

1902 BICKEL'S 1902 JANUARY SALE.

Table listing various shoe styles and their prices, including Ladies' warm lined shoes, Men's fine satin shoes, and Children's high cut shoes.

Too Many Felt and Rubber Goods. One lot Children's spring heel rubbers, reduced to \$1.00. One lot Ladies' fine doppelganger tip shoes, reduced to \$1.50.

Sample counters filled with interesting bargains. Leggins and over-gaiters at reduced prices. It will pay you to visit this great sale and secure some of the bargains being offered.

JOHN BICKEL, 125 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

BARGAIN SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOAKS. Five Big Bargain Days. Commencing Tuesday, January 7, 1902.

Genuine Bargains in Coats, Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Blankets, Outings, Sheetings, Underwear, etc. Sale begins Tuesday, January 7, 1902, and continues until Saturday night, January 12th.

L. Stein & Son, 108 N. MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

Mrs. J. E. ZIMMERMAN. 18th Semi-Annual Sacrifice Sale. Our Semi-Annual Sacrifice Sale Takes Place as Usual Beginning Wednesday, Jan. 8th, and continuing Throughout the entire month of January.

The many inquiries we are receiving daily asking if we intend to have our sale testify to the popularity of these Sacrifice Sales among our many patrons who have been benefited by attending them in the past.

Sacrifice Prices on: All Wraps, Suits and Pairs. All Waists, Wrappers and Dressing Sacques. All Millinery—trimmed and untrimmed.

Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman. Sacrifice prices for cash only. Come early to secure first choice. Sale begins WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1902.

K E C K Fall and Winter Weights. Have a hatness about them that mark the wearers, it won't do to wear the last year's output. You won't get the latest things at the stock clothes either.

G. F. KECK, Merchant Tailor, 42 North Main Street, Butler, Pa. All Work Guaranteed.



CELERY KING NATURE'S CURE. Pain in Head, Side and Back. For years I suffered with pain in the head, pain in the side, and in the small of the back.

Soft Harness EUREKA Harness Oil. You can make your harness last for years. Made of the finest leather, and treated with Eureka Harness Oil.

CATARRH. The Cleansing and Healing Cream. Ely's Cream Balm. Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy for Catarrh of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, and Rectum.

Johnston's Crystal Pharmacy. Beef, Iron and Wine. This is the Best Tonic and Blood Purifier. Price, 50c per pint. Prepared and sold only at Johnston's Crystal Pharmacy.

Johnston's Crystal Pharmacy. Everything in the drug line. 108 N. Main St., Butler, Pa. Both Phones.

New Livery Barn W. J. Black. Is doing business in his new barn which Clarence Walker has erected for him.

L. C. WICK, DEALER IN LUMBER. A customer of mine, a Christian, called on me for a quantity of lumber.

Karl Schluchter, Practical Tailor and Cutter. 125 W. Jefferson, Butler, Pa. Bushing, Cleaning and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

OLD KENESAW'S LAST BATTLE

The Story of a Dying Veteran. BY CHARLES E. VOENGER. "Old Kenesaw is dying!" Had some careless attendant left a door or window open that winter morning and allowed the bitterly cold wind to sweep through the corridor and into the great hospital, there would have been no more shuddering among the hundreds of patients than was caused by this whisper, passed rapidly from cot to cot, from nurse to nurse, speeding across to be disseminated among the hundreds of students in the adjoining hall.

The attending physician, summoned hastily by the alarming symptoms, had stopped but a moment to hand his snow covered cap and ulster to the receiving nurse. A glance into the curtained, agonized face of the venerable patient, a touch of the pulse, the briefest study of the prostrations that were but the surface indications of the terrible torture within, and the doctor turned away with a look of utter despair and helplessness.

"No hope, doctor?" The head nurse had witnessed other death struggles, and it is said that nurses become numb to such scenes, but the glacial interpretation of the doctor's manner left her presenting a picture of abject misery. "Oh, dear, dear, to think that kind old Kenesaw must suffer so!" Through her wet eyes she looked at the worn, wasted old body writhing and twisting upon the cot. "Oh, doctor, if you are quite sure he cannot recover, is there any way—can't you make the end less painful?"

Dr. Blank had turned away from the scene and was looking vacantly out of the window, if he made no answer, his response to the nurse's appeal, it was because he was revolving the same perplexing problem in his own mind. Although he had grown gray in the hospital service, Dr. Blank was for the first time face to face with a most violent case of angina pectoris, but he recognized it as hopeless beyond all human means.

What could be done to ease Old Kenesaw in a losing struggle with death? The hospital was in the city, and it was tearing the very heart from the victim and subjecting him to the worst torture man can experience. Aside from the means of the dying man the little room was quiet. The few seconds that the doctor stood there pondering seemed an age to the nurses and the interned who first glanced in sadness and terror at the patient, then in appeal to the silent man at the window. Presently the doctor's dark, hopeless countenance changed to a gleam of hope as discerned in his quick command: "Send for Anslay. Take my horse and buggy and get him here quickly as possible."

Then, as an intern hastened through the hall to carry out these instructions, the sad news spread over the great buildings, whispered by nurse to nurse, by patient to his neighbor in the next cot.

"Old Kenesaw is dying!" Never was a man more truly loved. Many years before he had come to the hospital suffering from old age and the ailments of a long life, and in time to Old Kenesaw. When Old Kenesaw enlisted with the army of patients, it was thought he would eventually be relieved and discharged. After two months of good care the old warrior was again fairly comfortable, but he evinced no desire to depart from the hospital, and, in fact, no one wanted him to go. He had become a sort of general factotum, and his services were regarded as well worth his bed and board.

Old patients and new internes, nurses, medical students, the entire hospital staff and even the visitors at the institution came to know him familiarly. His slow, shuffling step and the cheery click of his cane on the hardwood floors were as familiar as the scheduled visits of the nurses and always as welcome as the doctor's. Old Kenesaw had access to every nook and corner of the hospital. The patients drew inspiration from his kindly old face, and his stories of camp and battle served as a tonic. To the children in the hospital Kenesaw was the incarnation of all that was good, kind and helpful. He was their champion, their never failing friend, and he would creep to the cots of the little sufferers, chase away thoughts of pain and bring smiles to their wan faces with his inexhaustible fund of stories.

HECTOR

A Story in Which a Dog Plays the Principal Part. Not that son of Brian, the beloved of Andromache, but still a real prince of his race and greatly beloved by one small woman. A magnificent mastiff is Hector, as brave and bold, not to say as gallant and noble, as any man a hero with two legs. As for dogs not being able to think, any one who can entertain such an idea deserves to live in a "chill condition of degeneracy" to the end of his days. I will tell you about a person, and you may judge for yourself.

Having been suddenly thrown upon my own resources, as so often befalls a man in the army, I was obliged to find my way to the city. I determined to cultivate the only talent I possessed, that for painting. I had a place both cheap to live in and offering unusual facilities for art study. I accordingly went there. Without a chapman, I naturally had to do a person of affairs, and what was a business woman to do with so costly, not to say inconvenient, an apprentice as a chapman? All winter I studied and copied the galleries, and when summer came I took the little steamboat which runs up and down the Erie, leaving its smokestack so deplorably full of pictures to sketch.

"Lieben-felsen" was the beautiful old Schloss I felt specially in love with, so I finally persuaded a feeling of loneliness swept over me, and my heart yearned for some of the pleasures of my joyous past.

I had not returned to Dresden as soon as I had intended. Indeed, I finally decided not to return at all, but to make my home in the beautiful old castle. I had always been opposed to American girls marrying foreign noblemen, and the count had had, he told me, a most disapproving opinion of American girls in general, but, you see, Hector had made great speeches to me, his mind not to spare either of us, and he is such a fine fellow we could but acquiesce in the matter.

Destroyive Earthquakes. In 1903 an earthquake overturned fifty-four cities and towns; Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants were wiped out of existence and more than 100,000 lives were lost altogether. In 1702 Yedo, Japan, was ruined and 300,000 people killed. In 1731 Peking 100,000 perished by an earthquake. In 1754 100,000 were engulfed at Grand Cairo. The following year Lisbon was wrecked the second time, losing 60,000 people. The same year Kaschan, Persia, with 400,000 inhabitants was totally destroyed. In 1759 Baalbek, Syria, was destroyed, 20,000 persons being killed. The same number perished at Aleppo in 1852. In 1851 Mefti, India, was ruined and 14,000 lives lost. In 1857 in Calcutta and elsewhere not less than 10,000 perished by earthquake shocks.

Heroes of the Civil War. The muster rolls of the Union armies of the rebellion show that out of 2,000,000 in round numbers three-fourths were native Americans; Germany furnished 175,000, Ireland 150,000, England 50,000, British America 50,000 and other countries 75,000—in all about 500,000 foreigners. Forty-eight per cent of our soldiers were farmers, 27 per cent mechanics, 16 per cent laborers, 5 per cent professional men, and 1 per cent were of miscellaneous vocations. The average height of our soldiers was 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, including the large number of recruits from recruits from the States.

Bees of Fine Discrimination. Morelia has some other odd things— for example, the sweetest standard of the portales or arcades, where friendly bees and wasps devoured the candies and were not scared off. I asked an old woman sitting behind a large stand loaded with candied fruit, dulcées of all sorts, sugar plums and marmalades candy: "Won't those bees sting a fellow?" "Oh, no, senor; don't be afraid. They are my intelligent and can tell a customer right off."

Another Matter. City Magistrate—Of course I don't wish to stand in the way of my daughter's happiness, but I know so little of Mr. Hawkins. What is your verdict? Mr. Hawkins (airily)—Oh, I write poetry, novels—er—plays and that sort of thing. City Magistrate—Indeed! Most interesting! And how do you live?—Punch. Bill Borrower—I'm in a deuced hole, Tom. If you can, I wish you would help me out. Tom (sighing)—I'll help you any way I can, but don't ask me again to put my name on the back of your note. Bill Borrower (dismayed)—I wasn't a good man to ask you for your credit, Tom. I was only looking for a little cash. New York Times.

HECTOR

And we are very fond of each other, Hector and I. Indeed he has been my best friend all summer. He looked down on me and smiled again. "I am glad of that," he said. "For Hector is my favorite dog."

"This, then, was the count, and I had been claiming his property. No wonder Hector had quieted down at his voice!" He must have read the disappointment and mortification in my face, for he had just arrived on the castle and Hector had bounded away into the grounds when he raised his military cap with graceful courtesy and said: "Farewell, my friend. I shall be glad to see you again, and I shall, moreover, admire his taste."

He walked toward the gate while I went on, but Hector rushed out past him to me and whined pathetically; then he ran back to the count and stood defiantly in his path. To humor him his master came out again, and I turned and faced him. Hector's joy was unbounded. He jumped around us both wildly and showed a very sign in his power that he had no intention of "deceiving to the one and forsaking the other." It was so evident and so amusing that we both laughed heartily, which seemed to establish a friendship at once.

"He is determined we shall not part, friend. Will you permit us both to accompany you home? The count did not on the way I assured the count of my intention to return shortly to the city, when he would probably have his usual modifications of the count's will. The next morning when I took my accustomed place under the trees Hector soon came trotting gaily along to hamper the ground with grateful thumps, and I looked up questioning. The count came toward us laughing, to get his cap, he said, but he must have forgotten it, for he stayed to watch me sketch, and the next day he came again and the next.

I did not return to Dresden as soon as I had intended. Indeed, I finally decided not to return at all, but to make my home in the beautiful old castle. I had always been opposed to American girls marrying foreign noblemen, and the count had had, he told me, a most disapproving opinion of American girls in general, but, you see, Hector had made great speeches to me, his mind not to spare either of us, and he is such a fine fellow we could but acquiesce in the matter.

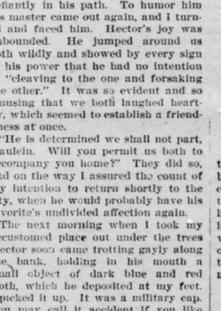
Heroes of the Civil War. The muster rolls of the Union armies of the rebellion show that out of 2,000,000 in round numbers three-fourths were native Americans; Germany furnished 175,000, Ireland 150,000, England 50,000, British America 50,000 and other countries 75,000—in all about 500,000 foreigners. Forty-eight per cent of our soldiers were farmers, 27 per cent mechanics, 16 per cent laborers, 5 per cent professional men, and 1 per cent were of miscellaneous vocations. The average height of our soldiers was 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, including the large number of recruits from recruits from the States.

Bees of Fine Discrimination. Morelia has some other odd things— for example, the sweetest standard of the portales or arcades, where friendly bees and wasps devoured the candies and were not scared off. I asked an old woman sitting behind a large stand loaded with candied fruit, dulcées of all sorts, sugar plums and marmalades candy: "Won't those bees sting a fellow?" "Oh, no, senor; don't be afraid. They are my intelligent and can tell a customer right off."

Another Matter. City Magistrate—Of course I don't wish to stand in the way of my daughter's happiness, but I know so little of Mr. Hawkins. What is your verdict? Mr. Hawkins (airily)—Oh, I write poetry, novels—er—plays and that sort of thing. City Magistrate—Indeed! Most interesting! And how do you live?—Punch. Bill Borrower—I'm in a deuced hole, Tom. If you can, I wish you would help me out. Tom (sighing)—I'll help you any way I can, but don't ask me again to put my name on the back of your note. Bill Borrower (dismayed)—I wasn't a good man to ask you for your credit, Tom. I was only looking for a little cash. New York Times.

FARM AND GARDEN

A Pit Constructed Under Floor of a Barn on Dry Soil. Where there is no barn cellar the roots to be fed the stock are usually stored in the house cellar and carried out daily, entailing a great amount of work. Where the barn has some space beneath it, a dry location and a tight foundation an American Agriculturist correspondent advises that a pit can be dug under some convenient point in the barn.



DOORS TO FIT. The feeding floor and a light wall of brick or stones laid up about the sides, extending up to the barn floor. Through this floor an opening is cut and "bulldozed" doors arranged over it, as shown in the cut. Rank up the brick or stone wall about the pit with earth on the outside, heaping up this banking nearly to the barn floor, and there should be no trouble from freezing.

CONCERNING CELERY. Principal Popular Varieties—Bleaching and Winter Storage. At the Rhode Island station a study has been made of the principal varieties of celery in cultivation in this country during the past fifty years. The present modifications of the celery plant have undergone in the last half century are found to be the greater localization of the flesh; growth in the center of the plant, self-blanching tendencies and earlier maturity. According to Professor Kinney, the varieties that have been recognized by growers as having special merit are Sandringham (Incomparable Dwarf), Boston Market, Golden Heart, White Plume, Rose, Paris Golden and Giant Pascal. The Paris Golden or Golden Self-Blanching celery is the variety generally grown in the local market garden of Rhode Island.

Blanching With Earth or Soda. At the Pennsylvania station a test was made of the varieties that have been recognized by growers as having special merit are Sandringham (Incomparable Dwarf), Boston Market, Golden Heart, White Plume, Rose, Paris Golden and Giant Pascal. The Paris Golden or Golden Self-Blanching celery is the variety generally grown in the local market garden of Rhode Island.

Planting Pot Winter Use. C. B. Waldron of the North Dakota station advises that celery for winter use should be planted in boxes, cellars or pits and should be covered with earth or straw to keep the plants from freezing.

Cowpeas Hay Condemned. A Carlisle (Pa.) gentleman who has recently established a gilt-edged dairy of 200 cows on one of his farms and whose wealth permits careful and extensive experimental work writes: "I can't agree to all that you say about cowpeas. I grow this year for cow feed disgusted me with the plant—that is, for food. The yield was fairly good, but the cows just refused to eat them. I grew this year for cow feed disgusted me with the plant—that is, for food. The yield was fairly good, but the cows just refused to eat them. I grew this year for cow feed disgusted me with the plant—that is, for food. The yield was fairly good, but the cows just refused to eat them."

Crude Petroleum Spray. Crude petroleum seems to be effective in controlling the pest which we call properly and intelligently used. Either a green or amber colored oil may be used provided it has a specific gravity of not less than 43 degrees at a temperature of 90 degrees F. It can only be used when the trees are dormant. In this respect crude petroleum and kerosene act directly opposite. This applies especially to peach trees. It may be used either undiluted or in the 20 or 25 per cent mixture.

AFIARISTS' WINTER WORK.

The Time to Buy Hives, Furniture and Other Things. After the bees are tucked away comfortably in their winter quarters there is little else of outside work to be done until the spring. The entrance of the hives are kept clear of dead bees and snow or ice during winter, and F. G. Herman has suggested in New England Homestead that this is a good time to take time by the forelock and think about the coming spring.

The Langstroth Hive. There is no patent on the Langstroth, probably the most extensively used of all hives. An exchange states its dimensions as follows: a close fitting, 14 inches deep, 13 1/2 inches wide and 20 inches deep, outside measure. The material used is pine boards planed down to seven-eighths of an inch in thickness.

Factory and Home Workmanship. The hive should not only be substantially built, but should have accurate spaces, a close fitting rainproof cover or roof. Factory made hives, as a rule, best meet these requirements, as both lock joints and half corners can only be made to advantage by machinery, and the expert hive builder understands, of course, the absolute necessity of great accuracy in the spaces, as well as the great desirability of good material and workmanship.

CORN MACHINERY. The Progress of the Harvester—Combined Husker and Shredder. It is only within the past few years that any attempt has been made to furnish the farmer with corn harvesting machinery that is all comparable with that long ago invented for harvesting small grain, says Iowa Homestead. The immense waste of stover continued for years all over the corn belt, and the figures representing the waste, if they had been even conservatively estimated, would be startling indeed. There is every reason to believe, however, that better conditions will prevail in the future.

Crude Petroleum Spray. Crude petroleum seems to be effective in controlling the pest which we call properly and intelligently used. Either a green or amber colored oil may be used provided it has a specific gravity of not less than 43 degrees at a temperature of 90 degrees F. It can only be used when the trees are dormant. In this respect crude petroleum and kerosene act directly opposite. This applies especially to peach trees. It may be used either undiluted or in the 20 or 25 per cent mixture.

Crude Petroleum Spray. Crude petroleum seems to be effective in controlling the pest which we call properly and intelligently used. Either a green or amber colored oil may be used provided it has a specific gravity of not less than 43 degrees at a temperature of 90 degrees F. It can only be used when the trees are dormant. In this respect crude petroleum and kerosene act directly opposite. This applies especially to peach trees. It may be used either undiluted or in the 20 or 25 per cent mixture.

Crude Petroleum Spray. Crude petroleum seems to be effective in controlling the pest which we call properly and intelligently used. Either a green or amber colored oil may be used provided it has a specific gravity of not less than 43 degrees at a temperature of 90 degrees F. It can only be used when the trees are dormant. In this respect crude petroleum and kerosene act directly opposite. This applies especially to peach trees. It may be used either undiluted or in the 20 or 25 per cent mixture.

Crude Petroleum Spray. Crude petroleum seems to be effective in controlling the pest which we call properly and intelligently used. Either a green or amber colored oil may be used provided it has a specific gravity of not less than 43 degrees at a temperature of 90 degrees F. It can only be used when the trees are dormant. In this respect crude petroleum and kerosene act directly opposite. This applies especially to peach trees. It may be used either undiluted or in the 20 or 25 per cent mixture.