BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEGLEY, PROP'RS.

GEN. GRANT will be in Pittsburgh on Saturday, the 13th inst. Low excursion rates are expected on all the roads leading to the city.

ROBERT WOODS, Esq., one of the oldest member of the Pittsburgh Bar, died at his residence near this city on Nov. 30th ult, in the 66th year of his age.

MR. WILLIAM I. BURTON, formerly clerk in the Duffy store of this place, is now with Boggs & Buhl, of Allegheny City, where he will be pleased to see his old Butler county friends when they go to the city.

HON. WILLIAM G. THOMPSON, of Iowa, and member of Congress from that State, spent a portion of last week with his relatives and friends in this place. He left for Washington on Friday last, and we see has taken his seat. We predict for Maj. Thompson a creditable and useful career in Congress.

President's Message.

President Hayes' Message to Congress is quite lengthy and dwells upon nearly every public question of interest. We have not as yet had the time to give it a careful reading and therefore can give no opinion as to its merits. It will be laid before our readers in our next issue, or at least such portions of it as are of more general interest.

First Lecture.

Rev. Alfred Taylor, of New York, will deliver the first lecture before the Young Men's Lecture Association of this place, on Tuesday evening next, December 9th. Subject, "Good Manners and Bad."

Mr. Taylor is said to be a first-class lecturer, and it is confidently announced that his lecture on the 9th will give entire satisfaction.

Kind Remembrances.

The good people of "Plains Church," Cranberry township, this county, improved last Thanksgiving day by, among other things, presenting a log cabin quilt to Mrs. Criswell, the minister's wife.

On the evening of the same day the members of the M. E. Church, of this place, took possession of the parsonage, and showered numerous timely and useful presents upon their new pastor, Rev. W. P. Turner. The occasion was a very pleasant one.

The New Telegraph.

The fact that a new telegraph office is now in operation in this town is a matter of very general congratulation. The rates for dispatches sent from the office of the old company here were so high that competition was cordially welcomed, and now that a new company has brought this competition and a reduction of rates, it no doubt, will meet with general encouragement.

Within the past ten days the wires were placed upon the poles along our streets and an office established in the Vogeley Hotel building, which is now in operation. The office is in part of the same rooms occupied by Messrs. Boyd and Tebay as Real Estate Agents.

State Bribery Cases.

Considerable of our space this week is given to an account of the trials commenced at Harrisburg last week for bribery and corrupt solicitations of and by members of the last Legislature, and the people will read with regret that, through mere technicalities, the trials will probably be postponed yet longer. Motions were made on part of the defendants to quash the bills of indictment, the principal ground laid being that one too many men, by some means or other, got into and served upon the Grand Jury finding the bills. This objection to proceeding with the trials has, so far, caused delay and will likely end in a continuance of the cases. To the credit of Mr. Rumberger, the member from Armstrong county under indictment, he announced that he was ready and willing to go to trial, not desiring to take advantage of the technical pleas raised by other of the defendants. His constituents and the people of the State generally will think his case strengthened by this action.

Associate Judge.

On Monday last a commission arrived here from Gov. Hoyt, appointing William W. Dodds, Esq., of Prospect, an Associate Judge of the county in place of Hon. Samuel Marshall. Outside of the question that is raised, as to whether any vacancy exists in this office at the present time or not, we can freely say that Mr. Dodds is as competent and worthy a gentleman as could have been selected. But it is and has been questioned whether a vacancy really exists. Judge Marshall, although in an asylum, has not resigned, nor have any legal steps been taken to declare him insane or incompetent to further hold the office, and until this was done it would seem to be a serious question as to a vacancy existing. He was placed in the asylum as a private patient by his relatives in the hopes of a recovery, and for what any one yet can know he may recover. On what ground the appointment has been made we are not informed. If valid, it will hold good from this to January 1, 1881, a year and a month, an election being held next year for a full term. Mr. Dodds, it is said, will not be a candidate for nomination.

Court.

On Monday Court commenced, Judge Bredin presiding and Associate Judge Storey on the Bench. The Grand Jury was sworn and are in session acting upon bills. Some Surety of the Peace cases are being heard, as well as motions and petitions of various kinds. Fuller proceedings will be given next week.

BRIBERY CASES.

MOTION TO QUASH SALTER'S INDICTMENTS SUSTAINED—THE ILLEGAL JURY PLEA EFFECTIVE—SIMILAR ACTION PROBABLE IN ALL THE OTHER CASES—SENATOR CARPENTER IS INSULTED AND RESENTS IT.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 26.—As was foreshadowed yesterday the Court this afternoon quashed the indictment against ex-Representative Slater, charged with having offered money to members of the Legislature for their votes for the $4,000,000 Riot claims bill, and with having afterward committed perjury by swearing before the Legislative Committee that he had corruptly approached nobody,

Although the prosecution had engaged such distinguished lawyers as Judge Black, of this State, and Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, it was evident after the defense had shown that 24 persons participated in the findings that the Court would set aside the indictments. The prosecution relied upon the record, which showed that only 23 grand jurors had been sworn, but the evidence showed that one more was on the jury, and that the one supposed to have been excused took part in the deliberations of the body. The Court overruled all the motions of the defense to quash the indictments except that relating to the defective grand jury,

At the conclusion of the decision Judge Pearson says:

"I am very sorry to have come to this conclusion, because it is not trying the case on its merits, and these men escape their trial at this time escape on what might be called substantial technicalities."

The Judge also indicated that the indictments against the eight others accused of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, and two others accused of a similar offense and perjury, would fall with the decision.

Judge Black quickly rose to his feet and challenged the attention of the Court by the announcement that when the next case was called the Commonwealth would either contradict the testimony offered by the defense relative to the numerical defect of the grand jury, or reject all testimony.

This was a surprise to defendant's counsel, who had supposed that they could go to their homes, as the Judge had indicated that all indictments in the bribery cases had been quashed. Mr. Cassidy became very indignant, said Judge Black's proposition was a subterfuge, and asked the Court to enter judgment in all the cases. If, however, the Commonwealth was ready to proceed with the argument on the other bills the defense was prepared for the discussion.

There was considerable confusion, lawyers congregating near the Judge and the audience moving toward the legal disputants. The defense firmly maintained that the distinct understanding was that the judgment in the Salter case would be the judgment in all the others, and the prosecution contending that they had differently understood the matter. Many sharp and some impertinent remarks passed between the lawyers, after which Mr. Armstrong moved that the indictment against W. F. Rumberger be quashed for the same reasons on which the Salter indictment was quashed, and supported his motion with a short argument.

Mr. Carpenter said the Commonwealth was ready for trial in that case.

Mr. Armstrong said if the case was called the defense would go over the same ground as in the Salter indictment.

Mr. Carpenter said the Commonwealth were better prepared in the other cases and wanted to be heard.

Mr. Cassidy moved that all the other indictments be quashed, on which Mr. Carpenter said the Commonwealth wanted to be heard.

Judge Black said if the Court was prepared to quash all these indictments without hearing witnesses for the Commonwealth, who would swear to a totally different state of facts from those presented by the defendant's witnesses, then the counsel for the Commonwealth want it to appear on the record, so their skirts might be clear.

After a few more remarks of the same tenor the District Attorney called up the case of the Commonwealth against Mr. Leisinring.

Gen. Albright said his client was not present; but he could have him here in a few hours.

Mr. Herr characterized this proceeding as trifling with the Court, and said the Commonwealth's counsel should put in writing what they could prove.

During the discussion Judge Brewster made some remarks, which Senator Carpenter took as an insult. He replied that his honesty of purpose had never been questioned in a court of justice, that Judge Brewster's treatment might be courtesy in the month of a Philadelphia lawyer, but it would not pass current west of the Allegheny mountains.

This very sensibly subdued Judge Brewster, and he apologized.

The Court finally agreed to have a session on Friday afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock, to try the case of Alexander W. Leisinring, President of the First National Bank at Mauch Chunk, who is alleged to have offered to divide with two members of the Legislature from his county the expected profits from speculation in Pennsylvania Railroad stock, which would enhance in value on the passage of the Riot bill.

In the event of the Court deciding all cases in favor of the defense, the Legislative Prosecuting Committee will have new bills drawn in the saveral cases, which will be submitted to the grand jury at the January term of court.

JUDGE PEARSON'S DECISION OVERRULING THE MOTION TO QUASH THE VENIRE OF THE JURY.

On the opening of Court Tuesday morning, Judge Pearson read an opinion of some length overruling the motion made Monday by Mr. Lamberton for the defense to quash the venire and challenge the array, as follows:

The motion was made to quash the venire or summons of the grand jury at the August session, at which time the bill in the present case was found, also to quash the array of the grand jurors. We have taken this whole subject into very careful consideration and examined it as far as we are able to in a short time, and come to the following conclusion: It is alleged here that the oath which was taken by the Sheriff was not in the proper form. We have examined the oath of office made by him on the same paper with the general oath, and which is recorded in the recorder's office, according to law, and we think he substantially swore to everything that is required of the Sheriff in regard to summoning, etc., the grand jurors. It is alleged that he ought to take the oath to impartially draw and select grand jurors, but we say he has no power to select at all; therefore he took only the oath required. In the following January, before entering upon the duties of drawing jurors at all, he took the second oath, which is drawn up in a very formal way, and I see no defect in it whatever, except the same one suggested before, that he was not sworn to impartially select, which he could not do, and which certainly the Legislature never intended by this act that he should do. We conceive that the Sheriff who summoned the grand jury was regularly sworn, and there was no necessity for his taking the oath eight or ten times a year—every time he draws a jury; that he is not required to take the oath except upon entering upon the duties of his office, and also before he draws any jurors at all, which, was done strictly according to law.

The next is that it is necessary for the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners to swear to their returns of the venire. That is not only uncommon, but I never heard of its being done. I am aware that the Court in Westmoreland county decided recently that it was necessary, but I cannot find that the act of 1834 or any subsequent act requires it to be done. In the present case they signed the return. I doubt whether that even is necessary, but when they have done that it is all that is required.

In regard to the venire it is certainly by no means in proper form. It is in the form which has been generally used in this Commonwealth, with the exception of one word, but at the same time it is a vicious form undoubtedly. The venire commands the Sheriff to draw from the wheel containing the persons selected according to law to be grand jurors, and then commands him to summon 24 persons to be grand jurors. The time to draw from the wheel is surplusage and entirely unnecessary. There is no such wheel; there never has been such a wheel kept in Pennsylvania, except, peradventure, under the jury law in Philadelphia, but in no county in the State is there a separate wheel for grand jurors. They are always drawn according to law; first 24 drawn from the wheel are grand jurors; the next traverse or petit jurors. The word "grand" has been interlined there where it ought not to have been. I treat it as a surplusage entirely and a matter of no consequence. If the motion had been made at the time when the grand jury came forward to be sworn, or when they came forward to act on particular bills, the grand jury would probably have been set aside on account of the irregularity in the venire; but it is entirely too late to make the motion now. They cannot quash the grand jury after it has been discharged for three months or more. It has gone—preformed its duty. If it was anything that could affect a party we might listen to it with more gravity and more care, but it can affect the interest of no one. There was the regular number of grand jurors summoned and 23 out of 24 are sworn. They were all there, served, found their bills, and if there was any desire on the part of any person who was going to be indicted to quash the array, they could have challenged either polls or array of the grand jury; but if they did not do it, they cannot do it after the grand jury is discharged. The party is bound to be present by the terms of the recognizance, and therefore he is treated as actually present. It is said that the case was continued at defendant's request, but that is a matter of little moment and not material. There was afterward an argument that this case shall be tried on the fourth Monday of November, instead of the third. I do not conceive that after the grand jury has acted, found their bills and been discharged that a motion to quash the array could be sustained at all or to quash an indictment because it was drawn by an improper grand jury. Witnesses were called to prove that the Sheriff did not summon the grand jurors in person. That. I think, has never been required since the present mode of selecting grand jurors was adopted by law. There was a time when the Sheriff went out and selected persons to serve as grand and traverse jurors, which duty was judicial and could not be delegated, but that ceased from the time that the Sheriff and Commissioners were directed to select and draw the jury. If the jury came that was the only question and all the Courts required. The motion is therefore overruled.

THE PROSECUTION MAKES ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SUSTAIN THE INDICTMENTS.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 28.—The Commonwealth appeared to much better advantage in the Legislative Bribery cases to-day than it did on the first three days of the argument, and the opinion is confidently expressed by the counsel representing it that the remaining indictments against the persons accused of corrupt solicitation and perjury will not be quashed. Certain it is, if they had presented an equally strong case during the previous argument Salter would now be answering the crimes of which he is charged before a Dauphin county jury.

The most intense interest has been manifested since the defeat of the prosecution on Wednesday in the next movement of the Commonwealth. There were rumors that a general investigation into the grand jury irregularities would be instituted, in the expectation that it would result in the discovery of the means by which the twenty-fourth man came to be on the jury. In fact, the arguments after the Salter case had been decided indicated that additional witnesses would be put on the stand for that purpose; but as the only effect of such a proceeding could in any event have been to show crookedness in connection with the grand jury, with a certainty that it would end in the quashing of all the indictments, the prosecution wisely adopted a more sensible method to promote their cause.

The Court convened at two p. m., at which time the room was about half filled. Soon after all the lawyers engaged in the case were in their seats, Judge Black and Senator Carpenter having chairs adjoining each other. Presently F B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, through whose agency principally the Mollie Maguire order in the coal regions was broken up, appeared and ranged himself on the side of the Commonwealth. Brewster, Mann, Albright, Armstrong, Cassidy, Herr, Lamberton and Weiss, for the befense, were early in their seats.

About 2:20 p. m. the case against A. W. Leisinring was called up by the District Attorney.

General Albright moved to quash the indictment on the same grounds on which that in the Salter case was set aside by the Court. After a brief debate the defense proposed to offer the same evidence submitted on Monday to show the illegality of the indictment.

The Commonwealth agreed that it should be submitted for the purpose of argument as taken down by the phonographer, subject to exceptions.

Mr. Simonton objected to the reception of testimony for the following reasons: That it is not competent to introduce any evidence extrinsic to the record; that a grand juror's testimony cannot be admitted to contradict the record. Mr. Simonton cited a number of authorities to show that it is error to quash an indictment for a matter that is not in the body, extrinsic matters depending on trial by juries.

Judge Black then proposed to offer a paper for the consideration of the Court.

Cassidy objected to it being read until counsel for the defense had an opportunity of reading it, but the Court decided against him, and the venerable Judge read it with unusual distinctness, emphasizing the principal points. The following is a copy:

JUDGE BLACK'S PAPER.

And now, to-wit, November 28, 1879, the District Attorney of the Commonwealth and other counsel specially appearing with him in this case, being in Court, and hearing the above motion of the defendant to quash the indictment, ask that the said motion be refused, and object to all affidavits, depositions or other proofs to sustain it, and this opposition to the said motion is on the following grounds, to-wit:

First—The facts asserted by the defendant as reasons for quashing the indictment are all of them extrinsic to the record; it is a well settled rule of the common law, adopted in Pennsylvania by the highest judicial authorities of the State, that facts not apparent in the body of the indictment or the caption thereof cannot be produced in any form of proof to sustain such a motion as this.

Second—This indictment and all previous proceedings which lead to it are conclusively proved by the record to have been perfectly free from any defect in form or subtance, for it was found by a grand jury of twenty-three persons, regularly inpaneled and sworn, duly presented to the Court, and made part of the record in *perpetua m rei memoriam.* The absence of any averment to the contrary in the objections which the defendant and his associates have made is itself an admission that it is regular.

Third—Such a record is sacred, and cannot be falsified or contradicted by any extrinsic proof to the Court which made it up. What allegation of misbehavior or negligence committed by the judge, clerks or grand jurors might be shown to sustain a plea in abatement is not now a question before this Court, and on that subject we affirm or deny nothing.

Fourth—To allow the verity of the record or the effect and force of the indictment to be called in question by mere affidavits, not given upon any issue made up between the parties, would be a total denial of justice to the Commonwealth, for great criminals can at all times have their spies and agents prowling about the ante-rooms or corridors to watch for some irregularity or the omission of some form, and affidavits can be got in all cases. If this law, which solemnly declares that a regular indictment cannot be defeated in that way, is now to be held for naught, these defendants, whether guilty or not, must go unwhipt of justice, since there is not even a remote probability that any future indictment can stand against the objections which their affidavit-makers may find against it.

Fifth—We make no allegation that this motion is prompted by motives not creditable to the counsel by which it is urged. We speak without personal application to the defendants themselves when we say that the success of this movement upon the Court would make a precedent fatal to public justice. The integrity of the defendants in making it is not impugned, directly or inferentially. We accuse them of nothing worse than the perjury, bribery and corrupt solicitation wherewith they stand charged in the indictments, and we only desire to give them a fair and honest trial, upon which they will be triumphantly acquited if we do not prove their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

ELIAS HOLLINGER, Dist. Atty.
J. S. BLACK,
MATT H. CARPENTER,
J. C. MCALARNEY,
GEO. H. IRWIN,
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

THE ARGUMENT.

In the argument the Commonwealth was represented by Messrs. Simmonton, Gowen and Carpenter, and the defense by Gen. Albright and Messrs. Cassidy, Mann, Herr, Armstrong and Brewster.

Col. Gowen asserted that no indictment had been quashed in the State by evidence contradictory of the record. There must be some defect in the body of the indictment to warrant such a procedure. It would be monstrous to allow the record to be contradicted, leading to complications dangerous to the administration of public justice. Such a precedent established, the records of the Court would be overturned at will. The only proper way for the defense to reach their point is to plead for abatement.

Judge Pearson agreed that the proper way to reach the facts was on a plea in abatement, but he thought the Commonwealth were not expediting the trial of the cases by this movement.

Senator Carpenter made the closing argument, which commanded not only the careful attention of Court, bnt all others in the room. He started out with the statement that he had come here under a misapprehension. A number of men had been indicted for a heinous crime, and he had supposed that their counsel would be anxious to try the cases on their merits. Instead, the Commonwealth was confronted with technical objections to a trial, and he and his colleagues, not having known anything of the grand jury irregularity, had not made the necessary preparation, and consequently permitted some things to go on which they should have prevented. Since Judge Pearson's decision, counsel for the Commonwealth had examined a number of authorities, and were now able to show by the decisions of the best Courts that evidence contradicting the record cannot be allowed. He quoted one of the decisions of Chief Justice Gibson on the point, which he claimed fully sustained his position. He thought the counsel for the Commonwealth was responsible for Judge's decision in Salter's case, because of their want of preparation, and indulged the hope that they had now presented a case which would be sustained by the Court.

Judge Pearson announced a session for Monday, December 8th, when he would deliver the opinion of the Court on the admissibility of the evidence proposed to be submitted.

At that time the date for a hearing will also be fixed. In any event the cases will not be tried until the third week in January. There will be a session of the Court to-morrow for the purpose of giving the several accused an opportunity to renew their bail.

MARRIAGES.

WALKER—MAIZLAND—Nov. 27th, 1879, by Rev. James T. Patterson, Mr. Jas. Walker and Miss Harriet Maizland, both of Clinton township, this county.

DEATHS.

SHIRA—Nov. 8th, 1879, in Washington township, this county, Mrs. Clara Shira, wife of Mr. Robert O. Shira, aged 29 years.

New Advertisements.

A. M. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in Brady's Law Building, Butler, Pa.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the assignment of D. McDonald for the benefit of creditors, C. P. 373, June Term, 1876.

Petition of I. N. Graham, Assignee, for leave to reconvey, &c., and to be discharged.

Now, Dec. 1, 1879, ordered that notice be given to creditors of said assignor and other parties interested, by publication for two successive weeks in at least one newspaper published in the borough of Butler; that the prayer of the foregoing petition will be granted, and decree made as prayed for, unless objections thereto are filed on or before the 15th inst.

BY THE COURT.
dec3-2t A. RUSSELL, Proth'y.

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to sell the following described property in the borough of Butler, Butler county, Pa.:

TWO LOTS, 20 feet front each, and running back 100 feet, located on Main street, adjoining the Rockenstein property.

SIX LOTS fronting on Cunningham street, 20 feet each in front and running back 120 feet.

I will also sell the BRICK and FRAME buildings erected on part of the same property from which the above lots are taken, together with the ground on which they stand.

Also—FIVE ACRES within the borough of Butler, on the old Mercer road, originally owned by James M. Bredin, Esq.

Also—FORTY ACRES of coal land in Washington township, originally owned by Patrick O'Conner, and near to the Shenango Railroad depot.

☞For terms apply to the undersigned, living in Butler. PATRICK KELLY.
dec3-4t

Grand Holiday
ANNOUNCEMENT!
IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
—AT—
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DRESS SILKS at 75c., $1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50 per yard.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES at 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., $1, 1.10, 1.15 and 1.25 per yard.
LADIES' CLOAKS at $2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 12.50, 13.50, 15.00, 17.00, 18.00, 20.00, 22.50, 25.00, 30.00 and 35.00.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, all styles and prices.

DOLMANS! DOLMANS! DOLMANS! DOLMANS!

LADIES', Misses' and Children's Felt Hats, at 15 cents.
LADIES' FURS, Misses' Furs, Children's Furs.

CARPETS, all Styles and Prices. Very Heavy Stock, and No Advance. Now is the Time to Buy.

At 6¼ cents, good dark Calicoes, unbleached Canton Flannel, Bourette Dress Goods.
At 10 cents, Columbian Cheviots, heavy dark Dress Goods in all the new shades.
At 20 cents, double-fold Alpacas; at 25 cents, double-fold Cashmeres, all colors.
At 35 cents, yard-wide Cashmeres, black and colors.

☞We have now the largest and best assortment of Goods we have ever shown, and we invite you to call early and secure bargains.. Although Goods have advanced thirty to fifty per cent., we are still SELLING AT OLD PRICES.

RITTER & RALSTON.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry on the premises, in Winfield township, Butler county, on

Friday, Dec. 26th, 1879,

the farm lately owned by John Post, dec'd, containing one hundred and six acres, more or less, bounded north by August Acre et al., east by Galbreath, south by Thomas Bickett et al. and west by Casper Freeling; mostly cleared and under cultivation; dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings thereon.

TERMS—One-third in hand on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, with lawful interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

CASPER FREELING,
dec3-4t Administrator.

$14 SHOT GUN! The Best Double-Barreled SHOT-GUN in the world for the money. Warranted genuine Twist, with Flask, Belt, Box Wads, Box Caps and Wad Punch. Also our Celebrated Kentucky Rifle for $10. Warranted or no sale. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists to JAMES BOWN & SONS, Enterprise Gun Works, 136 & 138 Wood St., ESTABLISHED 1843. PITTSBURGH, PA.

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JEWELERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Of the first water, handsomly mounted.
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Onyx, Coral, Torquois, Pearl, Topaz, Cameo, and Rubies in great variety.
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BRONZE AND MARBLE STATUARY
Solid Silver and Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons.

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For mending Tin, Brass, Copper, Lead or Iron without acid or soldering iron. Any lady or child can mend with it. Will send one sample Plate by mail (with directions) that will cut 192½ inch square patches on receipt of 25 cents, 8 for $1, 100 for $10. (Postage stamps received as cash.) AGENTS WANTED. Can carry one day's Stock in your pocket. Sales will yield $3 to $15 per day. Our 64 page Illustrated Catalogue of Chromos, Jewelry, Novelties, Stationery, &c., FREE.
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M. FIRE & BRO
100 & 102 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

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A very large and full line of Cashmeres at 12½c., 15c. and 25c.

Cashmeres, very wide, fine quality, we offer in all colors and shades, at 25c.

We offer an All-wool Cashmere, good quality, at 40c., 45c. and 50c.

At 60c., 72c. and 85c., we are selling an All-wool French Cashmere, superior in quality to any offered elsewhere, at even higher prices.

Extra fine All-wool French Cashmere, which we are selling at $1, is generally acknowledged to be equal to any offered elsewhere at $1,35.

Black and Colored Silks, 55, 65, 75c. and $1.

We have a decided bargain in Black Gros Grain Silk, at $1, $1.50 and $2.

Our stock in Cloaks and Shawls is larger than ever and embraces everything imaginable.

Cloaks from $2.50 to $20.

Shalls from $1 to $20.

Don't be alarmed about the late advance in Domestic Dry Goods, we are selling everything as low as heretofore.

Beautiful Dark Prints, at 5 and 6¼c.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at 5c., 6¼c. and 8c.

Gray Twilled Flannel at 10, 15, and 20c.

All-wool Country Flannel, only 28c.

Canton Flannel 6¼, 8¼, 10 and 12½c.

Good Crash 5, 6¼, 8 and 10c.

Table Damask 18, 20 and 25c.

Turkey Red Table Damask, fast colors, only 50 cents.

We have an extra bargain in White Bed Quilts, which we are selling at 50, 75c. and $1.

Blankets, Colored and white, $1, $2 and $3.

All-wool country Blankets cheaper than ever.

Our stock in Ladies' and Gents' Underwear is more complete than ever, and will be sold at prices which will astonish the purchaser. We have also very decided bargains in Gloves and Hosiery.

☞We would call special attention to our very large stock of Plaids and low-priced Dress Goods, which we are selling at 6¼, 8¼, 10 and 12½ cents. They are of a very beautiful design, and some of these goods would be cheap at twice their cost.

M. FIRE & BRO
100 & 102 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A good little farm of 58½ acres of land in Penn township, Butler county, Pa., is hereby offered for sale. A good house, with four rooms, cellar, etc.; good stabling and outbuildings; a good young orchard; well watered, and everything in good order on the farm: about 10 acres of good timber. Lays on the Plank road.

For further particulars inquire of Andrew Barclay; owner, on the premises, or of his agent, JOHN H. NEGLEY, Butler, Pa.
dec3-3t

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. dec3-1y

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