

## Mrs. J. E. ZIMMERMAN

ANNOUNCES

### Their Great Semi-Annual Sacrifice Sale

For the Entire Month of Jan., '04

Commencing Tuesday, Jan. 5.

This is our 22nd Semi-Annual Sacrifice Sale of new, clean up-to-date Dry Goods, Tailor Made Suits, Wraps, Skirts and Waists. This semi-annual event awaited by hundreds of discriminating women, WITH THE BEST ASSORTMENTS AND MOST TEMPTINGLY LOW PRICES OF YEARS.

### Dress Goods

Sacrifice Sale of Black and Colored Dress Goods. 1-3 to 1-2 less than former prices. This sale includes all dress goods. No stock reserved. It means \$1 goods for 62 1-2c per yard. It means 50c goods for 25c per yard.

### Garment Prices Sharply Cut Down

These means dollars saved to everyone who purchases a Tailor Made Suit, Wrap, Skirt, Silk or Laundered Waist, or Fur garment, during this Sacrifice Sale. Millinery included in this sale.

### Underwear Must Go

Underwear Values Extraordinary. Hosiery Values Extraordinary.

Wonderful reductions in every department, and on every dollar's worth of merchandise in this store.

### Our Record is Our Guarantee

Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman, Butler, Pa.

## Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman

Butler, Pa.

### BICKEL'S

### Great Bargain Sale.

An Immense Stock of Seasonable Footwear to be closed out in order to reduce our extremely large stock.

REDUCTIONS IN ALL LINES.

On many lines prices are reduced 25 per cent.

Men's & Women's \$4 fine shoes in hand turns and waists, reduced to.....	\$2 25
Men's fine shoes, regular price \$2.50, reduced to.....	1 65
Men's fine shoes, regular price \$1.50, reduced to.....	95
Men's good Kangaroo Calf, every day shoes, reduced to.....	95
Men's fine shoes, all sizes, regular price \$1.35, reduced to.....	95
Men's children's fine shoes, size 4 to 8, reduced to.....	45
Men's infants' fine shoes, sizes 0 to 4, reduced to.....	15
Men's fine shoes, Boy Calf, Viet Kid and Patent Leather, regular price \$3.50 and \$4.00, reduced to.....	2 50
Men's fine Sagu Calf shoes, regular price \$1.50, reduced to.....	95
Men's lot Men's heavy shoes, regular price \$2.00, reduced to.....	1 40
Men's lot Boys' fine Satin Calf shoes reduced to.....	95
Men's lot Youths' fine Satin Calf shoes reduced to.....	85
Men's lot Little Girls' fine Satin Calf shoes reduced to.....	75
Men's lot Boys' self acting rubbers reduced to.....	35

25 per cent. Off

on Felt Boots and Overs, Warm-lined Shoes and all Wadded and Felt Slippers, also balance of our stock of Leggings and Overgaiters to be included in this Great Reduction Sale.

Repairing done in either Leather or Rubber Goods.

## John Bickel,

128 South Main St., Butler, Pa.

## Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman

Butler, Pa.

### Another Week!

Great Sacrifice Sale Continued from Monday till Saturday, January 11 to 16.

Many big bargains added

### The Modern Store.

Bargains! Bargains!

Furs, Dress Fabrics, Waists, Skirts, Dressing Scaques, Ladies' Men's and Children's Underwear, Hosiery, Fashionable Millinery, Linen, Cotton and Woolen Goods, Blankets, Comforters, Etc.

### Don't Miss This Sale.

221 Send in Your Mail Orders. OPPOSITE HOTEL ARLINGTON, BUTLER, PA.

## Remodeling Sale

Watch Us Grow

Nothing reserved. Winter goods are to be sacrificed, beginning Saturday, January 10th, and continuing until January 25th.

We must empty our shelves of all our winter goods regardless of prices, as immediately after we intend to make some extensive alterations on our store, and must make room for the workmen. Nothing must remain of stock to be in their way. Yes, we will even sell at a loss to clean out everything in short order.

If you are waiting for prices to tumble on winter goods there is no need of you waiting longer. Come in and pick what you want and save from 1-4 to 1-2 of our already low prices. See circulars for particulars.

## Cohn's BARGAIN STORE

Cor. Main and Cunningham Streets. The Place with the No Handsome Front.

## BARGAINS IN SCHOOL SHOES.

We are over loaded on Boys' and Girls' School Shoes and must unload regardless of cost; all sizes, all styles, all weights, and all must go at slaughter prices.

This is one of the greatest Bargains in School Shoes ever offered to the public. They are all clean, new goods made this season for us and represent some of the very best manufacturers in the country.

See Our Big Bargain Counters.

We have just heated them up with genuine Bargains, all reasonable goods for all ages. They are assorted in different lots, each lot marked in plain figures, so you can look them all over at your own leisure. Bring your whole family and a very little money and see what we can do for you.

We have put on sale the balance of our Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Holiday Slippers and marked them at fraction of real worth. If you have neglected to provide yourself with a pair of these comfortable, easy Slippers, now is your chance; come before your size is gone.

Large Stock of Dorothy Dodd and K. D. & Co. Co. Fine Shoes for Ladies.

The Most Complete Line of Walk Over and W. I. Douglas Fine Shoes for Men we have ever Carried.

When it comes to High Cut Working Shoes or Felt and Rubber Goods we can down the world in both prices and variety of goods. Come in and see what we are doing.

## C. E. Miller,

215 S. Main St. Butler, Pa. Opposite Hotel Arlington.

## Clearance Sale CONTINUED.

The special Bargain Prices advertised for our Clearance Sale will be continued until stocks are properly reduced. If you did not get to this sale, come now and get some of the bargains.

### Cloaks and Furs

Must all be sold regardless of cost.

Silks, Velvets, Waistings, Dress Goods, and all winter goods sacrificed.

Bargain Prices in every department and new bargains added daily.

### Remnant Sale Next Week.

## L. Stein & Son,

108 N. MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

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## KECK

Merchant Tailor.

Fall and Winter Suitings JUST ARRIVED.

142 North Main St.

KECK

Ralston & Smith, JEWELERS, 110 W. Jefferson Street.

## COOPER & CO., FINE TAILORS.

Are now occupying their old location at corner of the Diamond.

Suits from \$15 to \$50.

## Try The CITIZEN FOR JOB WORK

DOUGLASS' BOOK STORE, 241 S. Main St. Butler, Pa.

## Nasal CATARRH

in all its stages

Ely's Cream Balm

cleans, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drug-gists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 26 Warren Street, New York

## Bilious?

Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills.

## Buckingham's Dye

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use Buckingham's Dye

Sole of Druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., N. B. N. Y.

## FOUR-FOLD LINIMENT.

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains and Bruises.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

## Indigestion, Dyspepsia can be cured by

## Vinol

Try it and if it doesn't help you we will pay back your money.

## Johnston's PHARMACY,

106 N. Main St.

## RUINED

Many a fine piece of silver, watch or locket is spoiled by machine or poor hand engraving. We engrave without extra charge on all goods sold by us, and when we say engraved we mean engraving that you will not be ashamed to send anywhere.

Ralston & Smith, "No Fancy Prices," JEWELERS, 110 W. Jefferson Street.

## THE KODAK WAY IS A GOOD WAY.

Kodaking means pleasure and convenience. Portraiture is the most fascinating branch of photography. With a Kodak the portrait attachment costs but 50c extra.

Have you seen the new cabinet size Kodak? It is the smallest and lightest. Mix powders and water, that is the Kodak way. No dark room and better pictures.

Have you tried the after-supper paper Velox? Let us tell you all about it. We can interest you.

The Kodak Station is DOUGLASS' BOOK STORE, 241 S. Main St. Butler, Pa.

## THE LANDLADY'S DAUGHTER

By Mary Wood

Copyright, 1901, by Mary Wood

The boys were singing snatches of football songs as they sat on the porch to talk over the game. Nancy smiled as she listened and wondered how the practice had come out.

Now, from the time she had worn long dresses Nancy had gone to all the big games as a matter of course, but this was only since Tom Garrett had made the team that she had shown any interest in practice games. Bayliss had not yet arrived at the dignity of a training house, so Tom still had his old room and kept the table in a rear at mealtimes.

The boys were tramping up the stairs now, and the song had changed: "If you can't make love to the landlady's daughter, You won't get a second piece of pie."

Then Jim Woodward's voice: "How about that, Tom? You're a regular champion in laughing reply: 'Oh, I don't know!'"

The words seemed to hold a covert significance, and Nancy's face faded. That hateful song! How could she

Tom seized her hand. "Oh, better the pie, Nancy! I'd rather eat it than see you looking like that!"

Nancy's cheeks flushed as she bent over the fallen hero, but her eyes twinkled as she said: "Well, only to show you—I forgive you!"

Durability of Ancient Ink. The labor required in making the manuscript books of ancient days was far beyond the understanding of the men of the present day, who possess all the modern appliances to that art. As these books were intended to last for many years, answering the same purpose as our printed tomes, the great desideratum in their preparation was durability. As a result, the most successful those who made them not only selected the best quality of parchment or other material to write upon, but also paid particular attention to the quality of the ink used in such work.

That they were successful in making the latter is evidenced by the fact that in the majority of instances the characters inscribed on the most ancient manuscript rolls now preserved in the British museum and elsewhere are very legible, the ink being bright and black and showing but little evidence of its great age. It is supposed that the superior quality of lampblack, prepared in a manner now unknown, was the true cause of this beautiful and lasting color of the ink in question.

The Only Safe Way. "No, I can't make love to the landlady's daughter," he said, with determination. "What difference does an hour or so make now?" asked a member of the party. "Your wife will be in bed and asleep by the time you get up, so you won't know what time it is."

"Quite right. Quite right," he returned. "I can fool my wife almost any time as long as I get home before breakfast. Why, I've gone home when the sun was up, kept the blinds shut, lit the gas and made her think that it was a little after 12. But, gentlemen, I can't fool the landlady's daughter. She is a little more than a match for me."

"I make it a rule to get home before the lady wakes. It's the only safe way."

Bimal and the Fountain of Youth. Bimal was a famous island finally believed in by the Indians of the Antilles, though they could give no further clue to its location than that it lay some hundreds of leagues north of Hispaniola. It was said to be a fountain of youth and giving perpetual health and vigor. It was the search for this fountain that led Ponce de Leon and his men to the island of Florida, on the outskirts of which the island was generally supposed to be situated.

Getting Rid of the Acid. An exploring expedition in a remote part of China had a queer experience, which one of the party thus relates: "A large bottle of carbolic acid had been broken inside its wooden case. We exhausted our ingenuity in hopeless effort to uncure the cover. We feared to carry it farther, as the burning fumes distilled by it destroyed everything they touched. We dared not throw it aside lest the unspiced acid heathen should drink it as a cheering or medicinal beverage. We had no time to wait and empty it, as the fatal fluid would only trickle drop by drop through a chink which had been cut in the middle of the barrel and into a blunt hunting knife. What were we to do? Degrading as the confession must appear, we had to deposit the torpedo in the middle of the road and throw bricks at it until it was smashed."

Sweetheart Abbey. There is in Galloway, Scotland, an ancient ruin known as Sweetheart abbey. Within its ivy covered, storm battered walls lies buried the affectionate and devoted Dervorgilla, the heart of her husband, John Balliol, embalmed upon her breast. Lovingly in their lives, in death they are not divided. The crumbling masonry is still and many ever be romantic in its symbols of death and decay, telling every day, as it has for 600 years, the thrilling story of a woman's tender love and devotion.

The Sudanese Baby. A Sudanese baby when dressed up in its best clothes is probably the most uncomfortable infant in the world. The coat or outer garment which fashion dictates should be worn reaches to a very high level. It is of heavy velvet, hanging in many folds. The baby is adorned with countless buttons and bangles of brass, considerably adding to its weight. Its cap is turn of the same material, and is decorated and doubtless equally uncomfortable.

The Cradle. Peter Cooper had fifty-five years of domestic happiness and a wonderful fire building. Mr. Cooper was an ingenious man. When a cradle became necessary in his home, as was sometimes the case years ago, Peter rigged a self rocking cradle, with a fan attachment. Afterward he patented the device and sold the patent. There were many opportunities "in those days."

## TRUCKING BUSINESS.

How It is Carried on in Southern Connecticut.

Onions, potatoes and strawberries are the principal trucking crops grown by farmers near the Long Island shore between Bridgeport and Stamford, Conn. The first two crops are marketed chiefly in New York City, while strawberries are sold in Bridgeport, Stamford and other markets. Nearly every farmer grows a few acres of these crops, some of them devoting a fourth to a half of their cultivated area to them. Hay is also grown extensively and meets with ready sale at profitable prices, as high as \$25 being paid the past spring and early summer for prime timothy.

Nearness to New York makes the fertilizer problem easily solved, for stable manure can be obtained at all seasons of the year. Price of this varies from 40 cents to \$1 per ton in New York City, depending upon the season and the demand. Fresh manure is a matter of 80 cents more. Before the new rates were put into effect July 1 freight on manure from New York was 10 cents. This stable manure is from grain fed horses and contains but little straw, but it usually has an abundance of grass and weed seeds. The usual application is a car load to the acre, somewhere between twenty and thirty tons. When possible it is put on the ground in the fall and runs in to a depth of six to eight inches.

Large quantities of commercial fertilizers are also used here, high grade goods being put on the ground. The farmers apply one ton of fertilizer per acre no matter what the crop. The bulk of the fertilizer is sown broadcast after plowing and harrowing in a trench with corn and potatoes a few hundred pounds are frequently put into the drill.

Early planting of potatoes and onions is practiced in all parts of the county. Both of these crops do best when germinating in cool soil. Early planting also allows of early maturity and harvesting, as it is essential that the onions be put on the ground in the early part of the season. Potatoes are harvested before the heavy rush of northern and western stock reaches the market and brings a high price. The average acreage with each farmer is light, from one to three acres being the rule. Spring planting is the rule. Other truck crops are grown in a small way, such as asparagus, rhubarb, sweet corn, melons and cabbage, but these usually for local market.

In the onion growing district around Southampton, where in the towns of Westport and Fairfield about 1,000 acres of onions are grown annually, other crops are frequently worked in. The onions are rotated with hay and potatoes and seldom planted more than one or two years in succession on the same piece of land. The ground is given a very thorough preparation and a heavy application of manure or fertilizer, from twenty-five to thirty tons per acre of New York stable manure or one ton of high grade commercial fertilizer being applied to this crop. Naturally the after crop gets considerable benefit of such a liberal application.

If perchance the onion crop should be a partial failure, yet the stand not being so thick as to warrant plowing up, a crop of carrots is often put in.—American Agriculturist.

## CEMENT STONES.

Buy Farmer Can Make and Use Them For Farming Purposes.

Comparatively inexpensive cements have been produced which, when used by even the ordinary laborer, can produce cement stone of varying sizes at a cost of 15 to 20 per cent less than kiln run brick and in the cast at the same cost as lumber.

The stone can be made to resemble cut stone, thus giving an added beauty to the building. Three hundred pounds of cement and one yard of gravel will make about thirty-seven stones 8 by 10 by 20 at a cost of 10 cents each, \$35.70, even estimating your labor at \$1.50 per day, which will take the place of 800 brick at a cost of \$8 per thousand, \$8.40. Any farmer can make them. It costs less to lay them than to lay brick or stone. The inside of the wall can be plastered with a thin coat of cement, thus making the wall and floor one unit. It therefore must be absolutely air tight.

Cement stones do not decay, will endure for generations, are impervious to moisture, are cheaper than any other building material and, when properly laid, taking into consideration their enduring qualities, are even cheaper than lumber and can be made by any ordinary farm laborer. The building does not require painting, which is a saving in original construction and maintenance. The use of cement stone for building purposes is now being extensively used in the construction of many large factories, power houses, cold storage plants and residences have been erected of cement stone. The dairy building at the Toronto Industrial exposition, Toronto, is constructed of Portland cement stone and is highly recommended by the Canadian commissioner of agriculture. So says a rural New York writer, who gives further information as follows:

The composition is usually six parts sand and one part cement. Secure good, sharp gravel, which contains a small amount of sand. Do not screen. Do not use sand or gravel that has any surface dirt, hardpan or clay or any particles of decayed wood or other foreign substance. For an economical foundation wall the byproducts of a stone quarry or even clinkers or refuse from mines may be used. This means a source of revenue, which offsets the disposal of this waste was an expense. Place sixty shovelfuls of sand and gravel upon a platform, spreading it out three or four inches thick, and then spread over it one shovelful of Portland cement. Mix thoroughly by shoveling to the center, making a ridge six or seven feet long and two feet wide.

RAKE IT DOWN AND shove it as before, and by handling it two or three times it will be well mixed. If it does not show a good, even color give it another turn, for much depends upon getting the cement evenly distributed. Then shovel out the top and put on water enough to moisten it thoroughly. Then shovel as before. It should have water enough to give it the appearance of freshly dug earth. The mixture is now ready for the cement stone machine. There are several machines upon the market, covered by different patents, operated by various devices, some models which are hand run, and others by pressure, making the blocks either hollow or solid. The hollow blocks are advocated for the ventilation throughout the entire wall, making it warm in winter and cooler in summer and reducing the cost of manufacture.

Some face the stone with a mixture of two parts sand and one part cement, thus making an extra strong concrete, greatly adding to the beauty and increasing the imperviousness to moisture. Samples of the stone are shown in the accompanying diagram. The stones are now ready to be placed in the shade and out of the wind and allowed to cure. Each day they should be watered with a hose, keeping the surface moist for ten or fifteen days, when they are ready for use. By various pigments they resemble brown and other stone.

### Storing Celery.

Dig up the celery stalks, leaving the roots on, and stand them close together in a narrow trench, top just even with the ground level. Gradually cover them with boards, earth and manure. Another way is to set them upright upon the floor of a dry room, or in a root house, keeping the roots moist and the tops dry.

### News and Notes.

The imports of raw silk in the last fiscal year were the largest in the history of the government.

Photo storage requires a uniform and cool temperature, with neither too much nor too little moisture.

"A railroad gardener" is said to command a salary all the way from \$1,500 to \$5,000 a year.

"Money in bananas" in Central America is the report of a western man who is largely interested in plantations there.

L. W. Lighty, a dairy authority, has found rye silage unsatisfactory—sour and moldy.

The improvement of the soil should be one of the chief aims of every farmer.

They Were Made by the Greeks as Far Back as A. D. 1000.

According to Theon, the commentator on Ptolemy's almanacs, as we understand the word, were constructed from about the year 100 A. D. by the Greeks of Alexandria, but the dates of their construction are not certain. The earliest almanac of national interest had been exposed on marble tablets in Rome 200 years B. C. Lalande, an authority on the subject, states that the earliest English almanac or almanac was called the "prime-staff," "rain-stick" or "dog almanac." It was made of wood, bone or horn, about eight inches long, like a square ruler. On this the days were marked by a series of notches, every seventh being of larger size. The festivals were indicated by symbols, as were the zodiac number and the cycle of the moon.

Specimens of this "dog almanac" may be seen at the British museum and in museums or libraries at Oxford, Cambridge and Manchester. Some of the larger size were hung "at one end of the mantle-tree of their chimneys" for general use, and smaller ones were carried in the pocket or on the walking stick.—Pearson's Weekly.

## THE ONLY SAFE WAY.

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The stone can be made to resemble cut stone, thus giving an added beauty to the building. Three hundred pounds of cement and one yard of gravel will make about thirty-seven stones 8 by 10 by 20 at a cost of 10 cents each, \$35.70, even estimating your labor at \$1.50 per day, which will take the place of 800 brick at a cost of \$8 per thousand, \$8.40. Any farmer can make them. It costs less to lay them than to lay brick or stone. The inside of the wall can be plastered with a thin coat of cement, thus making the wall and floor one unit. It therefore must be absolutely air tight.

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Specimens of this "dog almanac" may be seen at the British museum and in museums or libraries at Oxford, Cambridge and Manchester. Some of the larger size were hung "at one end of the mantle-tree of their chimneys" for general use, and smaller ones were carried in the pocket or on the walking stick.—Pearson's Weekly.

## CEMENT STONES.

Buy Farmer Can Make and Use Them For Farming Purposes.

Comparatively inexpensive cements have been produced which, when used by even the ordinary laborer, can produce cement stone of varying sizes at a cost of 15 to 20 per cent less than kiln run brick and in the cast at the same cost as lumber.

The stone can be made to resemble cut stone, thus giving an added beauty to the building. Three hundred pounds of cement and one yard of gravel will make about thirty-seven stones 8 by 10 by 20 at a cost of 10 cents each, \$35.70, even estimating your labor at \$1.50 per day, which will take the place of 800 brick at a cost of \$8 per thousand, \$8.40. Any farmer can make them. It costs less to lay them than to lay brick or stone. The inside of the wall can be plastered with a thin coat of cement, thus making the wall and floor one unit. It therefore must be absolutely air tight.

Cement stones do not decay, will endure for generations, are impervious to moisture, are cheaper than any other building material and, when properly laid, taking into consideration their enduring qualities, are even cheaper than lumber and can be made by any ordinary farm laborer. The building does not require painting, which is a saving in original construction and maintenance. The use of cement stone for building purposes is now being extensively used in the construction of many large factories, power houses, cold storage plants and residences have been erected of cement stone. The dairy building at the Toronto Industrial exposition, Toronto, is constructed of Portland cement stone and is highly recommended by the Canadian commissioner of agriculture. So says a rural New York writer, who gives further information as follows:

The composition is usually six parts sand and one part cement. Secure good, sharp gravel, which contains a small amount of sand. Do not screen. Do not use sand or gravel that has any surface dirt, hardpan or clay or any particles of decayed wood or other foreign substance. For an economical foundation wall the byproducts of a stone quarry or even clinkers or refuse from mines may be used. This means a source of revenue, which offsets the disposal of this waste was an expense. Place sixty shovelfuls of sand and gravel upon a platform, spreading it out three or four inches thick, and then spread over it one shovelful of Portland cement. Mix thoroughly by shoveling to the center, making a ridge six or seven feet long and two feet wide.

RAKE IT DOWN AND shove it as before, and by handling it two or three times it will be well mixed. If it does not show a good, even color give it another turn, for much depends upon getting the cement evenly distributed. Then shovel out the top and put on water enough to moisten it thoroughly. Then shovel as before. It should have water enough to give it the appearance of freshly dug earth. The mixture is now ready for the cement stone machine. There are several machines upon the market, covered by different patents, operated by various devices, some models which are hand run, and others by pressure, making the blocks either hollow or solid. The hollow blocks are advocated for the ventilation throughout the entire wall, making it warm in winter and cooler in summer and reducing the cost of manufacture.

Some face the stone with a mixture of two parts sand and one part cement, thus making an extra strong concrete, greatly adding to the beauty and increasing the imperviousness to moisture. Samples of the stone are shown in the accompanying diagram. The stones are now ready to be placed in the shade and out of the wind and allowed to cure. Each day they should be watered with a hose, keeping the surface moist for ten or fifteen days, when they are ready for use. By various pigments they resemble brown and other stone.

### Storing Celery.

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