RPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. NATIONAL.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. VICE - PRESIDENT, GARRETT A. HOBART STATE. CONGRESS-AT-LARGE GALUSHA A. GROW S. L. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY FOR CONGRESS JAMES J. DAVIDSON FOR STATE SENATE, W. H. RITTER FOR ASSEMBLY, JAMES N. MOORE, JOHN DINDINGER

FOR SHERIFF, W. B. DODDS. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, W. J. ADAMS. EOR PROTHONOTARY, R. J. THOMPSON. FOR CLERK OF COURTS, ISAAC MEALS. FOR TREASURER, CYRUS HARPER,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, HARMON SEATON, JOHN MITCHELL. FOR COUNTY AUDITORS, W. S. MOORE, O. R. THORNE. FOR CORONER, JOHN L. JONES.

ONE of the St. Louis hotels asked \$45 a day for two small rooms. Three small rooms in a private house were offered for the small sum of \$10 a day. These prices do not seem exhorbitant, taken in connection with a national convention. They do not seem exhorbitant because the American people have become used to two and three charges for accomodations upon such occasions. But suppose a case. Suppose the railroads should double or treble their prices. Wouldn't there be a howl go up all over the countions upon such occasions. But suppose a case. Suppose the railroads should double or treble their prices. Wouldn't there be a howl go up all over the country? Wouldn't there be a demand for more law and regulation? And still the matter is not changed when private parties ask two and three prices for accommodations. Upon all such occasions the railroads of the country are the generous ones, but the rest of the charges are more than enough higher to take away the accruing benefits of lower railroad fares. The railroads give and the hotel and boarding house keepers take. It is a matter which is worth calling attention to, but of course no one with sound sense hopes that a reform will be wrought out along these lines. There are some evils which are beyond the reach of even law makers. There is only one thing to do and that is to stay away from such places unless you have business there.

It is somewhat remarkable that the Presidential campaign this year will be the first on record without a single significant State election to give an advance indication of the way in which the general conflict is likely to go. There will be many State elections, but under present circumstances they will shed no light, as the result in them will be a foregone conclusion. For instance. Alabama votes in August, Maine and Vermont in September, and Florida and Georgia in October. But this is rather a comfortable tember, and Florida and Georgia in tober. But this is rather a comforta tober. But this is rather a commorable situation. Our politics/were considerably purified by doing away with the old-time October States. We would not have them back if we could. This year no one is caring about indications. Mc-Kinley will be elected as surely as he was remined about the property of t ted, by a big majority.

of his nomination for President by the and in reply to Senator Thurston's address said in part,

—"Our domestic trade must be won back and our idle workingmen employed in gainful occupation at American wages Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world and our foreign trade so precipitately cut off by adverse national legislation, re-opened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. Protection and reciprocity, twin measures of a true American policy, should again command the earnest encouragement of the government at Washington, Public confidence must be resumed, and the skill, the energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home, sustained, encouraged and defended against the unequal competition and serious disadvantage with they are contending.

"The money of the United States, and every-kind of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current.

they are contending.

"The money of the United States, and every kind of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at pari nany and all commercial centers of the globe. The sagacious and far-seeing policy of the great men who founded our government, the wisest financiers at every stage in our history, the steadfast faith and splendid achievements of the great party to which we belong and the genius and intregrity of our people have always demanded this and will ever maintain it. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in puchasing and debt paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor."

NINETY miners were entombed while at work in the red ash coal vein of the Twin Shaft at Pittston, about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the 28th ult. The roof caved in, and it is believed that all of the men have perished. About forty of the men were English speaking miners, the others Hungarians and Polanders. The men were at work proping up the roof when the fall occured. The work of rescuing the men was begun immediately, and a number of bodies have been discovered, but it is feared that not all will ever be recovered.

The Glorious 4th

The Glorious 4th

The Glorious 4th

Butler celebrated the 4th all over las week—all week. Our Young America seemed determined to get all out of it there was in it—and they did. Uniontown, Fayette Co. celebrated the centenial of its existence as a corpo-ration that day, as well as the day itself; ration that day, as well as the day itself; and the displays of fire works in Schen-ley and Riverview parks in Pittsburg

ley and Riverview parks in Pittsburg were grand.

One hindred and twenty years does not seem to be a great age for a nation, but to us it has been tremendous in tevents. On the Fourth day of July, 1776, the United States of America was born. It was an experiment such as the world had never before seen or experienced. Thirteen colonies, without an army or navy, without a treasury and without a supposed friend in the world, declared themselves free and independent States. Seven long years of bloody warfare followed, other nations came to the rescue of the struggling colonies, in 1783, peace was declared, and the United States became one of the powers of the The Chicago convention will last all is socialed ones the strate of the states became one of the powers of the world. It had its ups and downs, its second war with England in 1812-14, but it was not untill the magnificent record of 1846-48 in the war with Mexico, and the most stupendous of all modern contests, the civil war of 1851-65 that its real greatness and prowess were acknowledge by the other and older nations. It was an infant, it learned to crawl, then to walk, and finally grew to vigorous manhood. What its future will be depends entirely upon those who now compose and are to compose its government, frame its purposes, and more than all its body politic.

The Chicago convention will last all

A Glimpse at the U. S. Treasury (Punxsutawney Spirit.)

While in Washington one day last week we visited the United States Treasury, and through the courtesy of a friend who is em-ployed there were shown through the varisubject there were shown through the value divisions, vaults and counting rooms. The gentleman, whom we will call lones, because that is not his name, was well posted on the machinery of the Treasury Department. He seemed to have a clear comprehension of the money question, and for our own information we plied the with questions, which he cheerfully preserved.

He first showed us the Secret Service Dision, where some fine samples of coun-rfeit money are on exhibition, and the

terfeit money are on exhibition, and the photographs of numerous counterfeiters are displayed on the walls. The thing that astonishes you is that men and women possessing such ignorant and repulsive looking mugs should have so much skill in the use of the pen and brush as is exhibited by their work. One group of counterfeiters is labelled "The Twenty Beanties." And 20 more hideous looking faces could not be found outside of Pluto's realms.

We next visited the silver vaults where are stored \$152, 172,000 in silver coin. The largest of these vaults is \$9 feet long, 51 feet wide and 12 feet high, and is packed full of silver. The weight of its contents is 5,000 tons. And only a small part of the silver is in this vault. There is over twice as much more in the sub-treasuries. The total amount of our silver is now nearly \$600,000,000. About \$60,000,000 of this is in circulation. Against the silver in the Treasury and sub treasuries \$334,000,000 in silver certificates have been issued.

"How much gold is there in the country!" we inquired as we approached the gold vault.

"About \$700.000.000." he replied

gold vault.

"About \$700,000,000," he replied

"There are \$3,000,000 in this vault, some
of which belongs to the reserve fund held
to secure greenback and silver circulation,
and against some of which gold certifi-

cates are issued."
"And how much paper circulation have "About \$500,000,000. This is destroyed ind re-issued at the rate of \$1,000,000 per lay. New notes are exchanged for old and worn out ones brought here for re-

"And is not gold also given in exchange

"And is not gold also given in exchange for paper?"

"Certainly. If it were not for that we would soon accumulate a vast amount of gold. But when gold is asked for, we must give it. Otherwise people would soon lose faith in our paper and silver currency. Legal tender notes would be worth practicelly uothing, and silver only its market value as bullion. The Government is pledged to keep all currency at a par with gold, and the only way to do it is to be ready at all times to exchange gold for silver or paper on devnand."

"Why do people demand gold."

"Well, you see all the nations with which we have any dealings (all but China and Mexico) have the gold standard. They do not recognize anything else as money, and when our business men in this country have money payments to make abroad they must have gold, and we must have it to give them, or borrow it. We have recently borrowed to the extent of over \$262,000,000. If we failed to pay gold on demand we would violate our pledge to maintain the various kinds of currency at a parity, and that would amount to a suspension of specie payments. The result would be that different values, causing great loss and inconvenience to the paper."

"Does not the law require the paper."

values, causing great loss and inconvenience to the people."
"Does not the law require the paper obligations issued by the Government to be paid in coin—either gold or silver?"
"Yes; but nobody demands silver. Gold is cenanded only because it is needed for foreign transactions, and the moment we refuse it we place gold at a premium, for then those who needed gold would have to go to people who had it and pay them what they asked for it.

Why is it, Mr. Jones, that while we have more gold than silver coin in this country, and there is no premium on gold money, that it does not circulate more freely?"
"That is easy. Silver, you see, is not

that it does not circulate more freely to as a thorsand silver dollars into the melting pot and you have \$500 worth of metal.

Meit a thousand gold dollars and you have \$1,000 worth of metal. When there are two kinds of money in circulation one of which is safer than the other, the cheaper one is always used to discharge debt. From 1834 to 1873 there was comparatively no silver in circulation in this country, because its bullion value was more than its value as coin. Gold therefore flowed to the mint, and silver went where it was better appreciated. Up to 1853 less than four million standard silver dollars had been coined in the United States. That was because its legal ratio was less than its commercial ratio. Gold does not circulate now simply because it is underrated by our coinage laws. Knowing itself to be 32 instead of 16 times more desirable than silver, it refuses to associate with the white metal on those terms."

"What, in your opinion, would be the effect of the free coinage of silver at 16 to

"What, in your opinion, would be the effect of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 without an agreement with other nations that they would receive silver at that

our \$349,931,000 of megal tender aemand notes would not be kept affeat unless by redeeming them in depreciated silver, causing a loss to the holders of about \$165, 000,000. The price of all commodities would be doubled. Your dollar would be

receive two dollars. The delusion about money is peculiar to the American people. It is due to the legal tender promises to to pay issued during the war, and the agitation which followed the declaration in the Democratic platform of 1868 that Government bonds should be paid in greenbacks. I That would have been equivalent to repudiation. The money question is not a difficult one if you take honest business principles for your basis. Chean money is one phase of the mania to get something for nothing."

for nothing."
"Then you don't believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver?"

CHICAGO.

the the contests, and by a vote of 27 to 23 selected Senator Hill of New York, for Temporary Chairman, but the silver men said they would present a minority report and elect Senator Daniel of Virginia and the senator Daniel of S

sidential nomination, with Boies a se second, Sibley a possibility, Teller Il spoken of by everybody and Sibley

deck.
The Convention met Tuesday noon,
d was opened by prayer, after which
tairman Harrity named Hill for temhairman Harrity named Hill for tem orary chairman amid treniendous cheer

with few exceptions, kept their seats during the demonstration.

When the applause subsided, Clayton
of Alabama arose to move that Daniel's
name be substituted for that of Hill, and
an immense demonstration followed.

Clayton's motion was seconded by
Clayton's motion was seconded by Clayton's motion was seconded by Thomas of Cojorado and a roll of States was demanded on the motion. The motion then was discussed pro and con, each nention of Hill or Daniel eliciting cheers. New Jersey and Connecticut advocate te selection of Hill, Waller, of Connec cut saying the gold men are here to stay, ut they appeal for courtesy and fair reatment, and the upholding of Demo-

The count gave Daniel 556 votes and Iill 349, and Mr. Harrity announced hat unless objection was made he would egard it as the sense of the convention Sonator Jones of Arkansas, R. P. Keatng of Nevada, and Senator ted to escort Senator Daniel to the

As the committee appeared on the orm with the Virginia senator the demonstration of the silver men was renewed. Senator Daniel has the appearance of Senator baner has the appearant an old-time statesman, smooth shaven, with clear cut features and raven-black hair and wearing the conventional black frock coat, he looked as if he had just frock coat, he looked as if he had just a stepped out of some picture of the senate of the past. He bowed profoundly in response to the ovation he received.

When order was restored Mr. Harrity is aid: "Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor of introducing as your temporary chairman the honorable John W. Daniel, of Virginia.

Senator Daniel addressed the convention at length of the money question, favoring bimetalistan at a 16 to 1 ratio, and concluding as follows:

The majority of the convention—I have the honor here to represent it-maintain

e honor here to represent it-mainta the nonor nere to represent the maintain that this great American nation, with a natural base of fixed empire, the greatest ever established by man, with more terri-tory and more productive energy that Great Britian, France and Germany com-

tory and more productive energy than Great Britian, France and Germany combined, without dependence upon European nations for anything that they produce and with European nations dependent upon much we produce, is fully capable of restoring this constitutional money system of gold and silver at equity with each other.

As our fathers, in 1776, declared our national independence of all the world, so to-day has the great Democratic party, founded by Jefferson, the author of that declaration, appeared here in Chicago to announce the financial independence of the United States of all other nations, and to invoke all true Americans to assert it to invoke all true Americans to assert by their suffrages at the polls, that country may be placed where she country may be placed where she right belongs, as the freest, as the for ost, as the most prosperous and ation that ever blessed the life of and upon this globe.

At the conclusion of Daniel's addres Hill was called for but would not a spond; the roll was called, and the co-vention adjourned till next day. On Wednesday the convention practi lly did nothing. The Committee redentials was not ready with its ort, and the day was consumed in ma ng speeches, that of Altgeld of Illian ing the most radical. The platform will probably be discus-

The money plank, as reported to he sub-committee to the committee or esolutions is as follows: Recognizing that the money questions s paramount to all others at this time we invite attention to the fact that the ederal constitution names gold together as the metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law under the constitu federal constitution names silver passed by congress under the constitu-tion made the silver dollar the unit o-value and admitted gold to free coinag-at a ratio measured by the silver dollar

We declare that the act of 1873 de We declare that the act of 1873 de-monetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the price of com-modities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; prostration of in-dustry and impoverishment of the people. at home and abroad; prostration of in-dustry and impoverishment of the people. We are unalternably opposed to the single gold standard which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial peo-ple in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is

proclaimed our political independence in We demand the free and unlimited We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid of consent of any other nation. We demand that the stan-dard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender with gold for all debts public and orivate and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private ontract

A Great Campaigner.

Ohio has produced two of the three was James G. Blaine, of Maine. The chief qualities that go to the making of a really great stump orator are simplicity and directness of statement, a clear, far-reaching voice, a winning personality, an inborn faculty for giving to spoken thoughts such a projectile force as will secure for them a lodgment in other minds, and finally physical endurance. All thess qualifications McKinley possesses to a high degree. He has not as wide a range of thought and illustration as Garfield had, and he is not as magnetic and spontaneous as Blaine was; but e and spontaneous as Blaine was, but weither of those two superb orators had neither of those two superb orators had as great a gift for going straight on the understandings of plain people as he possesses. He never tells a story in his speeches; he is the personification of seriousness and earnestness. He quotes no poetry, he strives for no merely oratorical effect; he never abuses his political enterprise or consequences. ocessess of reasoning, quietly, logically, id persuasively, he warms up, his deep and persuasively, he warms up, his deep-set eyes glow. his form seems to tower, his voice rings out like a trumpet, and he drives in his argument with sledge-ham-mer blows of short, sonorous, epigram-matical sentences. He has wonderful staying qualities. He is never exhausted. To every fresh audience he brings the charm of a vigorous presence. He has extended his stump-speaking work from his county to his Congressional district, State to the whole country; and I do not believe there is a public man of this lay who has made as many addresses or lalked to as many people. During his great stumping tour of 1894, which unquestionably won for him the presidential nomination, more than two millions of people; in circleten States heard his

of people in eighteen States heard his voice. Once he made seventeen speeches n'twenty-four hours. At Hutchison Kan., thirty thousand people assembled to hear him, and in Topeka his audience was estimated at twenty-five thousand.—Eugene V. Smalley in Review of Resiews for Iuly.

Chicago was a seething, sweltering, shouting, soaking mass of humanity this week.

The silver crowd appeared the largest and most determined from the beginning, and the gold men knew for the begin that they must take a back seat. The money question was discussed everywhere.

On Monday the National Committee settled the contents and guardians will be to the pensities prescribed in the compulsory education law of 1895.

4th ward... 5th we d...

Report of the Middlesex School Cel

This dilapidated old building where the picnic was held is located along the Butler plank road above Glade Mills, and was used fifty years ago, need as a school house, it has been remodeled since then and is stated the present day used for a dwelling house. He removed the encouraging features that I have to report of this picnic is the steadily increasing interest on the part of almost everybody, the interest manifested at this meeting was phenomenal. The lack of an addience was at one time, the great drawback to local celebrations, a few people would assemble, and without any regular roulline of work, put in the time and then go home, having received very little benefit from the meeting. But now, how changed is the order of things in this particular, people oame miles to attend this local cducational gathering, and as a rule all took some part in the celebration, not only did lawyers and ministers and business men patronize this meeting, but became enthusiastic and entered into the discussion of educational questions, consequently making the work of the day cooperstive and impressive between patrons and the leading speakers of the occasion. cussion of educational questions, con-uently making the work of the day co-crative and impressive between patrons

operative and impressive detwoip partial and the leading speakers of the occasion.

Mr. Simeon Nixon of Butler, favored us with a good speech. The following is an abstract of his remarks. It affords me great pleasure to state that It affords me great pleasure to state that there has been decided improvement in scholarship and professional qualifications of our teaching force during the last fifty years, hence elevating the young generations up to a higher plane of culture, manhood, truth, sincerity and industry, on the whole I look upon our teachers with pride, they are ambitious, honest and capable, bearing their discouragements, and are misunderstood by the public and they fail to receive the encouragement and sapport which they have a right to expect. Citizens, whether patrons of the schools or not, you have a duty to perform toward the schools, the responsibility of which you cannot evade. To encourage them by your occasional presence and to commend their good features.

In conclusion permit me to say that

In conclusion permit me to say that with such an efficient educational system. with so many public spirited and self sacrifising directors, striving to further the best interests of the schools, that the outfor our schools is very bright.

o spesking of the day was discontinuitil after dinner, all proceeding in par
g of the bounteous and abundant
y of provisions which the people of
cinity—and the adjoining districts
instrumental in preparing for this

ard Bartley of Middlesex twp. also ward Bartley of Middleaex twp. also red us with a very appropriate speech pake about as follows: Never before e history of Butler county have I been itted to spend a day at an education-seting that I appreciated so highly as this one. The many suggestions and altormation obtained at this meeting to the school line during the school days redd bioneers when they attended old pioneers when they attended in this old building, will leave an assion upon the minds of those present impression upon the minds of those present at this meeting altogether indellible and which time even itself cannot efface. Again sllow me to express that the sociality which we all manifested toward each other on this occasion is long to be remembered. In conclusion allow me to hank you for your undivided attention and cour kind hospitality.

The last speaker was John C.Logan who aid that Simon Nixon and everybody who

said that Simon Nixon and everybody who participated in this celebration were en-ittled to much credit for the active part they took in the meeting and for the interest and enthusiasm they awakened in the community in which it was held. He believes that if the people had more organizations of this kind througout the country than they have had that there would be greater progress and a more rapid growth in popular education and that the people would recognize a more thorough and genuine belief in the value of education to the individual and the nation.

FAIRVIEW.

Miss Amelia Hill, of Allegheny City, came up with her consin Harry McClure, who had gone down to the city to spend the fourth. She expects to stay a few weeks to rest after a long term of school weeks to rest after a long term of school teaching, which she closed the latter part of June.

The Grand 4th of July went off very quietly here, the Sabbath Schools with a general tournout went to Bunna Vista to a large Pionic prepared for them in the Grove, but they got the worst of it, for when everything was ready the heavy rain came on and spoiled their fun, as well as the ladies new hats, so they all came home disappointed.

The returns from the Republican con ention made a very favorable impression all the citizens of our town, hurrah for

The Ladies Missionary Society will meet in the U. P. church here, on next Saturin the U. P. church here, on next Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. all are invited. Jack Wammock came last week from the lower oil field to stay with his family a few days, after an absence of 6 months There was a new oil well completed last week on the Robt, Campbell farm good for 20 bbls, per day, they will commence to drill another on the same farm this week.

The treasury official statement just issued shows the receipts from all sources for the fiscal year, 1896, to be \$326,-500,000, and the expenditures \$324,000,444, making the deficit for the fiscal year \$25,500,000. For 1895 the deficit was \$42,000,000, and in 1894, \$80,000,000, so that the deficit for the past three years aggregates \$137,500,000. For the month of June, which closed Wednesday, the receipts have been; \$26,500,000, and the expenditures \$25,000,000, making an excess of receipts of \$1,500,000.

THE Millersville Normal Journal says:
"Township high schools will soom beestablished in many parts of Pennsylvania, and teachers should prepare thembe depends entirely upon those who now compose and are to compose its government, frame its purposes, and more than all its body politic.

The Chicago convention will last all week.

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The Wishes of their many friends go was estimated at twenty-five thousand.—Eugene V. Smalley in Review of Reviews for July.

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The Chicago convention will have equal education all advantages with those of the time was estimated at twenty-five thousand.—Eugene V. Smalley in Review of Reviews for July.

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The Chicago convention will have equal education all advantages with those of the time was established. The Chicago convention was established. The Chicago conve DEATHS.

GIBSON—At the home of her sister, Mrs. Nancy Patterson in Clay twp, June 14, 1896, Caroline Gibson, daughter of Levi Gibson, late of Washington twp, in her 67 year BARCLAY-At her home in Butler, June 0, 1896, Teressa Belle Barclay, aged 1

JACKSON—At her home in Centre twp, June 30, 1896, Mrs. L. Jackson, in her 37th year. KRUTTLE-At his home in Butler, July 6, 1896, Anthony Kruttle, in his 67th

6, 1896, Anthony Kruttle, in his 67th year.

BARCLAY—Athis home in Allegheny city, July 8, 1896, Nixon Barclay aged 76 years.

He was formerly of Penn twp., and was the father of Mrs. W. H. Morris.

WALKER—At his home in this place, Saturday, July 4, 1896, Captain Samuel Walker, aged 61 years.

The death of Capt. Walker was learned with more than ordinary regret by our citizens, with whom he was a general favorite. As a man he was respected for his honorable character and upright bearing with his fellows. Genial in nature and unasuming in habits he attached to himself a host of warm friends. A worthy soldier in the late war and a faithful official in all the public trusts he held his memory will be held in high regard by all who knew him. His tuneral on Tuesday last was largely attended and his remains laid to rest in the North cometery. His family have the sympathy of this entire community and his loss will be mourned by all.

OBITUARY NOTES. Henry Filer, a well known coal died at his home in Grave City, a few day

Mrs. Amelia Humason of Mercer, died yesterday morning. Her maiden name was Martin, and she was born in Harris-ville. James H. Walker of Blairsville, die last Saturday, aged 73. He was born i Harrisville, but has lived in Blairsville fo

the past forty years. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," died at her home at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday morning of last week. Mrs. Stowe was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 25, 1811, and was consequently aged 85 years and 16 days. Her father was the famous Dr. Lyman Beecher, and her brother Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. She was prominent among our best authors, and the full list of her publications numbers thirty-two volumes. Her sole editorial experience of her publications numbers thirty-two volumes. Her sole editorial experience was on the Hearth and Home in New York city.

"God wills it so, and so it is;
The pilgrims on their way
Though weak and worn more cheerful
are
Than all the rest who stay. And when at last poor man subdued Lies down to death resigned May he not still be happier far Than those he leaves behind."

A cream of tartar baking powder. High est of all in leavening strength.—Late United States Government Food Repor

DYAL PARING POWDER Co., 106 Wall st., N. 1 Professional Cards.

G. M. ZIMMERMAN. PHYSICIAN AND SBURGBOU, office at No. *45, 18. Main street, over Cl harmacy, Butler. Pa.

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

> V. M. MCALPINE Dentist, Main St. Naesthetics Administered.

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

Dr. N. M. HOOVER, 137 E. Wayne,St., office hours,[10;to;12 M. a.

DR. CHAS. R. B. HUNT, Physician and Surgeon. Eye, ear, nose and throat a specialty 132 and 134 S. Main Street. Ralston building.

W. H. BROWN, Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office 256 S. Main St., opp. P. O. Residence 315 N. McKean St.

DR. J. E. FAULK Dentist. Painless extraction-No Gas-Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office-In Gilkey building oppositeP. O.

DR. S. A. JOHNSTON. DENTIST, - - BUTLER, PA Gold Filling Painless Extraction of Teet d Artificial Teeth without Plates a special rous Oxide or Vitalized Air or Loca trous Oxide or Vitalia.

Approximation of Lower Miller's Groosry; east of Lower Miller's Groosry; east of Lower ouse. Office closed Wedn valays and Thursdays

L. BLACK. PHYSICIAN AND, SURGEON, New Troutman Building, Butler, Pa.

M. A. BERKIMER Funeral Director 37 S. Main,St. Butler Pa.

THE steamers Three Friends and City of Richmond have been detained at Key West, Florida, on the ground that they were about to engage in a filbustering expedition to Cuba. The vessels were overhauled at sea by the revenue cutter Winona. On the City of Richmond were 407 cases of arms and ammunition, and on the Three Friends a party of forty men, among whom was Secretary Costillo of the Cuban Junta in this county.

HARVESTING has begun in the west particularly in Kansas, and everybody will be glad that the sunflower State has in prospect the greatest wheat crop it ever harvested. It is estimated at 43,-000,000 bushels, or almost double the yield of last year. As Kansas alone wi only require about one-fourth of this for food and seed she will have over thirty on bushels for sale.

X-Rays Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pilis sure all Liver Ills. 25 cents. A. M. CHRISTLEY, ATIORNEY AT LAW. Office on North Diamond Street, opposite the Court House—Lower Floor,

COULTER & BAKER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

S. H. PIERSOL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office at No. 104 East Diamond St J M. PAINTER, Attorney-at-Law.

A. T. SCOTT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.; NEWTON BLACK.

ween Postoffice and Diamond, Butle

att'y at Law--Office on South side of Dia ALEX RUSSELL. Attorney-at-Law

Office with Newton Black, Esq South Diamond, Butler, Pa. A. T. BLACK.

> Room J-Armory Building H. H. GOUCHER.

y-at-law. Office in Mitchell building

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' Saltsburg...." 8 37 · B'airsville..." 8 05

Through trains for the east leave Pitts-ourg (Union Station) as follows: burg (Union Station) as follows:—
Atlantic Express, daily ... 3 10 A. M.
Pennsylvanis Limited ... 7 15
Day Express, ... 7 30
Main Line Express ... 8 00
Philadelphia Express ... 4 30 P. M.
Eastern Express ... 7 05
Past Line ... 8 10
For detailed information, address Thos.
E. Watt. Pass. Agr. Weaton, District. cor

E. Watt, Paes. Agt. Westorn District, cor Fifth Ave. and Smithfield St., Pittaburg, S. M. PREVOST. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD oral Manager. Gen'l Passr, Agent.

P. & W. R. R. chedule in effect May 12, 1895. (Eutler time The Short Line to Pittsburg. DEPART SOUTH.

DEFART SOUTH.

255 am Allegheny Ex
.15 am Ally & Akron
.065 am Allegheny Ex
.55 pm Allegheny Ex
.55 pm Allegheny Ex
.55 pm Allegheny Ex
.50 pm Allegheny Ex
.50 pm Ally & Ell. 2x
.00 pm, Allegheny Ex
.50 pm, Allegheny Ex DEFART NORTH.

0.05 a m Kane & Brad.
1.55 p m Clarion Ac.
2.50 p m Foxburg 2.
2.50 p m Foxburg 2.
2.50 p m Kane M SUNDAY TRAINS.

TDEFADT SOUTH.

1.15 a m, DeForest Ac
1.45 a m, Allegheny Rx
1.59 p m, Chleago Rx
1.05 p m, Allegheny A
7.30 p m, DeForest Ac
7.30 p m, DeForest Ac Train arriving at at 5.05 p m leaves B & O de-ot, Pittsburg, at 3:15 o'clock. Butler and Greenville Coach will leave Alle-thony at 3:20 p. m, daily except Sunday. Con-cetting at Willowgrove, arriving at Butler at iscan at willowsrote, and first-class of the property of the p A. B. CROUCH, Agent Trains leave the B. & O. depot in Pittburg or the Kast as follows.

for the Kast as follows.]

For Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philaphia, and New York, 7:30 and 9:30 p. Cumberland, 6:40, 7:30, a.m., 1:10, 9:20 p. m. evisyille, 6:40, 7:30, a.m., 1:10, 4:30, 4:46, 5:30, p. m. Uniontown, 7:30 a.m., 1:10, 4:30, 4:46, 5:30, p. m. Uniontown, Morga ritowa and Fairmont, 7:30 m, and 5:30 p. m. M. Hileasant 6:48, 7:30 a. 10 and 4:30 p. m. Washington, Pa., 7:40, 30 a. m., 4:04, 4:45 and 9:00, 11:55 p. m. While p. 7:40, and 9:30 a. m., and 4:00, 9:00, 11:55 m. While p. 7:40, and 9:30 a. m., and 4:00, 9:00, 11:55 m. Cincinnat! St. Louis, Columbus and Nark, 7:40 a. m., 9:10, 11:55 p. m. Parlor and sleeping ears to Baltimore Wangton, Cincinnat I st. Louis, Columbus and Rate, Cincinnat I st. Louis, Columbus and Rate Cincinnat I st. Louis, Columb

THE PITTSBURG, SHENAN-GO & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD TIME TABLE-In effect Monday, June Trains are run by Standard Cen

... 10 22 ar.Conneaut lv. 7 40 lv ar

2 20 7 20 Allegheny, P&W11 ot 2 50 2 15 a.m Pittsburg, B&O. p. m p. m NOTE.—Train No. 1 starts from Exposion Park at 5:45 a.m. Mondays only. N 2 runs to Exposition Park Saturdays only Trains 15 and 16 will run Sunday only between Butler and Exposition Park, make ing all stops. Ly Butler at 7:30 a.m. Returning leave Exposition Park 6 p.m.

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