

THE MODERN STORE'S Shopping List of Christmas Gifts

Something for Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, Sweetheart, Friend, Etc.

The Largest and Best Assortment Ever Shown. We Can Make Shopping Easy and Save You Money. Come in and Look Through Our Extensive Stock.

"Bonny Blossom," The Shetland Pony, is now the talk of the town. Every child wants this pretty pet. Positively given away after New Year's. See circulars for particulars.

Mark on this list what you would like to see; then come in we will be pleased to show you through every department. We have the largest stock ever shown in this store.

For Ladies and Girls

- Handkerchiefs, Fancy Stock Collars, Fine Fur Scarfs, Kid Gloves, Woolen Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Fancy Hosiery, 26c to \$3.00 pair for fine silk, Fancy men's Underwear put up in matched sets of 4 pieces in box, Silk Underwear, Silk Dress Patterns, Wool Dress Patterns, Silk Shirt Waist Patterns, Wool Shirt Waist Patterns, Ladies' Sweaters, Walking Skirts, Silk Underskirts, Leggings, Fascinators, Fancy Garters, Table Cloths, Sterling Silver Novelties, Fine Linen Towels, Gold Hat Pins, Fancy Brooches, Belt Buckles, Belt Pins, Belts, Fancy Combs, Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes, Work Boxes, Brush and Comb Sets (Silver, Stag and Ebony), Manicure Sets (Silver, Stag and Ebony), Ties, Fancy Plates, Pictures, Silver Bonnet Brushes, Leather Hand Bags, Fancy Neck Ribbons, Fancy Lace Collars, Sterling Silver Scissors, Mirrors, Fine Novelties at about half price.

For Children and Infants

- Kid Gloves and Mitts, Woolen Gloves & Mitts, Leggings, Fur Gloves, Neckties (all kinds), Sweaters, Baby's Caps, Infant's Goggles, Infant's Kid Shoes, Infant's Cashmere Hose, Infant's Crib Blankets (white, pink, blue), Infant's Dresses, Infant's Brush and Comb Sets.

For Men and Boys

- Shirts (white & colored), Kid Gloves, Woolen Gloves & Mitts, Fur Gloves, Neckties (all kinds), Socks, Way's Mufflers, Infant's Goggles, Infant's Kid Shoes, Infant's Cashmere Hose, Infant's Crib Blankets (white, pink, blue), Infant's Dresses, Infant's Brush and Comb Sets, Cuff Buttons, Match Boxes, Scarf Pins, Lunch Boxes.

Our Men's department is stocked with all the newest and best above lines. All marked at very lowest prices for reliable goods. Our Doll Display in basement is attracting much attention, by reason of the beautiful life-like faces and features. Unlike most dolls. Prices range from 10c to \$5.00. Both dressed and undressed.

EISLER-MARDORF COMPANY, 221 Send in Your Mail Orders, OPPOSITE HOTEL ARLINGTON, BUTLER, PA.

Fall and Winter Millinery.

Arrival of a large line of Street Hats, Tailor-made and ready-to-wear Hats. All the new ideas and designs in Millinery Novelties. Trimmed and Un-trimmed Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children. All the new things in Wings, Pom-poms; Feathers, Ostrich Goods, etc. etc.

Rockenstein's Millinery Emporium, 222 South Main Street, Butler, Pa.

Eyth Bros., NEAR COURT HOUSE.

Enormous Line of Fancy Holiday Goods—Toilet Cases, Smoking Sets, Albums, Framed Pictures, etc. YOU ARE WELCOME TO LOOK AROUND, We sell late copyright fiction at 81-88.

EYTH BROS., NEAR COURT HOUSE.

A Big Purchase of Jewelry Samples

From large manufacturers at less than cost of making. Sale begins 9 o'clock Saturday morning, December 10th, and will continue until Christmas.

This purchase includes a large assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Watches, Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Fobs, Chains, Cuff Buttons, Beads, Pins, and hundreds of other pieces. Send for catalogue.

Ralston & Smith, Successors of W. E. Ralston, 110 W. Jefferson Street, Butler, Pa.

Say, Xmas is Near!

YOU WILL BUY SOMETHING Useful for the Home

This store has the kind of Useful Presents that lasts for years. Why not buy Furniture? Our stock is large and assortment fine. Better take a look at us before buying.

How About A Rocking Chair

One of the most useful and pleasing articles of the home. Never can have too many comfortable Rocking Chairs. We are showing at least 100 different patterns—all kinds—inexpensive—at \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50—comfortable—durable. Parlor Chairs—polished—odd patterns at \$5.00, 6.00 up to 10.00. Fine Leather Rockers for \$12 to 20.00.

PARLOR TABLES

We are showing a large assortment. Neat polished patterns in small sizes at \$1.50, 2.00 and up to 5.00. The better ones—in mahogany and oak from \$8.00 to 20.00.

ODD PARLOR PIECES

In gilt, oak, mahogany—artistic pieces to tone up—make home look beautiful—inexpensive, if you wish, or more elaborate, as you please.

Music Cabinets here from \$8.00 to \$25.00. WRITING DESKS for the Ladies—in oak or mahogany—bird's eye maple—from \$5.00 to 15.00.

How about a fine Rug or Carpet for your best room? We have them.

COME IN AND COMPARE. BROWN & CO.

No. 136 North Main St., Butler.

Kelsey, Crown, Boomer FURNACES.



Coal and Slack Heaters, Gas and Coal Ranges and Gas Stoves. 1904 Washers, Sewing Machines, Needles for all makes of Sewing Machines. Sewing Machines repaired. Roofing and Spouting, and House Furnishing Goods.

Henry Biehl, 122 N. Main St. Tel. Phone 464.

The Great Sacrifice Sale

of Clothing, Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps is still going on.

- Owing to the dissolution of the firm of Schaul & Nast, prices on all goods in the store have been slashed regardless of cost. The following are a few of the many bargains we have to offer you: Men's fine all wool, black and blue, Kersey Overcoats, regular price \$15, sale price \$5.98; Men's Oxford, black, very dressy, Overcoats, regular price \$10 and \$12, sale price \$4.48; Men's very fine English Rain Coats, regular price \$20, sale price \$10.25; Men's fine Hodgman's Alexombrice Rain and Storm Overcoats, regular price \$18, sale price \$9.98; Men's heavy Rain and Storm Overcoats, regular price \$9 and \$10, sale price \$5.25; 118 pair of Men's and Boys' heavy Cassimere Pants, regular price \$2, sale price 98c; 389 pair Boys' Knee Pants (all wool) sizes 3 to 16, regular price 75c, sale price 39c.

All we ask is for the reader of this advertisement to stop in the store and be convinced that we make good all we advertise. No trouble to show goods.

PHILIP SCHAUL, SUCCESSOR TO SCHAUL & NAST, 137 South Main Street, Butler, Pa.

K E C K Merchant Tailor. Fall and Winter Suitings JUST ARRIVED. 142 North Main St. C E C K

Nasal CATARRH ELY'S Cream Balm. In all its stages, 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, 56 Warren Street, New York.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- PHYSICIANS, J. C. BOVLE, M. D., EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, SPECIALIST. 131 East Cunningham Street. Office Hours 11 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. BOTH TELEPHONES. DR. JULIA E. FOSTER, OSTEOPATH. Consultation and examination free. Office—Stein Block, Rooms 9-10, Butler, Pa. People's Phone 478. DR. H. J. NEELY, Rooms 6 and 7, Hughes Building, South Main St. Chronic diseases of genito urinary organs and rectum treated by the most approved methods. CLARA E. MORROW, D. O., GRADUATE BOSTON COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY. Women's diseases, specialty. Consultation and examination free. Office Hours, 9 to 12 m., 2 to 3 p. m. People's Phone 374. 176 S. Main Street, Butler, Pa. G. M. ZIMMERMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON At 327 N. Main St. J. R. HAZLETT, M. D., 106 West Diamond, Dr. Graham's former office. Special attention given to Eye, Nose and Throat. People's Phone 274. SAMUEL M. RIPPUS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON 300 West Cunningham St.

DENTISTS.

- DR. FORD H. HAYES, Graduate of Dental Department, University of Pennsylvania. Office—315 S. Main Street, Butler, Pa. DR. S. A. JOHNSON, DENTIST. Formerly Butler. Has located opposite Lowry House, Main St., Butler, Pa. The finest work specialty. Expert in the use of gold, silver and porcelain. No machine used or jarring a usual. The gum, also gas and ether used. Cum gratias by mail receive prompt attention.

DR. J. WILBERT MCKEE, SURGEON DENTIST. Office over Lechner's Jewelry store, Butler, Pa. Peoples Telephone 505. A specialty made of gold fillings, gold crown and bridge work.

W. J. HINDMAN, DENTIST. 121 1/2 South Main Street, (over Metzger's shoe store).

DR. H. A. MCCANDLESS, DENTIST. Office in Butler County National Bank Building, 2nd floor.

DR. M. D. KOTTRABA, Successor to Dr. Johnson, DENTIST. Office at No. 114 S. Jefferson St., over G. W. Miller's grocery.

ATTORNEYS.

- R. P. SCOTT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Butler County National Bank building. A. T. SCOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office at No. 8, West Diamond St., Butler, Pa. COULTER & BAKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Butler County National Bank building. JOHN W. COULTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office on Diamond, Butler, Pa. Special attention given to collections and business matters. J. D. MCJUNKIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Reber building, corner Main and E. Cunningham Sts., entrance on Main street. J. B. BREDDIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Main St., near Court House. H. H. GOUCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Wise building. E. H. NEGLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the Negley Building, West Diamond. W. C. FINDLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND PENSION ATTORNEY. Office on South side of Diamond, Butler, Pa. MISCELLANEOUS. F. L. MCQUISTON, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR. Office near Court House. P. WALKER, NOTARY PUBLIC, BUTLER. Office with Berker, next door to P. O. B. F. HILLIARD, GENERAL SURVEYING. Mines and Land. Cornly Street, R. F. D. 49, West Salisbury, Pa.

C. F. T. Pape, JEWELER. 121 E. Jefferson Street.

The Simple Life By CHARLES WAGNER. Translated from the French by Mary Louise Hendes. Copyright, 1901, by McClure, Phillips & Co.

CHAPTER IV. SIMPLICITY OF SPEECH.

SPEECH is the chief revelation of the mind, the first visible form that it takes. It is the mirror of the thought, as artless, as valid, Think justly, speak frankly. All social relations have their roots in mutual trust, and this trust is maintained by each man's sincerity. Once sincerity diminishes, confidence is weakened, society suffers, apprehension is born. This is true in the province of both natural and spiritual life. With people who we distrust it is as difficult to do business as to search for scientific truth, arrive at religious harmony or attain to justice. When one must first question words and intentions and start from the premise that everything said and written is meant to offer us illusion in place of truth, life becomes strangely complicated. It is the case to those who are so much craft, so much diplomacy, so much subtle legerdemain, that we all have no end of trouble to inform ourselves of the simplest subject and the one that most concerns us. Probably that I have just said would suffice to show my thought, and each one's experience might be called to support an opinion. I am not a philosopher, but I am not the less moved to insist on this point and to strengthen my position with examples. Especially the means of communication between men were considerably restricted. It was natural to suppose that in perfecting and multiplying avenues of information a better understanding would be brought about. Nations would learn to love each other as they became acquainted; citizens of one country would feel themselves bound in closer brotherhood as more light was thrown on what concerned their common life. When printing was invented the cry arose, "Flat tax!" and the world was divided into the "flat" and the "not flat" and the taste for newspapers increased. Why should men have reasoned thus? "Two lights illumine better than one, and many better than two." The more newspapers and books there are, the better we shall know what happens, and those who wish to write history after us will be right fortunate. Their hands will be full of documents. Nothing could have seemed more evident.

Also, this reasoning was based upon the nature and capacity of the instruments without taking into account the human element, always the most important factor. And what has happened about is this—that cavities, calculators and crooks, all gentlemen of tongue, who know better than any one else how to turn voice and pen to account, have taken the utmost advantage of these extended means for circulating thought, with the result that the men of our times have the greatest difficulty in the world to know the truth about their own age and their own affairs. For every newspaper that fosters good feeling and good understanding between nations by trying to rightly inform its neighbors and to study them without reservations, how many spread defamation and distrust! What unnatural and dangerous currents of opinion set in motion! What false alarms and nations interpretations of words and facts! And in domestic affairs we are not much better informed than in foreign. As to commercial, industrial and agricultural interests, indeed, parties and social tendencies or the personality of public men, it is alike difficult to obtain a disinterested opinion. The more newspapers, the more clearly he sees in these matters. There are days when after having read them all, and admitting that he takes them at their word, the reader finds himself obliged to draw the conclusion, unconsciously nothing but corruption can be found any longer; no men of integrity except a few journalists. But the last part of the conclusion is in its turn, if it seems that the chroniclers devour each other, the reader has under his eyes a spectacle somewhat like the cartoon entitled "The Combat of the Serpents." He cannot help but be struck by everything around them the reptiles fall upon each other, and there remain upon the field of battle two tails.

And not the common people alone feel this out of the cut-throat atmosphere; almost everybody shares it. In politics, finance, business, even in science, art, literature and religion, there is everywhere disguise, trickery, and the result is that the public, another for the initiated. The result is that everybody is deceived. It is vain to be behind the scenes on one stage, to be in the front on another, and the very people who deceive others with the most ability are in turn deceived when they need to count upon the sincerity of their neighbors.

The result of these practices is the degradation of human speech. It is degraded first in the eyes of those who manipulate it as a base instrument. No work is respected by sophists, casuists and quibblers, men who are moved only by a rage for gaining their point or who assume that their interests are alone worth considering. The result is that the public, misled by others by the rule they follow themselves—say that no longer take any one seriously—and state of mind for those who wish to be heard. How lightly must one hold his readers and hearers to approach them in such an attitude! To him who has preserved the purity of his mind, the reputation of the tongue or pen who tries to dupe honest and ingenious men, is laid to steel pens. If only the truth were more restful, more serene. Here we face one of the results of our modern life, so complicated and so terribly exhaustive of energy. It leaves us impatient, breathless, in perpetual trepidation. Our handwriting, like our speech, suffers thereby and betrays us. Let us go back from the effect to the cause

and understand well the warning it brings us.

What good can come from this habit of exaggerated speech? False interpreters of our own impressions, we cannot but warp the minds of our fellow-men. Between the speaker and the people who exaggerate, good understanding ceases. Ruffled tempers, violent and useless disputes, hasty judgments devoid of all moderation, the utmost extravagance in education and social life—these things are the result of intemperance of speech.

May I be permitted in this appeal for simplicity of speech to frame a wish whose fulfillment would have the happiest results? I ask for simplicity in literature, not only as one of the best remedies for the defection of our souls, but also as a pledge and source of social union. I ask also for simplicity in art. Our art and our literature are reserved for the privileged few of education and fortune. But do not misunderstand me. I do not ask poets, novelists and painters to descend from the heights and walk along the mountain sides, and that the satisfaction in mediocrity, but, on the contrary, to mount higher. The truly popular is not that which appeals to a certain class of society, but that which appeals to the common people; the truly popular is that which is common to all classes and unites them. The sources of inspiration from which perfect art springs are in the depths of the human heart, in the eternal realities of life, before which all men are equal. And the sources of a popular language must be found in the small words of simple and common terms which express elementary sensations and draw the master lines of human destiny. In them are truth, power, grandeur, and the things that are not thought in such an ideal to kindle the enthusiasm of youth, which, sensible that the sacred flame of the beautiful is not to be extinguished, and to the disdainful adage, "Odi profanum vulgus," prefers this more humane saying, "Miserere super turbam." As for me, I have no artistic ambition, but from the humblest of things I have the right to raise my cry to those who have been given talents, and say to them: Labor for men whom the world forgets, make yourselves intelligible to the humble, so that you accomplish a work of emancipation and peace; so shall you open again the springs whence those masters drew, whose works have been forgotten, because they knew how to clothe genius in simplicity.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.

A Custom That Dates Back to the Time of the Hebrews. The custom of publishing the banns of marriage dates back to the primitive church, for Tertullian, who died A. D. 240, states that warning of intended marriages was given among the early Christians. It appears that the publication of banns was habitual in many places long before there was any general law. The practice was discovered by Gregory IV. (1086-1216) speaks of the banns (from Latin bannum, a proclamation; Anglo-Saxon, ban) being given out in church, according to custom. The practice was introduced into England about the ninth century and in 1170 was enforced in the diocese of Paris. The earliest enactment on the subject in England was an order made by the synod of Westminster in 1200 to the effect that no marriage should be celebrated till the banns had been published in the church on three several Sundays or feast days. This rule was made obligatory throughout the church by the fourth Lateran council held in Rome in 1215. By act of parliament banns must now be given out in England on three Sundays—London answers.

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THE MAGNOLIA. In the Himalayas Are Found the Most Magnificent Specimens. The magnolia, so called from Pierre Magnole, a French naturalist at Montpellier in the seventeenth century, is a genus embracing fourteen species of remarkably handsome shrubs deliciously scented and far more hardy than is commonly supposed. They are very widely distributed in China, Japan and the Himalayas and in Mexico and the United States.

The old world species seem to have been the earliest cultivated, the Chinese preserving the buds as well as using them medicinally and to season their rice. The purple flowered Japanese plant was discovered by Komper in 1690 and introduced into England in 1709. The Himalayas possess three varieties, among them the most magnificent of all, Magnolia Careyana, the conspicuous object in the scenery of Darjeeling, eighty feet high, twelve feet in girth, with flowers ten inches across.

North America has given many distinct varieties, among them the cucumber or umbrella tree, the beaver tree and the favorite Magnolia grandiflora.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD. How Iron and Steel in Losing Heat Rise in Temperature. The phenomenon of a substance rising in temperature while losing heat, known as "recalescence," which was first observed by Professor Barrett and investigated by Dr. Hopkinson, has been noticed in the case of iron at a high temperature. A piece of iron was heated to about 800 degrees C. and then allowed to cool slowly. At this temperature it is bright red, but on cooling to about 785 degrees C. a sudden disengagement of heat takes place, the iron rises in temperature and glows with a brighter red.

This phenomenon was investigated more accurately by Hopkinson in the case of steel. Round a bar of this metal he wound a coil of copper wire protected with asbestos and jacketed with layers of asbestos paper. The temperature of the wire was followed during the experiment by connecting the coil to a Wheatstone's bridge to detect the variation in its resistance and from this the variation in temperature. The steel bar was then heated bright red in a furnace and allowed to cool. The temperature fell regularly to 800 degrees C., then rose to 715 degrees C., when it again diminished.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS. Some of the Things We Get From This One Thing. When coal gas was first introduced as an illuminant for large towns the tar which is condensed from the gas was looked upon as a nuisance. However, chemists discovered that coal tar was an exceedingly complicated compound and lent itself admirably to the production of a great number of useful chemicals. So we find today that all the various brilliant and beautiful dyes employed for coloring various kinds of fabrics are produced from this substance. Coal tar also furnishes the basis for several kinds of medicines, such as tr.

Excise Man Burns. A Story is told of Burns in his capacity of excise man. Old Jean Davidson kept a small whisky shop and was suspected of putting more fresh water into her liquor than was needed for lawful Burns accordingly came with his apparatus and at once detected the irregularity. "Now, Jean, ma woman," he said, "I'll write a note to Dumries this night; 'tis over late. But I'll sell it 'til the king's seal returns to lift it in the mornin'." When he had gone to his lodging Jean fetched the village cooper who removed a hole through the barrel and bored a hole, through which the adulterated liquor was drawn off and stuff of regulation strength put in. Then the hoop was refixed, and Jean, with a brave heart, awaited the gauger. In the morning up came Burns to claim the keg. "One minute, Mr. Burns," said Jean sweetly. "Ye might just see that whisky to convince me, since I cannot see how I could have been makin' sic a mistake. 'Tis means breaking the king's seal," said Burns, "but I'll just fix on another." So the sample was taken and tested and of course found to be all right. Burns was bewildered. "Was there aught wrong wi' me, Jean, last night?" he asked. "Weel, Mr. Burns, 'tis na for me to say. Weel, I just thoct ye were fully smart w' your wee test."

TORTOISE SHELL. In Working It Gentle Heat and Pressure. A tortoise shell is harder and more brittle than ordinary horn. Heat and pressure are practically the only means which can be employed in working it, and it is impossible to cut, or to saw, shell at a great heat, since the coloring pigment easily liquefies and obscures the shell, thereby greatly lessening its value. Heavy pressure is also impossible owing to its brittle character. The plates of the carapace, or back shell, are first separated from the skeleton by the application of gentle heat and then pressed by a similar process. The superficial irregularities are next rasped off, and the material is polished, ready for molding into any desired shape.

Larger and thicker plates are produced by a process which requires great care and attention. Two surfaces are first rasped and cleaned and are then gently heated and pressed by a similar process. The plates are then polished and the pressure effects a perfect union, making an invisible joint.

Tortoise shell combs are cut by the highly ingenious turning machine, so called because two combs are cut from the same plate, so that the teeth of one dovetail into the spaces of the other, avoiding all waste.

Bells and Thunderstorms. An instance of the absurdity of some of the notions held by our ancestors was the notion that the ringing of the church bells had a counteracting effect in a thunderstorm. It was supposed that the vibration of the air caused by the movement of the bells resulted in the dissipation of the electric fluid in the air. The belief was so common at one time that the bells were rung as soon as signs of an approaching thunderstorm were seen. Science now holds a contrary opinion. Not only does the sound have no possible effect on the air, but the vibration caused by the sound of a bell upon a cloud charged with electricity may cause it to discharge its contents upon the ringer of the bell in the church tower.

The Hippopotamus. When first the Sudan was opened up it was thought desirable to impose a tax on any one killing a "hippo," but experience has shown that the "hippo" is unworthy of the care taken of him. He is most destructive. A bull hippopotamus will upset a small boat. The natives have a curious manner of killing a hippopotamus. They attack him with spears when he is in a sleepy condition in the river, and attached to the spear is a rope with a huge float at the end of it. This float hampers the movements of the unwieldy animal, and after several spears have been driven into him he is easily drawn to the bank and dispatched.—London Globe.