittsburgh on a raft from Colonel Drake's well near Titusville. S. M. Kier, of Pittsburgh, who was then engaged in refining an illuminant from shale oil, received the petroleum first by Colonel Drake, and in a few weeks he had reduced it to a refined state, and re-shipped it up the Allegheny river by boat to Titusville.

It was then placed in the hands of R. D. Fletcher, now a resident of Titusville, who sold the first gallon of oil refined superior petroleum, or Seneca oil as it was then called, on December 30, 1859, to Jonathan Watson, for \$1.25.

Not many months elapsed before it came into general use among the residents of Titusville, but on account of the imperfect lamps then in vogue it took years to introduce to the country at large. The lamps were made of tin and burned a round wick, similar to those used in burning the raw crude. Glass lamps were finally invented, and sold at \$1 and \$1.25 each. Glass chimneys were 25 cents and wicks 4 cents each.

Since then refined oil has been shipped to almost every port in the world and is used by all nations, under all climates and by all classes of people. The tallow candle has been placed in the same category as the snuff box, the spinning wheel, the old oaken bucket, and the horse car. In a large section of the United States natural gas is now in general use. Pennsylvanians were not the first to use natural gas as might be erroneously believed, for centuries ago the wily Chinese noticed it escaping from crevices in the earth and made use of it. They stored it in silken tanks, and piped it long distances through bamboo pipes, using it both as illuminant and for heating purposes.



S. D. MILLER, JR.
The Affable Manager of the Oil Well Supply Company and a Short Sketch of His Career.

S. D. Miller, Jr., is the resident manager of the Oil Well Supply Company at the Butler stores, and is the second oldest man in the employ of this large concern, having been with the company for the past 13 years. He was born in Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., January 19, 1850. He began life in a hardware store in the oil country, and was soon employed by Eaton, Cole & Burnham, who were on the lookout for good, reliable men to take charge of their interests. He has made the rounds and hustled through the excitement following on the discoveries in Venango, Clarion, New York, and Allegheny county, New York, and Butler county, Pa., and what he does not know about the industry is hardly worth knowing. Four years ago he came to Butler, and has made it his home since. He is married and has two children. He is exceedingly popular and a valuable man in his line.

The Oil Well Supply Co.

FOREMOST in their line in the world stands the Oil Well Supply Co. Its agents are to be found in every town, and everything pertaining to gas or oil well drilling is manufactured or sold by this concern. To fully detail every implement used in drilling, and to fully describe the various uses to which they are put would extend unreasonably the proper limits of this paper.

The Oil Well Supply Company are now at work issuing a catalogue which will be a mine of information and will illustrate every device used in drilling wells. It has taken two years constant labor to compile this wonderful work, which can be had on application when completed. In the oil regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, over one hundred thousand wells have been drilled since 1869. In no other part of the world has this industry been so greatly developed.

Thirty-two years of experience has improved every detail, and every article used, and a thousand patents have been taken out for valuable inventions relating to the business.

The Oil Well Supply Company have the largest and best equipped and most numerous manufacturing and their facilities for making well supplies are not equalled by any other establishment in the world. They are the only firm that can make everything needed. All other dealers purchase more or less from them, while they are permitted to purchase from any other establishment. They either own, control, or have licenses under all the leading and most valuable patents. They sell everything required to drill, equip, complete and operate an oil, salt, gas, water or test well, and they are permitted to purchase from any other establishment. They either own, control, or have licenses under all the leading and most valuable patents. They sell everything required to drill, equip, complete and operate an oil, salt, gas, water or test well, and they are permitted to purchase from any other establishment. They either own, control, or have licenses under all the leading and most valuable patents. They sell everything required to drill, equip, complete and operate an oil, salt, gas, water or test well, and they are permitted to purchase from any other establishment.

The Oil Well Supply Company have the largest and best equipped and most numerous manufacturing and their facilities for making well supplies are not equalled by any other establishment in the world. They are the only firm that can make everything needed. All other dealers purchase more or less from them, while they are permitted to purchase from any other establishment. They either own, control, or have licenses under all the leading and most valuable patents. They sell everything required to drill, equip, complete and operate an oil, salt, gas, water or test well, and they are permitted to purchase from any other establishment. They either own, control, or have licenses under all the leading and most valuable patents. They sell everything required to drill, equip, complete and operate an oil, salt, gas, water or test well, and they are permitted to purchase from any other establishment.

Besides furnishing a large part of the supplies used in the oil and gas regions, they are now furnishing men, machinery and outfits for many of the States and Territories, and for Russia, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Cuba, Central America, Mexico, Italy, Germany, and other countries. Everything they make or sell is of the best material, most perfect finish, thoroughly tested and carefully inspected.

The stockholders of Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, of 81 and 84 Park street, New York, are the principal stockholders in the Oil Well Supply Company. The two companies have the same president and are intimately connected in all business matters. Their factories and shops are located at various places in the country. The main office and foundries of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co., at Bridgeport, Conn.; their blacksmith tool and machine shop, on North Mechanic street, Bradford, Pa., Pittsburgh and Harmony, where drilling and "fishing" tools are made.

Their sand reefer shop, on Davis street, Bradford, Pa., where bull and band wheels, sand reels and wooden rigs are constructed. Their machine shop at Oil City, Pa., where wrought iron and steel work of all kinds is done, and lumber and sucker rod mill at Van Wert, Ohio, together with the oil and pipe mills of the Elba Iron Works and Continental Iron Works at Pittsburgh are all monuments of the untiring energy which the master's hand has guided in this great transition of mechanical and mercantile pursuit.

The principal stores of the company are at Bradford, Oil City and Pittsburgh, besides the branch stores at Bolivar, N. Y., Clarendon, Warren, Derrick City, Eldred, Washington, Butler, Harmony, McDonald and Nobletstown, Pa.; Findlay, Lima, Marietta, Ohio, and New Cumberland, W. Va. The company also maintains other stores and dealers with supplies so that they practically cover every branch of the business.

The new company was organized as a corporation and a charter granted in the fall of 1891, with charter office at Oil City. The main office for the northern district is in Bradford; southern district at 91 and 92, Water street, Pittsburgh. The capital stock is \$1,500,000 and the officers are John Eaton, president; E. H. Cole, vice-president; K. Chickering, secretary; E. T. Howes, treasurer; E. Schenck, first assistant treasurer and Louis Brown, second assistant treasurer.

This vast concern with its numerous branches employs between 1,800 and 2,000 men and covers the oil and gas territory of the world. Its offices and stores are all under the same management and under the same men who understand the business thoroughly and are punctilious in accommodating patrons and strangers.

GEO. SCHENCK,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Estimates Made on Buildings of All Kinds.
413 West Jefferson Street, Butler, Pa.

F. E. GAMBLE,
DEALER IN
CHOICE IMPORTED
AND
DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
And Agent for
Schlitz Brewing Company's
CELEBRATED
MILWAUKEE BEER
R. RUNK, Manager.
No. 122 East Wayne Street,
BUTLER, PA.



THE ARMORY BUILDING.

One of the handsomest and most substantial buildings in the town of Butler is the Armory building, on the south side of the Diamond, in the center of the borough, and only a stone throw from the beautiful Court House, which adorns the town. The building supplies a long felt want in this city, and the stockholders are realizing handsomely on their investment and the public is receiving the benefits derived from a capacious, comfortable and artistic house of amusement, as well as a spacious hall and numerous offices.

The directors of this enterprise are, president, J. W. Brown, the prothonotary; Capt. Ira McJunkin, Esq., solicitor; Peter Schenck, the architect, treasurer; Col. W. T. Moebling, secretary and S. H. Howelton, Esq.

The charter was granted March 11, 1891, and the capital stock placed at \$15,000. One hundred and fifty shares were sold, at \$100 a share, which were made assessable and their real value to-day is \$200 a share. The building was designed and the work superintended by Peter Schenck, the architect, and the contract awarded to George Schenck. Work began in March, 1891, and the finishing touches are now being made by the painters brush. The frontage is 48 1/2 feet, and depth 180 feet. Height, 75 feet.

The first floor is occupied as an opera house, which has a depth of 110 feet and a stage 48x50 feet, with a manager's office and store room, used as a music store, in the front. The main entrance is ten feet wide. The second story has eleven suites of offices of two to three rooms, and the gallery of the opera house, the total seating capacity of which is 904, although 1000 people were seated at an Elks' benefit. The opera house is under the management of F. M. Keene. The third floor is a spacious hall, 118x48 feet, with two rooms in the rear. The hall is let for public entertainments, dances, etc., and to Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, N. G. P., who use it as an armory and drilling room.

The cost of the structure is \$46,000. The front is built of pressed brick with stone facing. The building is heated by steam and lighted with 500 incandescent electric lights, ranging from 10 to 16 candle power. The house is beautifully furnished, the theaterium artistically decorated and the offices all well lighted. The directors and stockholders have conferred a lasting benefit on the community by their enterprise and public spirit.

Persons contemplating building should have complete plans and specifications made by **PETER SCHENCK, Architect,** No. 301 West Jefferson St., BUTLER, PA.

GEO. SCHENCK,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Estimates Made on Buildings of All Kinds.
413 West Jefferson Street, Butler, Pa.

F. E. GAMBLE,
DEALER IN
CHOICE IMPORTED
AND
DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
And Agent for
Schlitz Brewing Company's
CELEBRATED
MILWAUKEE BEER
R. RUNK, Manager.
No. 122 East Wayne Street,
BUTLER, PA.

WE HAVE
A FULL LINE OF
Contractors and Builders and
Oil Well Supplies,
National Casing, Tubing,
Pipe and Hardware
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders Promptly Filled at
LOWEST PRICES.

W. A. GOEHRING & CO.,
LIMITED.
Zelienople, Pa. Harmony, Pa.

KAVANAUGH!
DRILLING AND
FISHING TOOLS

Always on hand and made to order.
Fishing Tools for Hire.
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY

KAVANAUGH BROS. & CO.,
HARMONY, PA.
South of Lumber Yard.



HOTEL LOWRY,
Thompson & Brown, Proprietors.
Corner Main and Jefferson St.,
Butler, Penn.

WILLARD :: HOTEL.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
MRS. W. H. REIHING, PROP.
BUTLER, PENN'A.
Sample Room. Good Stabling.