evening. He summarized the results of the late election and its meaning; and gave the State by 19,119 and followed up this short history of trails legislated to the state by 19,119 and followed up this a short history of tariff legislation. He vas heartily applauded.

The New Tariff Bill. Congress meets in regular session next Monday, and one of the first things it will tackle will be the new tariff bill, pre ittee. It was made public Monday, and it makes reductions in everything. Few specific duties will be left if the bill secomes a law, while almost everything which duties are placed will come in

The free list is greatly en-

ments, wool, coal, lumber, salt and iron Pig-iron, steel-rails, glass and pottery are given a heavy cut. It is estimated that the bill will reduce the national revenues about fifty millions which is to be made up by an increase in

larged, and includes agricultural imple

The bill has some inconsistencies one of which is pointed out by the Dispatch as follows:

of each campaign the best pointers speakers are pitted against the speakers are pitted against the Republical votes the people who use hoop iron bars, the section which furnishes a solid electoral vote and a nearly solid can orators at the same meeting. Any misstatements made are promptly refuted by the opnosition, and the Ohio man has a term of each campaign the best pointer speakers are of each campaign the best pointer speakers into the control its are of the amount of labor in that missed and the part of the amount of labor in that missed in the part of the country have been thrown into that great State. Every great political issue has been talked into the Ohio man year after year until he has become thoroughly conversant with it. Even the smallest hamlets over there have their political meetings with addresses from the ablest stump speakers in the land. The joint debate prevails there, and Democratic speakers are pitted against the Republican orators at the same meeting. Any misstatements made are promptly refuted by the opnosition, and the Ohio man has

The Pittsburg Times denounces the bill as vicious "in its general adoption of ad volorem instead of specific duties, whereby a great opportunity is given to the foreign shipper to defrand our Government of its proper revenue and 'our workingmen of even the nominal protection estensibly extended. It is vicious in placing the duties on many important articles of manufacture much below the limit which would have placed our wage workers on an equality with those abroad. It is vicious because, while depriving at one fell swoop a great and growing industry like tin plate of practically all protection, it carefully coddles and protects the Louisiana sugar grower. It is vicious because it places on the free list woel, coal, lumber, salt and iron ore under the false plea that they are raw materials, thereby depriving thousands upon thousands of our people engaged in their production of their occupation. It is especially vicious because its one great and certain effect would be, if it became a law, to throw hundreds of thousands of owrkingmen out of employment and bring the wages of the balance down to depths unknown in this country for more than a third of a century." by the opposition, and the Ohio man has nated as a "Bank of the United States." It is recome and our workingment of its per revenue and our Government of its per revenue and our workingment of the third of the thi

provide revenue, etc. As the effect of the bill, according to its friends, will be to reduce the revenue about \$50,000,000 per annum, it strikes me that it ought to be called a bill to reduce the revenue. How in the world a bill that strikes off \$50,000,000 of revenue can reduce taxation is one of those things that only a Bourbon Democrat can find out.

"This is certainly not a tariff bill for revenue only,' but a tariff bill only not for revenue. While I cannot say anything very definite as to its special provisions, there are some general characteristics that impress one at first sight. It proposes the miserable ad valorem system of revenue duties which invariably results in the definition of the suspension of silver purchases. The result in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and oblio, in all manufacturing places, was a solemn protest against any interference with the present tariff system."

Surely, Ohio's emphatic protest should warn the Democratic party from tariff-tinkering.—New Castle Guardian.

ury, Democrat and Republican alike, from time immemorial.

"Its free list is a wonder, including as it does coal, coke, iron ore, gold, silver, lead, copper, nickel, tin, salt, lumber, wool, binding twine, cotton ties and various other socalled raw materials too numerous to mention. It contains also a sweeping provison that raw materials not mentioned ashall bear an advalorem duty of 10 per cent. and all manufactured materials not mentioned an advalorem duty of 20 per cent. This last provision might very well be termed a provision for the encouragement of litigation. If I am not very much mistaken, it will give rise to lawsuits without number."

Gov. McKinley, said in part:—

"I have read the accounts in the evening papers of its substance and I notice one terribly bad thing about it; a thing which should defeat it in its entirety and alone. It is the feature that the duties are imposed on an ad valorem basis. This leaves wide open the door for fraud and deception, and renders almost inevitable the undervaluation of invoices.

"Tariff bills of late years have been based altogether on specific duties—so much a ton or so much a yard, you understand. No less a statesman than Henry Clay once said, I remember hearing, that if he could be allowed to fix the value of the article he would not care who fixed the duty or at what rate. President Cleveland's first secretary of the treasury, Mr. Manning, made a most exhaustive study of the question and reported that the ad valorem-system was wrong and pernicious. Yes, that is the weak point in the new tariff bill."

The Philadelphia Press says: The Wilson tariff bill."

The Philadelphia Press says: The Wilson tariff bill will arouse and alarm the country. It is much more extreme and drastic in its destructive features than has been expected. It far outruns conservative anticipations, and comes up to the most radical demands of the most pronounced enemies of Protection. No such bold approach to free trade has over before taken legislative form in this country. It goes beyond the Mills bill in its sweeping cuts. No wonder it is hailed with delight in England as a deadly blow at American industries and as the open door for foreign products.

The Sandy McKay of Clinton twp was the guest of Robt. Anderson on last Saturday. The Sandy Hill scholars on last Friday afternoon spoke declamations and recitations. Rachael Baker, Robert Whitesides and Harry Flick were the critics. The mistakes were but few.

Voila Tour.

Kicking at a lively rate against the proposed new tariff cuts contemplated by the Committee of Ways and Means. Those from Louisiana want the data rate of the contemplated by the Committee of Ways and Means. Those kicking at a lively rate against the proposed new tariff cuts contemplated by the Committee of Ways and Means Those from Louisians want the cuty restored on sugar or the bounty left slone. West Virginia wants coal and iron ore protected in South Carolina the men who raise Sea Island cotton want a good high duty on their product, and the planters of Virginia are making a loud outcry against ary reduction of the duty of tobacco. In short they all want the other fellow to bear the brunt of the proposed "Reform." Protection may be unconstitutional in the abstract, but it is all right when it benefits them.

CINCAGO has a case of wholerale jury britery on hands.

CINCAGO has a case of wholerale jury britery on hands.

The total official vote in Kansas this year, with only two small counties th bear from, is 248, 134, as against 222,857 in 1892. Of this vote the Republicans cast 125,517, the Populists 94,370, and the Democrata 27,747. The Republican plurality or search of the commended of the commend

by the opposition, and the Ohio man has

an opportunity to get cold facts, devoid of any exaggeration. The voter has been

(R. G. Horr in New York Tribune.) No State in the Union has so suddenly d so widely fluctuated from one point on On the 10th day of May, 1775, soon after the battle of Lexington, the Contihe political compass to another as has Going back as far as 1872, the renental Congress of the Colonies then in record shows how the pendulum swung. volt against the Government of Great That year Grant had 86,568 plurality. The Brittain made arrangements to issue "Connext year a Democrat, William Allen, was elected Governor. In 1875 Rutherford B. \$2,000 000 of such money was put in circu-Hayes was called from retirement to run a lation. This amount was increased from third time for Governor, and defeated Almonth to month and year to year during fity. A committee was appointed to complete the Constitution, so that it can be len by 5,254 votes. The victory nominat the war of the American Revolution until It is difficult for us to conceive what an

Democratic Governor was elected by 22,520. Two years later Charlès Foster was made Governor by 17,129 plurality, and in 1880 James A. Garfield beat Hancock 32,227 votes. Foster was re-elected in 1881 by a legal-tender in payment of debts. It ontinued until they became absolutely worthless. None of them have ever been redeemed. The loss of this enormous sum fell upon the individuals in the United States who happened to hold the bills ore votes than Foraker could muster. In 1884 James G. Blaine redeemed the State, his plurality over Cleveland being when they ceased to circulate. The com-31,802 Foraker tried again in 188 'and mon expression "Not worth a Continental" 1888 and was successful by plurali, es o had its origin at that time. The Conti-17,7811 and 23,329, and in 1888 Harrison nental money had behind it the same "fiat had 19,599 over Cleveland: In 1889 Foraof the Government" that our "greenbacks' ker made his fourth run for Governor and have to-day. What made that money was defeated by Campbell, Democrat, worthless was the failure of the Governwhose plurality was 10,871, but in 1890 the Republican candidate for Secretary of ment to redeem it when presented for pay-State had a plurality almost the same, it

In the spring of 1780 a banking associa tion was formed in the city of Philadelphia being 10.970. Then came the battle roya without any charter, and was the starting between Campbell and McKinley in 1891. point for a National bank. On May 17, Protection's champion downed Foraker's conqueror by 21,511 votes. But in 1892 Ohio went off on a political stangent that dis-1781, Robert Morris, who was then Super intendent of Finance for our young Repub-lic, presented to Congress a plan for organmayed Republicans. One Democratic elector beat the second highest Republican izing the Bank of North America at Philadelphia with a capital stock of \$400,000. 1,409, and the remaining 22 Republicans had pluralities averaging 1,072. The un-On May 26 Congress passed a resolution approving the plan. In the December certainty of how Ohio would go has made following Congress passed an ordinance to incorporate the subscribers to the "Bank of North America." April 18, 1782, the ers of the country have been thrown into State of Pennsylvania granted a charter to the same bank. Thus the association first formed became an organized, incorporated

The "Bank of North America" comenced business in January, 1782, the ernment having subscribed for \$254,-000 of its stock. It is still doing business o-day. That bank has always done a general banking business, but the Govern ment sold its stock at an early day, and the bank has never been known or designated as a "Bank of the United States." Its last charter was granted in 1854. It was afterwards changed into a National

to have nearly 2000 bushels.

To have nearly 2000 bushels.

It a McCall and Ed. Westerman intend to take a trip to Butler on a visit in the near future.

Mrs. Robt. Montgomery is visiting friends in Nebraska and she writes back that the weather is very cold there.

S. C. Trimble is employed on the Jack that the weather is very cold there.

S. C. Trimble farm building steam and gas boxes.

The Davis well on the Jack farm will soon be completed. We wish the boxs a good well.

J. W. Gillespie has done considerable fall plowing. That is right John, you won't have to do it in the spring.

Bert Hillman is on the sick list. We hope he will soon be around again.

Bert Hillman is fon the sick list. We hope he will soon be around again.

Wm. J. Sefton is building quite a lot of post and rail fence and it is decorating his farm in good shape.

Wendell Hickey, Jr., our veter mary sur gue on is doctoring a horse for Caston Lee, which has a crooked knee. The doctor asys he can cure it with the oil of fishing-worms.

Sandy McKay of Clinton twp was the guest of Robt. Anderson on last Saturday. Ira McCall and Ed. Westerman intend to take a trip to Butler on a visit in the

on presentation
The first bank of the United States grew The first bank of the United States grew out of the War of the Kevolution; the second one grew out of the War of 1812; and the present National banks of the United States grew out of the necessities of the War of the Rebellion.

During the late Civil War the National Government was again compelled to resort to the issue of Treasury notes and paper money which are known as "greenbacks." Such paper money was issued to meet the extreue necessities of the Government; and during the war an amount approximating \$500,000,000 was issued and was in circulation at one time. The entire Nation suspended specie payments early in

get bills in excess of 90 per cent of its capital stock. The Government has nothing to do with the redemption of these bills so long as the bank is solvent and doing business. If the bank fails, then the Government sells its bonds, on deposit in the Treasury, and redeems the circulating notes on presentation.

The Government owns no stock in any National bank, but all such banks are subject to careful examinations by public officers, appointed for that purpose, and are under the constant oversight of the Controller of the Currency.

them at a time when it was difficult for Government to get immense sum that was for a young and struggling nation of less than 4,000,000 people. A depreciation of these issues took place in spite of the law which made them a legal-tender in payment of debts. It

These institutions have also been of great service to the people at large. National barks all do a general banking business and are managed by boards of directors elected by the stockholders. They do not differ in that respect from any ordinary banks.

There are still a large number of State banks and private banks in the United States, but none of them issue notes for circulation as money. Nor are these institutions, subject to examination by the States, but none of them issue notes for irrelation as money. Nor are these institutions subject to examination by the officials of the United States Government, In 1865 Congress passed a law taxing the issue of all State banks 10 per cent. This law drove all State bank bills out of existence, and induced large numbers of the banks to reorganize as National banks. Indeed, such was undoubtedly the object sought by imposing the tax; and it worked banks to reorganize as National banks. In-deed, such was undoubtedly the object sought by imposing the tax; and it worked like a charm. The difference between the present National banks and the old "Banks of the United States" consists mainly in the fact that the Government is not a treachibiday in our present National banks

of the United States" consists mainly in the fact that the Government is not a stockholder in our present National banks and that the Government controls the issue of our present National banks, and a marked feature of the present law is the ease with which five or more American citizens can form a National bank at any time in any city in the Union.

There was never but one "Bank of the United States" in existence at the same time, and the Government pledged itself to charter no other such bank during the life of the charter of that one. The old Bank of the United States was a monopoly with special powers. Our present National banks constitute a vast system of banking, the privileges of which can be secured by any number of American citizens, if the number shall exceed five, who may desire to engage in that kind of business. The business done by all banks is of a similar character, except perhaps the difference between commercial and savings banks is of a similar character. The business transactions of the old "Banks of the United States" differ in no respect

banks is of a similar character. The business transactions of the old "Banks of the United States" differ in no respect from the business done today by each National bank. This much can be said in favor of our present system: It is the outgrowth of long and laborious experience. The banking business, like all other institutions of human invention, has been developed and improved by the natural process of evolution. A new system ought to be an improvement on the old. Men of sense learn to better such institutions by experience.

bers of the Populist party, joined in by many Southern Democrats, against our National banks. Some of the Populists have gone so far as to claim that the Government should be made responsible for all the density in again and the deposits in each and every National bank. So far as I know, no government on the face of the earth assumes such a reon the face of the earth assumes such a re-sponsibility. As the law now stands de-positors in National banks get their pay iirst; and the stockholders are liable to pay their stock over again, if necessary, to protect such depositors. When the Gov-verment becomes responsible, under the have originated in the minds of the me who conceive that governments should do all the business of the world and own all

all the business of the world and own all the property. I take no stock in such nonsense. My faith is of a kind entirely different. I would have our Government leave the business of this nation to be managed as much as possible by individuals, and as little as possible by the State. Laws should be framed so as to give all an equal chance, and then leave the rest to the skill, energy, pluck and management of individuals. In that way, and that alone, can the capacity of our people for business and business improvements be fully developed.

Previous to 1872 the greenbacks which had been issued during the war had been Previous to 1872 the greenbacks which had been issued during the war had been redeemed and destroyed until they were only about \$346,000,000 of them left in circulation. A law was then passed requiring that amount to be kept in circulation as money, and they are now reissued whenever they find their way into the Treasury of the Unifed States. It any of them are destroyed on account of being mutilated and worn out, new ones are issued in their place. The Government has issued a large amount of gold and silver

ment was to establish no other banks during the existance of this one.

The bank was located in the city of Priladelphia, did a general banking business and was managed by a board of Hence the volume of paper in this countries and was managed by a board of

took in their sails; they contracted their efforts and run half and quarter time. The silver question had nothing, in my opinion to do with the result in Onio. Both parties were in harmony on that question and in fayor of the suspension of silver purchases. The result in Pennsylvania, Mass, sachussetts and Ohio, in all manufacturing places, was a solemn protest against any interference with the present tariff system."

Surely, Ohio's emphatic protest should warn the Democratic party from tariff tinkering.—New Castle Guardian.

Twelve thousand people are reported to have perished by an earthquake in Persia.

Flick Items.

Be it known that:

Paper and silk weddings are the go for this week.

John Turner, our Constable, was tossed of a colt a few days ago and was seriously injured.

Be neutron and brothers have the largest or nearly 2000 bushels.

Ira McCall and Ed. Westerman intend to take a trip to Butler on a visit in the large of the salves and the salves and the salves are the silver and remaining the silver question had nothing, in my opinion ness, and was managed by a board of twenty-five directors elected by the stock nothers. The dividends of the bank were reach year.

Congress refused to repew the charter and the bank was compelled to wind up its affairs. Its depositors were paid in full, and received a premium of 8 per cent on the final settlement. The Government had preciously sold its stock at a large premium.

After the war of 1812 Alexander J. Dallas, who was Secretary of the Tensury in 1814 recommended, in an able report, the establishment of another "Bank of the United States." In January, 1815, a bill was passed for that purpose, but was vetored by President, Directors and Company of the solest business men of our country of any development theory than the banking system of the United States." The captilaties to the united States was fixed at \$45,000,000,000,000 (in this stock to be subscribed by individuals, our president precision of the soles of the present day. The system of the United States COLBERT



Of Philadelphia. An Officer's Battle

He Might Have Lost But for them.

How It Was Given, and the Inevitable

An officer connected with the Tacony Station house, Philadelphia, has had a se-vere battle with a monster, or a demon, he hardly knows which to call it. We will let him tell the story in his own words:

"I Want to Say a Word about what Hood's Sarsaparilla did for me. I was troubled the worst way with dyspepsia. Why, I could not can anything at breakfast without distress, and when I did manage to eat a little it would all come up again. I tried almost everything I heard of to find relief, but still I suffered. At last I was told just how I felt and what Hood's Sarsaparilla would do for me by an advertisement in a paper. I do

Besides being cured of dyspepsia, I have been relieved of severe pains in the kidneys. I am willing this should be used to tell others how to be cured of dyspepsia." OFFICER EUGENE CHRISTINE, Tacony Station House, Tacony, Philadelphia.

The K. of L. Fight

DEATHS.

LOGAN—At his home in Millerstown, Nov 17, 1893, Charles G. Logan, sged 19 years, He was buried at Buffalo, N V

DESTERLING—At her home near Mil-lerstown, Nov. 21, 1893, Mrs. Chas. Oes-terling, daughter of Leonard Frederick.

Nov. 29, 1893, Mrs. hugh Greene.

HUSELTON—At his|home in Oakland twp.
Nov. 29, 1893, Wm. Huselton, aged
about 70 years.

O'DONNELL—At the home of his sister,
Mrs. Bridget Gatens of Clearfield twp.,
Nov. 25, 1893, Charles O'Donnell, in his
50th year.

59th year. Mr. O'Donnell was one of the jurymouth

afternoon, but became so sick on the roa that he was taken off the wagon and int the tome of his sister Mrs. Gatens, when he lingered till early Saturday morning.

Congressman O'Neil, of Philadelp who has been a member of the House for 28 years, died last Saturday.

OBITUARY NOTES :

BERKIMER & TAYLOR,

iam ond Eleck, next door

Post Office, Butler, Pa.,

prompt attention given

to orders, day or

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Administrators and Executors of estate can secure their receipt books at the CITZEN office.

Notice.

Owing to the recent death of Wm. Campbell, the senior member of the firm of J. G. & W. Campbell, it becomes nec essary for the new firm, which will continue under the name of J. G. & W. Campbell to open a set of new books and close out the accounts of the old firm. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said firm or having claims due will please call for settlement at the old stand at once.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of admini-tration on the estate of Frederick Burry, is of the twp, of Franklin, county of Butl-and state of Fennsylvania, deceased, have bee granted to Elizabeth Burry, resident of sa township, to whom all persons indetted to sa estate air required to make payment and tho having claims or demands will make know the same without deals. THE BIERY Admirx.

claims or demand, ne without delay, MRS. ELIZABETH BURBY, Adm'rx, Mt. Chestnut P. O. Butler Co., Pa.

Notice.

J. G. & W. CAMPBELL.

Directors and Embalme

At the K. of L. Convention in Philadelphia last Thursday, Powderly's friends meet with a stinging defeat: Hays was reelected Treasurer, the office of General Master Workman was again declared vamaster Workman was again anti-Powderly man was elected cant; an anti-Powderly man was elected terling, daughter of December of her patch terling, daughter of December of Heritage of Herit On Friday the delegates had another hot time, and the Hays men were trium

rents, in Laneville, Nov. 21, of blood poisoning, daughter of Timothy Bridget Kennedy, aged 15 years. phant at every turn. On Monday Powder-RIJINN—At her home in Franklin twp., Nov. 20, 1893, Mrs. Blinn, widow of Phillip Blinn, aged about 70 years. ly resigned; his resignation was accepted and J. R. Sovereign, of Iowa, was elected to take his place. CRILEY-At his home in Jefferson two Nov. 26, 1893, Peter Criley, aged 8 THE official count of the vote in Ohio has LAIRD-At his home in Butler, Nov. 26, 1893, Harry, son of Harry Laire, aged 3 been completed and it shows that Governor McKinley has a plurality of 80,995 over years.

Neal and a majority over all of 43,026. The EYTH—At her home in Butler, Nov. 25, 1893, Stella, daughter of Martin Eyth, in her 22d year. total vote of the State was 823,558, of which McKinley had 433,342, Neal 352,347, the Prohibitionists 22 406 and the Populists WINNER-At his home in Oakland twp. Nov. 25, 1893, Edward Winner, aged 8 A LACK of fire escapes on and in a large GREENE—At her home in Clearfield two Nov. 25, 1893, Mrs. Hugh Greene. five-story building in Detroit was the

cause of several men being burned to death, and three jumped to a horrible

W. P. Taylor is home from Prospect on visit to his family.

C. F. Millbarger of Greece City was in town on legal business on Monday of las W. A. Fleming, Esq. visited friends in Parker twp. last week.

Mrs. John A. Richey of Butler visited at E. G. Fleming's last Friday. Mrs. A. B. Richey of Butler visited triends at Parker and Petrolia last week. Brazilian minister at London, last week, that one of the rebel ironclads had been

WILSON BALDWIN, editor of the Herald at Erie, Pa. was appointed Collector of that port, which was a snub for Sibley by the President for his free silver speech. Sandy Hill and Vicinity.

It is reported:
That S. B. Harbison has completed histraight run. It is 100 rods long. That Wm. Klingelsmith intends leaving

That Sandy Hill school has 47 names of the roll.

B. & Y.



A c re am of terter laking powder. High est of all in leaving strength.—Lat United States Government Food Report Royal Baking Powder Co.,

ALWAYS

& DALE,

Butler, Pa.

242 S Main street,

to inform those who

appreciate clothes

handsome and mod-

erate priced. See

Aland,

J. H. FAUBEL, Prop'r.

ly renovated, remodeled, and re-

fitted with new furniture and carpets; has electric bells and all

other modern conveniences for

guests, and is as convenient, and

desirable a home for strangers as

can be found in Butler, Pa. Elegant sample room for use of

ommercial men.

This house has been thorough-

Tailor.

Take into consideration that money saved is as good as money earned. The best way to save money is to buy good goods at the right price. final account as assignee, in the office of t Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas The only reason that our trade is increasing constantly is the fact that we handle only goods of first quality

Butter county, Penn'a., at M's. D. No. 3, Dec Term, 1892, and that the same will be deto said Court for confirmation and allowant on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1893 and sell them at very low prices. Prothonotary's Office, Nov. 4, 1893. We have taken unusual care to provide everything new in Hats and Furnishing Goods for this season, and as we have control of many

ec. 1. 1893.

Executors' Notice especially good articles in both lines we can do you good if you come to us.

We confidently say that in justice to themselves all purchasers should inspect our goods.

Visit us,

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned under the last will and testament of Daniel McDeavitt, ded, late of Brady themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and any having themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will please call and settle and the said will be said to the ment of Daniel McDeavitre.

Administrators' Notice

Letters of Administration, C. T.A., on the estate of Nicholas King, dec'd., late of Concord twp., Butler Co., Pa., having beer granted to the undersigned, all person knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please retain view of the concording the concording the control of the contro tate will please make immediate payment and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

Jas. N. Moore, Att'y, MARY KING, Adm'x., Peachville P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

Administrators' Notice. ESTATE OF WILLIAM BURTNER. We are pleased inform those who

that are comfortable McCANDLESS' HEAVE CURE. that are comfortable and fit correctly, that our selection of Fall patterns are patterns are the patterns ar

here. They are MR. A. J. McCandless:
On the 2nd day of April, 1892, I con On the 2nd day of April, 1892. I commenced to use your new cure for one of my horses that had the heaves very bad, and continued to use the medicine for about forty days and the horse did not show any signs of a return of them. It is now about a year since I quit givin the medicine and the horse has never sowed any signs of heaves, and I feel stisfied that he is properly cured.

W. C. CRISWELL,
Butler, Pa.,
A. J. MCCANDLESS:

will do the wolf ections. Yours truly, R. J. McMILLIN.

L. C. WICK

Rough and Worked Lumber Hotel Butler, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings,

Shingles and Lath LIME, HAIR AND PLASTER Office opposite P. & W. Depot,

BUGGIES at 1 Price 580° CARTS & HARNESS.

\$00 Top Buggy . \$37! We Cut the 540° Phase to p Surrey \$47 Outsell All \$10 Stone \$40° PRICES and \$40° Phase Top Surrey \$47 Outsell All \$10° Phase Top Surrey \$47 Phase Top S

50c Gloves for 45c

75c Gloves for 65c \$.100 Gloves for goc. And our Entire Glove Stock at Equally

THE RACKET STORE

120 South Main Street, Butler, Pa. FRANK KEMPER,

BLANKETS HARNESS.

Mr. O'Donnell was one of the jurymen for this term of Court, and he served as such up to Wednesday noon of last week, when he was taken ill. He complained of being short of breath (he was troubled with asthma), and it was noticed that his face and head were covered with prespiration. He started home in a wagon that afternoon, but became so sick on the road And everything in horse and buggy furnishing goods-Har ness, Collars, Whips. Dusters, Saddles, etc. Also trunks and va-

Repairing done on

short notice. The largest assort ment of 5-A Horse blankets in town will be found at Kemper's

DURE DRUGS AT LOW

If you are sick and need medicin you want the BEST. This you can always depend upon getting from us as we use nothing but strictly Pure Drugs in our Prescription Department. You can get the best of every- China Dinner Sets, thing in the drug line from us.

Our store is also headquarters for

Kalsomine, Alabastine &c.

Get our prices before you buy aints, and see what we have to ffer. We can save you dollars on your paint bill.
Respectfully

J. C. REDICK, Main St., next to Hotel Lowry BUTLER, PA.

WANTED MEN, local or travel ing, to sell my guaran, teed NURSERY STOCK Salary or Commission E. O. GRAHAM. Nurseryman.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

J. J. DONALDSON, Dentist. Butler, Penn'a. Artificial Teeth inserted on the latest in proved plan. Gold Filling a specialty. Office-over Schaul's Clothing Store.

V. MCALPINE,

now located in new and elegant rooms ad joining his former ones. All kinds of class plates and moderen gold work. DR. S. A. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST. - - BUTLER, PA [1Gold Filling Painless Extraction of Teeth and Artificial Teeth without Plates a special Nitrous Oxide or Vitailzed Air or Local Amesthetics used. Office over Millers Grocery east of Lowry

SAMUEL M. BIPPUS. Physician and Surgeon. 200 West Cunningham St.

New Troutman Building, Butler, Pa. E. N. LEAKE, M. D. Specialties: Specialties

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