

THE MODERN STORE. Remnant and Odd and End Sale. Begins Monday, January 22nd. We are up to stock-taking, so we want to close out everything we can.

BICKEL'S Great Bargain Sale. An immense Stock of Seasonable Footwear to be closed out in order to reduce our extremely large stock.

BISLER-MARDORF COMPANY. 221. Samples sent on request. BUTLER, PA. SOUTH MAIN STREET. FURNITURE. CARPETS.

Brown & Co's Remodeling Sale of Fine Furniture and Carpets, Continued. \$20,000 Worth of Reliable Furniture and Carpets at Almost Factory Prices!

WE MUST HAVE ROOM, It's the Entire Stock—Not a Few Pieces. Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Linoleums at Cost.

Furniture Stock Complete. Hundreds of people have taken advantage of the sacrifice prices offered them during this sale.

BROWN & CO. No. 136 North Main St., Butler. Fall and Winter Millinery. Everything in the line of Millinery can be found, the right thing at the right time at the right price at.

Duffy's Store. Not one bit too early to think of that new Carpet, or perhaps you would rather have a pretty Rug—carpet size. Well, in either case, we can suit you as our Carpet stock is one of the largest and best assorted in Butler county.

Duffy's Store. MAIN STREET, BUTLER. WHY You can save money by purchasing your piano of W. J. NEWTON, "The Piano Man."

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JOHN BICKEL. 126 S. Main St., BUTLER, PA. All Felt Boots and Overs, all Stockings and Overs, Warm-lined Shoes and Slippers, also balance of our stock of Leggings and Over-Gaiters to be included in this GREAT BARGAIN SALE.

BUTLER Business College. New buildings, new rooms, elegant new equipment, excellent courses of study, best of teachers, expenses moderate, terms VERY LIBERAL.

A. F. REGAL, Principal, Butler, Pa. Fall and Winter Millinery. Everything in the line of Millinery can be found, the right thing at the right time at the right price at.

ROCKENSTEIN'S. Phone 656. 148 S. Main St. Preparatory to the ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING we will offer remarkable values at our PRE-INVENTORY SALE OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.

SCHAUL & LEVY. 137 South Main Street. Butler, Pa. MEN. Won't buy clothing for the purpose of spending money. They desire to get the best possible results of the money expended.

G. F. KECK, MERCHANT TAILOR, 142 N. Main St., Butler, Pa. We can save you money on your fall suit and fit you as well as the best and highest-priced city tailors.

Acme Washers. Do More Work, Better Work, With Less Water Than any other Washer on the market. J. G. & W. CAMPBELL, BUTLER, PA.

Subscribe for the CITIZEN. PEOPLE'S PHONE 425.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PHYSICIANS. DR. L. R. HAZLETT. 106 W. HAZLETT. North side of Court House. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work a specialty.

JAMES C. BOYDE, M. D. PRACTICE LIMITED TO Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. OFFICE HOURS—9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday by appointment.

OSTEOPATHY. DR. JULIA E. FOSTER. OSTEOPATH. Consultation and examination free. OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., daily except Sunday. Evening appointments.

DENTISTS. DR. S. A. JOHNSTON. PROSTHETIC DENTIST. Teeth extracted absolutely painless. Take Vitalized Air or Nitrous Oxide. All work satisfactory.

DR. FORD H. HAYES. DENTIST. Graduate of Dental Department, University of Pennsylvania. Office—315 S. Main Street, Butler, Pa.

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

DR. H. A. MCCANDLESS. DENTIST. Office in Butler County National Bank Building, 2nd floor. DR. M. D. KOTTRABA. Successor to Dr. Johnston, DENTIST. Office at No. 114 1/2, 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.

H. H. GOUCHER. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Wise building. J. D. MCJUNKIN. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Reber building, corner Main and E. Cunningham Sts., Entrance on Main street.

J. B. BREIDEN. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Main St., near Court House. W. C. FINDLEY. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND PENSION ATTORNEY. Office on South side of Diamond, Butler, Pa.

C. F. L. MCQUINSTON. CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR. Office near Court House. E. H. NREGLY. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the Negley Building, West Diamond.

WM. WALKER, CHAS. A. McELVAIN. REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, OIL PROPERTIES, LOANS. BOTH PHONES. 307 Butler County National Bank Bldg.

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C. P. JOHNSTON & SON. CUSTOM TAILORS, PROSPECT, PENN'A. Winter's Changes Breed Pneumonia. Be on the safe side. Have a bottle of good whiskey ready for emergencies. We can honestly recommend for this purpose.

Grandfather's Choice. Guaranteed 3 Yrs. Old. It's a smooth, palatable whiskey—for social and family use—\$2 a gallon. Your choice of any whiskey in the below for \$1 a full quart; 6 qts., \$5.

Robt. Lewin & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS. No. 15 South Main St., PITTSBURGH, PA. Phone: Bell 2179. P. & A. 1454.

TWO IN THE CAR. By Henry Berlinghoff.

"If only we could win that reward," said Jessie wistfully, "we would not have to wait until you got your raise."

"I'm more likely to meet the robbers than that reward," laughed Halliday. The girl's face went white.

"Joe," she cried, grasping his arm, "do you mean to say that they are likely to hold up your car?"

"I was only fooling," he laughed. "I didn't mean to scare you, dear."

Halliday did not commence his run until nearly midnight, and there was still an hour before the train should roll in from the east.

They said nothing more about the circular, but Jessie's face was clouded, and, as he would, Joe could not coax a smile from her.

"The Deaver Real gang was operating along a line some 300 miles to the south, and Halliday had given no particular thought to the matter. Even now he did not realize that Jessie was conjuring in her brain visions of an express car shattered by dynamite and an express messenger, with a face very like his own, bleeding from a dozen wounds."

"When the whistle of the limited sounded far down the valley they arose and retraced their way to the station, in the run of the train, he saw that Halliday had left his car. When at last he stood in the doorway of the car watching the loading of the baggage car behind he did not see the eager face of the porter who had just come to jump down and go in search of her, and as he stood in the door of the car while the train rattled through the yards he wondered what had become of her."

"Then he turned to his invoices again and his eyes were so busily occupied that he never heard a footstep until a pair of hands were clasped over his eyes."

"With a cry he sprang to his feet and reached for the assailant in the dark by the door. He was in the very act of taking it down when a cry caused him to turn again and he confronted Jessie. "I know it's wrong and it's against orders and all that sort of thing," she announced defiantly, "but I just know that there is trouble ahead for you to-night, and I wanted to be with you."

"There'll be trouble in the morning if the superintendent agrees," she said, "but I don't care. It's dead against the rules for any one to be permitted to ride in the express cars."

"You didn't permit me," she argued with the porter who had just come to the door. "I can't see why you put me off. That's all."

"I wish it were," he said quietly as he turned to his next passenger. "You're very good and won't bother me at all," she cried back to the end of the car, where, aided by the dim light, she had concealed her own untraced down. It was a long run, and there was much work to be done. Suddenly Halliday gave a low whistle, and she sprang to his side.

"What is it, dear?" she asked anxiously. "He pointed to an entry in the invoice. "Deaver had and his gang knew that they'd be up here a hurry," he declared. "There should be \$80,000 worth of diamonds in that safe."

"You don't suppose they can find out, do you?" he asked anxiously. "Joe shook his head. 'I don't suppose so,' he said; 'but, all the same, they have been lucky in picking up only the cars with rich loads. That's probably why the shipment was made over this line.'"

For twenty minutes they talked of the possibility of a holdup. Then Jessie crept off to her room again, and Halliday went on with his work. Suddenly, with a screech and a jar, the engine came to a stop. Joe sprang to the party opened door to close it, but he was too busy to do so. For two burly forms sprang through the opening, and while one covered him with a pistol the other floored him, securely binding him with the belt rope. Before he had recovered from the engine he had started again, and Joe knew that they were taking the car down the road to where they could work with greater freedom. They were climbing a grade, and while they were headed for the top the other cars were probably slipping back.

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I was a resident Vice-Consul at Santiago de Cuba from 1892 to 1897 inclusive. The influx to Santiago from the rural districts, where, on account of the revolution, it was very dangerous to live, was very heavy, and particularly after the Cuban reconstruction order of General Weyler. In 1896 industry was stilled and poverty and starvation were reigning supreme at Santiago, most selling as high as 75c and 81c a pound, eggs 10c a piece, and other things at proportionate prices. At this time yellow fever and small-pox broke out in the most virulent form. It was estimated that in the time that elapsing that year there were 10,000 cases of yellow fever and 20,000 cases of small-pox in the city of Santiago. As I recollect it now, the death rate was very high, and alone in that city ascended to a level of 60 to 100 deaths per day.

The Spanish government, unmindful of the welfare of the people, took little or no steps to protect the streets, and although private enterprise imported a considerable amount of vaccine virus, yet the indifference of the authorities and the opposition of the people, being perhaps about 75 per cent of the population, prevented any considerable amount of vaccination. No efforts were made at quarantining those suffering in various stages of the disease, the streets being mingling with the people unmolested, and many of them came into the consular office. Small-pox broke out in nearly all of the houses in the vicinity of the consulate. One man I remember particularly, afflicted with the dreadful disease in its confluent form, lay in my plain sick bed in the open air, under the cover of a horse manure heap in the adjacent lot, not more than 40 feet from where I worked at my desk, with the breeze blowing from him to me, and I saw this man die and his corpse carried away.

My father and mother and wife were with me at this time, and as soon as the small-pox broke out we were all vaccinated, although we had each been successfully vaccinated in previous years. The vaccination took slightly with each member of our family, and we were all vaccinated regularly thereafter every month or two, in order to avoid the possibility of infection, but case practically after the first application. Whenever fresh virus came to the consulate from the States we distributed the supply where it seemed to be most needed. Although constantly exposed to confluent small-pox for nearly two years, none of my family took the disease. Neither did others at Santiago during that eventful period who were carefully to be successfully vaccinated, as I recollect now from the friends then made, although the dead wagons were carrying such a continuous freight to the cemetery that it was a common thing for the sexton and his help when night fell to find 20 or 30 more corpses on their hands for interment than they were able to bury, and the owners' feet were left out all night in the cemetery and starved in the morning.

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The sunflower might be a most appropriate flower for the national flower of our country, since it originated here in the regions of the great West. In 1815, it was first introduced to Europe by the early Spanish explorers, and it was first cultivated in the old world in the gardens of Madrid. The plant was utilized by the American Indians long before the days of Columbus.

Champlain, during his expedition, brought back to France the seeds of the sunflower, and it was found by the natives on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It was raised chiefly for the sake of the seed which is used as a food for the natives. It had been developed by the natives on this continent that during the three and a half centuries that have elapsed since its adoption by the natives it has been improved to any extent, merely retaining the original size which distinguished it from its wild original.

In Russia the plant is of great economic importance, its seeds being eaten in immense quantities, raw or roasted, just as we eat peanuts. The oil obtained by pressing the seeds is also widely used as an article of diet. The stalks and oil cakes make excellent food, the leaves are employed as a substitute for tobacco, and the fiber of the stalks has a high value. The oil of the sunflower is widely employed in Russia, where the frequent religious feasts restrict the use of meat. There are three principal varieties cultivated in the east's territory—one with large white seeds, which are said to yield the most oil; one with smaller black seeds, which are sweeter and considered the best for eating, and an intermediate form with striped seeds, used both for eating and the production of oil.

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