Butler Citizen.

VOL. XVII. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880. NO. 43

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per year, in advance.....$1 50
Otherwise..... 2 00

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

Subscribers removing from one postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Marriage and death notices must be accompanied by a responsible name.

Address THE BUTLER CITIZEN, BUTLER, PA.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch. Figure work double these rates; additional charges where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, (a Republican county) it must be apparent to business men that it is the medium they should use in advertising their business.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

BUTLER, KARNS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD

Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millerstown, Karns City, Petrolia, Parker, etc., at 7.27 a. m., and 2.25 and 7.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Butler from the above named points at 7.17 a. m., and 2.15, and 7.15 p. m. The 2.15 train connects with train on the West Penn road through to Pittsburgh.

SHENANGO AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hillard's Mill, Butler county, for Harrisville, Greenville, etc., at 7.50 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Hillard's Mills at 1:45 A. M., and 5.55 P. M.

Hacks to and from Petrolia, Martinsburg, Fairview, Modoc and Trontman, connect at Hillard with all trains on the S & A road.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Butler (Butler or Pittsburgh Time.)

Market at 5.06 a. m., goes through to Allegheny, arriving at 9.01 a. m. This train connects at Freeport with Freeport Accommodation, which arrives at Allegheny at 8.29 a. m., railroad time.

Express at 7.21 a. m., connecting at Butler Junction, without change of cars, at 8.26 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.58 a. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville at 11.00 a. m. railroad time.

Mail at 2.26 p. m., connecting at Butler Junction without change of cars, with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 5.20 p. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville Intersection at 6.10 p. m. railroad time, which connects with Philadelphia Express east, when on time.

The 7.21 a. m. train connects at Blairsville at 11.05 a. m. with the Mail east, and the 2.26 p. m. train at 6.50 with the Philadelphia Express east.

Trains arrive at Butler on West Penn R. R. at 9.51 a. m., 5.06 and 7.20 p. m., Butler time. The 9.51 and 5.06 trains connect with trains on the Butler & Parker R. R. Sunday train arrives at Butler at 11.11 a. m., connecting with train for Parker.

Main Line.

Through trains leave Pittsburgh for the East at 2.50 and 8.26 a. m. and 12.51, 4.21 and 8.06 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 3.40 and 7.20 p. m. and 3.00, 7.0 and 7.40 a. m.; at Baltimore about the same time, at New York three hours later, and at Washington about one and a half hours later.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN E. BYERS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
my21-1y] BUTLER, PA.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do anything in the line of his profession in a satisfactory manner.
Office on Main street, Butler, Union Block, up stairs. ap11

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A handsome six-room frame house, located on Bluff street, northwestern part of Butler. Lot 50x176. All necessary outbuildings.
TERMS—One-third cash and balance in four equal annual payments. Inquire at this office. jan14tf

For Sale.

The well-improved farm of Rev. W. R. Hutchison, in the northeast corner of Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa., is now offered for sale. Inquire of W. K. FRISBEE, on the premises. ap16tf

FOR SALE.

$5 will buy a one-half interest in a good business in Pittsburgh. One who knows something about farming preferred. An honest man with the above amount will do well to address by letter, SMITH JOHNS, care S. M. James, 93 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan27-1y

INSURANCE.

Incorporated 1819.
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets $7,078,224.49.
Losses paid in 61 years, $51,00[illegible],000.
J. T. McJUNKIN & SON, Agents,
jan28ly Jefferson street, Butler, Pa.

BUTLER COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts.
G. C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT.
WM. CAMPBELL, TREASURER
H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY.
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HENRY G. HALE,
FINE MERCHANT TAILOR,
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Pittsburgh Pa

B. Roessing,
[Successor to A. C. Roessing & Bro.]
DEALER IN
Groceries
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, OIL,
—AND—
Anthracite Coal.
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN
CASH
FOR GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.
sep8tf

PENSIONS! Apply at once, if you have been disabled in the U. S. service. LAW EXPIRES JULY 1st, 1880, for ARREARS. PENSIONS INCREASED. Thousands of Pensioners are rated too low. BOUNTY AND NEW DISCHARGES PROCURED. Information freely given. Send stamp for blanks. Address,
STODDART & CO.,
Room 6, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.

Notice Extraordinary.

Persons desiring to have their Old Furniture repaired, or New Work made to order, such as Music Stands, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Office Desks, Office Tables, &c., would do well to call on

A. B. WILSON,
Practical Cabinet Maker.

I hold that a piece of furniture made by hand worth two made by machinery, and will cost out little more, if any. Then why not have hand made? All work made in the latest styles and of the best material. I guarantee entire satisfaction in style, workmanship and price. Give me a call. Shop on Mifflin street, four doors west of Main street, and opposite A. Troutman's store, Butler, Pa. sep17-1y

BAUER & BAXTER,
Livery, Sale and Feed Stables,
REAR OF VOGELEY HOUSE,
jun9-3m BUTLER, PA.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. dec3-1y

PERFECTLY SAFE IN THE MOST INEXPERIENCED HANDS!
For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera,
AND ALL THOSE NUMEROUS TROUBLES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS
SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON,
No Remedy known to the Medical Profession has been in use so long and with such uniformly satisfactory results as

PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world in the treatment of these difficulties, that it has come to be considered

AN UNFAILING CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

and such it really is when taken in time and according to the very plain directions inclosing each bottle.

In such diseases, the attack is usually sudden and frequently very acute; **but with a safe remedy at hand** for immediate use, **there is seldom danger of the fatal result** which so often follows a few days' neglect.

The inclination to wait and see if the morrow does not bring a better feeling, not infrequently occasions a vast amount of needless suffering, and **sometimes costs a life.** A timely dose of Pain Killer will almost invariably save both, and with them the attendant doctor's fee.

It has stood the test of forty years' constant use in all countries and climates, and is perfectly safe in any person's hands.

It is recommended by Physicians, Nurses in Hospitals, and persons of all classes and professions who have had opportunity for observing the wonderful results which have always followed its use.

THE BEST EVIDENCE:

I have long used the medicine known as PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER in my family and would not on any account be without it. When Cholera was last epidemic here, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, and although myself and several members of my family were attacked severely, I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was equal to every emergency. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much. If I were attacked by the Cholera to-day, Pain Killer would be the only remedy I should use. I have thoroughly tested it, and know it can be relied on.
F. E. BERGINSEND, Galena, Illinois.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON:
I know you need no testimonial to convince you that your medicine is all that you claim for it, but I cannot restrain the impulse to communicate to you the fact that in my family it has truly done wonders. I administer it to my children (one eighteen months, and the other three years old) with perfect success. It regulates their bowels, and stops all diarrhœa. Myself and wife resort to it in all cases, both for internal and external use. I've used it in my family for five years, and *will not* be without it. Feeling myself under much obligation to you, in many times being relieved from pain, I am very truly yours,
L. F. MOORE, Bangall, Dutchess Co., New York.

No family can afford to be without it, and its price brings it within the reach of all.
The use of one bottle will go further to convince you of its merits than columns of newspaper advertising. Try it, and you will never do without it.
Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle. You can obtain it at any drug-store or from
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! MATS! RUGS! STAIR RODS

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!
HECK & PATTERSON'S
NEW CARPET ROOM
NOW OPEN!
One Door South of their Clothing House,
Duffy's Block, sept20-tf Butler, Pa.

Time of Holding Courts.

The several Courts of the county of Butler commence on the first Monday of March, June, September and December, and continue two weeks, or so long as necessary to dispose of the business. No causes are put down for trial or traverse jurors summoned for the first week of the several terms.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

BUTLER, PA.

J. F. BRITTAIN,
Office with L. Z. Mitchell, Diamond.

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

S. H. PIERSOL,
Office on N. E. corner Diamond, Riddle building. nov12

JOHN M. GREER,
Office on N. E. corner Diamond. nov12

WM. H. LUSK,
Office with W. H. H. Riddle, Esq.

NEWTON BLACK,
Office on Diamond, near Court House, south side.

E. E. BRUGH,
Office in Riddle's Law Building.

S. F. BOWSER,
Office in Riddle's Law Building. [mar8'76

J. B. McJUNKIN,
Special attention given to collections. Office opposite Willard House.

JOSEPH B. BREDIN,
Office north-east corner of Diamond, Butler Pa.

H. H. GOUCHER,
Office in Schneideman's building, up stairs.

J. T. DONLY
Office near Court House. 74

W. D. BRANDON,
cb17-75 Office in Berg's building

CLARENCE WALKER,
Office in Bredin building. mar17—t

FERD REIBER,
Office in Berg's new building, Main street. ap21y

F. M. EASTMAN,
Office in Bredin building.

LEV. McQUISTION,
Office Main street, 1 door south of Court House

JOS. C. VANDERLIN,
Office Main street, 1 door south of Court House.

WM. A. FORQUER,
Office on Main street, opposite Vogeley House.

GEO. R. WHITE,
Office N. E. corner of Diamond

FRANCIS S. PURVIANCE,
Office with Gen. J. N. Purviance, Main street, south of Court House.

J. D. McJUNKIN,
Office in Schneideman's building, west side of Main street, 2nd square from Court House.

A. G. WILLIAMS,
Office on Diamond, two doors west of CITIZEN office. ap26

T. C. CAMPBELL.
Office in Berg's new building, 2d floor, east side Main st., a few doors south of Lowry House. mar3—tf

C. A. & M. SULLIVAN,
may7 Office S. W. cor. of Diamond.

BLACK & BRO.,
Office on Main street, one door south of Brady Block, Butler, Pa. (sep. 2, 1874.

JOHN M. MILLER & BRO.
Office in Brady's Law Building, Main street, south of Court House. EUGENE G. MILLER, Notary Public. jun4 1y

THOMAS ROBINSON,
BUTLER, PA.

JOHN H. NEGLEY,
Gives particular attention to transactions in real estate throughout the county.
OFFICE ON DIAMOND, NEAR COURT HOUSE, IN CITIZEN BUILDING

E. R. ECKLEY, (Late of Ohio.) KENNEDY MARSHALL
ECKLEY & MARSHALL.
Office in Brady's Law Building. Sept.9,74

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Attorney at Law. Legal business carefully transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Business correspondence promptly attended to and answered.
Office opposite Lowry House, Butler, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McSWEENY & McSWEENY,
Smethport and Bradford, Pa.

M. N. MILES,
Petrolia, Butler county, Pa. [jn2

WILLIAM R. CONN,
Office in Brawley House,
GREECE CITY. [june7-1y

M. C. BENEDICT,
jan6 tf Petrolia, Butler co., Pa

HOTELS

GRAND BOULEVARD HOTEL.
Corner 59th St. & Broadway,
NEW YORK.
On Both American and European Plans.

Fronting on Central Park, the Grand Boulevard, Broadway and Fifty-Ninth St., this Hotel occupies the entire square, and was built and furnished at an expense of over $800,000. It is one of the most elegant as well as being the finest located in the city; has a passenger Elevator and all modern improvements, and is within one square of the depots of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Elevated R. R. cars and still nearer to the Broadway cars—convenient and accessible from all parts of the city. Rooms with board, $2 per day. Special rates for families and permanent guests. E. HASKELL, Proprietor.

EITENMILLER HOUSE,
On Diamond, near Court House,
BUTLER, PA.
H. EITENMILLER, - - - PROPRIETOR.
This house has been newly furnished and papered, and the accommodations are good.
Stabling in connection.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
On the European Plan.
54 to 66 North Third Street,
Philadelphia, - - - Pa.
Single Rooms 50c., 75c. and $1 per day.
O. P. Schneck, Proprietor.
Excellent Dining room furnished with the best, and at reasonable rates.
Cars for all Railroad Depots within a convenient distance.

National Hotel,
CORTLANDT STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
HOTCHKISS & POND, - - Prop'rs.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50 cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads. NEW FURNITURE, NEW MANAGEMENT. jan15-1y

THE SBHREIBER HOUSE.
L. NICKLAS, Prop',
MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.
Having taken possession of the above well known Hotel, and it being furnished in the best of style for the accomodation of guests, the public are respectfully invited to give me a call.
I have also possession of the barn in rear of hotel, which furnishes excellent stabling, accomodations for my patrons.
L. NICKLAS.

JAMES J. CAMPBELL,
County Coroner.
Office in Fairview borough, in Telegraph Office.
jan15] BALDWIN P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

FERRIS ARMOR,
Justice of the Peace,
Main street, opposite Postoffice,
jly16 ZELIENOPLE, PA.

Union Woolen Mills.
I would desire to call the attention of the public to the Union Woolen Mill, Butler, Pa., where I have new and improved machinery for the manufacture of
Barred and Gray Flannels,
Knitting and Weaving Yarns,
and I can recommend them as being very durable, as they are manufactured of pure Butler county wool. They are beautiful in color, superior in texture, and will be sold at very low prices. For samples and prices, address,
H. FULLERTON,
jul24,'78-1y) Butler, Pa

ORGANS 13 stops, 3 set Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book, only $87.50. 8 Stop Organ, Stool, Book, only $53.75. Pianos, Stool, Cover, Book, $190 to $255. Illustrated catalogue free. Address
ap14-3m W. C. BUNNELL, Lewistown, Pa.

BEAVER FALLS ACADEMY.
A new institution of learning, will open in Beaver Falls, Pa., on the
12th of SEPTEMBER, 1880.
Thorough preparation for COLLEGE, PROFESSIONAL STUDIES OR BUSINESS. Modern languages a specialty. TERMS REASONABLE, including textbooks and stationery.
Applications should be sent before the 1st of September.
Catalogues can be had at the CITIZEN office. Fullest information to be obtained by addressing
PRO. H. C. MUELLER,
aug25-3t BEAVER FALLS, PA.

THE CHIMNEY'S SONG.

BY BRET HARTE.

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And the chanted melody no one knew;
And the woman stopped as the babe she tossed,
And thought of the one she had long since lost,
And said, as her tear-drops back she forced,
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the children said, as they closer drew,
"'Tis some witch that is cleaving the black night through—
'Tis a fairy that just then blew,
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the man, as he sat on his hearth below,
Said to himself, "It will surely show,
And fuel is dear, and wages low,
And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
But the poet listened and smiled, for he
Was man, and woman and child, all three,
And he said, "It is God's own harmony,
The wind that sings in the chimney."

"GARLICKING" STOCKS AND ROOSTERS.

At a certain up-town hotel in New York a friendly band of stock operators is wont to assemble every evening to talk over stocks and imbibe brandy and soda. As they are all men who have made and unmade the stock market, and as their views may prove of value to the would-be speculators, the following anecdote, which one of them related upon a recent occasion, seems worth preserving:

"I suppose," he said, "that there is not a man in these United States who thinks that he can't run a hotel, manage a theatre, or manipulate a stock. Yet there are not half a dozen men in the whole country who thoroughly understand 'garlicking' a stock so as to prevent people selling it down or buying it up at inopportune moments. I don't suppose you understand what I mean by 'garlicking' a stock, so I will tell you a little story.

"It was during the flush times in 1850. I was a pretty sick man in San Francisco, and the doctor ordered me up the country for a change of air. Tom Jenkins was then running a ranch among the hills, and as he and I were old friends, I resolved to pay him a visit. Tom had a fine barnyard of fowls, and among them was a great game cock. He was as big as an ostrich, but game to the backbone. Well, there wasn't a rooster in the whole countryside that he hadn't tackled and got away with. Tom had tried all he knew to keep him quiet. He had locked him up in houses, and tethered him by the leg, and half starved him, but it was of no use; as soon as he heard another rooster crow, that moment he was off at full speed, and never stopped until he had licked him. Well, when I arrived at Tom's ranch he had built a big cage, and inside sat the rooster, looking very melancholy, while Tom told me the whole story. He said that he would gladly give $1,000 to any one who would find a cock that could lick his chicken, but at the same time he did not believe that there was a bird in all California that could do it.

"Now, I had heard from an old chicken fighter that if a little garlic was rubbed on the head and under the wings of a game cock, no other rooster would attack him; so I asked Tom what odds he would lay me that I did not get a rooster which would defeat his famous bird. Tom at once offered to lay ten to one, and we put up a considerable sum on the event. I took Tom's buggy and drove down to the town, where there was a poultry market. There were lots of roosters of all kinds and breeds, but nothing very gamy looking. At last I struck a sporting looking poulterer, who said that he had an aged game rooster, whose father and mother he had known and who he was sure would show fight. He was old and dilapidated looking, but he was the best I could find, so I closed the bargain for one dollar. Then I bought a clove of garlic, and drove back with my purchase to the ranch.

"Next day Tom had asked all his friends to see the fight, and Mrs. Jenkins had filled the windows of the house with the ladies of the neighborhood, all anxious to see Tom's rooster get away with the stranger. I fixed my bird up as well as I could, and I rubbed the garlic under his wings and all around his head. When I appeared in the yard where the fight was to take place there stood the great game cock, looking more like a Cochin China, and strutting round like an Irishman at Donnybrook fair. I kept my bird in a bag until the last moment, and as soon as time was called I took him out blinking in the strong sunlight. He looked round for a moment, rubbed his bill once or twice on the ground as if sharpening it, raised his wings to see if the joints were stiff, and made at once for his gigantic opponent. Tom's rooster took two or three jumps in the air, poised his head so as to take good aim, and flew right at the stranger; but the instant he smelled the garlic that rooster turned a fled like a yellow dog with his tail between his legs.

"Mrs. Jenkins almost fainted, and there was a good deal of profanity among the male spectators, who had all backed the home bird. The last last thing I saw of that rooster was his tail, as he crossed a bluff near by, with Tom in full chase with a double-barrelled shotgun, swearing that he would never allow anything to be beaten on his ranch and escape alive."

At the conclusion of this story there was a long pause and another round of brandy and soda. Nobody ventured to apply the moral until the story teller did it himself by remarking that too much garlic had been rubbed into the stocks of certain rail-roads, and that no rooster could be found to fight certain gentlemen on their own dunghill. In fact, the two most promising birds had been frightened away, and the stocks were a "dead bird in the pit," all the fresh rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

Our lovely Liza
Couldn't wait,
So she's gone to swing on
The Golden Gate.

Is the inscription on a four thousand dollar monument out at Lone Mountain.

OURAY, THE UTE.

A Sketch of the Famous Indian—His Birth and Early Career.

In the death of Ouray one of the historical characters of Colorado passes away. He has figured for many years as the greatest Indian of his time, and during his life has figured quite as prominently before the country as has any white man in the Rocky Mountains. It is, therefore, meet and proper that on the occasion of his death his life should be remembered. The record of his deeds is one of simple parts, yet he has proven himself elevated so far above other men of his race and time that his acts stand out in bold relief. Ouray was in many respects—indeed we may say in all respects—a remarkable Indian; a man of pure instincts, of keen perception, and apparently possessed very proper ideas of justice and right, the friend of the white man and the protector of the Indian, ever boldly asserting the rights of his tribe, and as continually doing all in his power to create favor for the white man with the Indian.

Ouray's father married an Apache woman; hence the epithet which is so often sneeringly applied to Ouray by those of the Indians who dislike him, of being an "Apache papoose." The Indians became so accustomed to associate with the Mexicans that some of them began to adopt the customs of this people, and when Ouray's father and mother came to the conclusion that they wanted to be married, they quietly marched up to the little adobe church, which stands on the hill, in the village at the Red River crossing, and had the priest perform the ceremony, just as any good Romanist would. And when Ouray was born they took him to the same adobe building and had him baptized into the Romish Church, the only instance on record of the kind.

Ouray had long been a chief among the Utes, but is more renowned for his wisdom than his bravery. During his young manhood, however, he was accustomed to lead the Ute braves to battle, and was a very brave as well as successful fighter. He generally planned well and fought bravely. During these times the Utes were engaged in a deadly encounter with the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux. It was a war between the plains Indians and the mountain tribes. Ouray entered into the spirit which characterized his race with a will, and soon became a renowned warrior. He soon was famed for wisdom, and his council was sought by the Utes far and near. When the white men first began to settle in what is now Colorado, they found Ouray, chief of the Tabequache or Uncompahgre tribe, the largest band of the tribe, and in great favor with the members of other bands, so that while he was not the head chief, he was a man of the greatest influence and power among his people. He was also disposed to be friendly toward the white settlers, and soon became known as mediator between the two races. He continued increasing his authority and influence among his people until, as he expresses it, "the year after Lincoln's death he was recognized as head chief by the Indians." In 1873 he acted as interpreter, and in recognition of his services at that time and in the past, the government settled an annuity of $1,000 upon him, which he has since continued to draw regularly.

The Utes have had five wars with the Arrapahoes, and Ouray said that during some of these he led as many as seven hundred warriors to the battle field. The second war occurred about 1858, and some of the battles were fought just above where Denver stands. Ouray had but thirty men with him, while the Arrapahoes numbered seven hundred. They came upon the Utes in the morning, just before daylight, and took the mountain Indians completely by surprise. However, Ouray rallied his few warriors, and they hurriedly formed in a square, after retreating a short distance, and after a fight which continued fourteen hours, repulsed the Arrapahoes.

It was during this fight that Ouray lost his little boy—the only son that had been born to him. He says that when he saw the Arrapahoes coming, he threw water in the face of the child, then six years of age, for the purpose of awakening him, but failing in this, he threw covering over him and let him go and fight the invaders of the camp. But the entire day passed before he could extricate himself from the entanglements involving him, and when he did get away and have an opportunity to return to his tepee, his boy had disappeared and was never since seen by his father.

Ouray lived in good style. He owned a farm which is a real garden spot, of 300 acres. Of this he cultivated about 100 acres, raising all kinds of cereals and vegetables. He lived in a neatly built and commodious adobe house, built for him by the government and neatly furnished and carpeted. He owned great numbers of horses and a good many cattle and sheep, and when he went out rode in a carriage, which was a present from ex-Governor McCook. He hired laborers from among the Mexicans and Indians, and also expected his wife to do her share of the farm work. Ouray's wife, Chopeta, was kind hearted and very much like Ouray in her nature, being kind and well-disposed toward the whites. The chief had become very much attached to his present manner of living, and it is said was disposed to remain on his farm and surrender the reins of government to some young man.

Although baptized into the Romish Church, Ouray did not profess the white man's religion. Senoughbase is the Ute god, and in him Ouray believed. He said that when good people die they would go to a delightful place like a beautiful valley, with a clear stream of water running in it, there to meet with the friends and the spirits who have gone before. They will all meet there—friends brothers and parents.

Over two billions of letters were sent last year in the United States.

The apple crop of this year is estimated at 200,000,000 barrels.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.

It is Proven That General Garfield is a Protectionist.

On page 248 of the Campaign Text Book of the National Democratic Committee, under the head, "Some of Garfield's Votes," the following appears:

GARFIELD'S TARIFF RECORD, AS PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

June 4, 1864.—Mr. Garfield voted against an amendment to the pending tariff bill to admit free of duty during a period of one year any machinery designed for and adapted to the manufacture of woven fabrics from the fiber of flax or hemp, etc.—*Globe, Part 3, 1st Session, 38th Cong., p. 2753.*

June 27, 1864.—Mr. Garfield voted for a Senate amendment to the tariff bill fixing a duty of sixty cents per one hundred pounds on all iron imported in bars for railroads and incline planes made to patterns and fitted to be laid down on such roads or planes.—*Globe, Pt. 4, 1st Sess., 38th Cong., p. 3342.*

July 10, 1868.—The tariff bill being under consideration, Garfield voted against reducing the duties on all railroad iron to 50 cents per hundred pounds, and then voted to make it 70 cents per hundred pounds.—*Globe, Pt. 4, 1st Sess., 39th Cong., p. 3723.*

December 8, 1868.—Garfield voted for a bill increasing the duty on imported copper and copper ores.—*Globe, Pt. 1, 3rd Sess., 40th Cong., p. 15.*

February 8, 1869.—The bill went back to the House from the Senate with the rates of duty largely increased, and Garfield voted for the Senate amendments.—*Ibid, Pt, 2, p. 960.*

May 23, 1870.—Garfield voted against a motion offered by Mr. Judd, of Illinois, to suspend the rules and pass a bill to reduce duties on sugar, molasses, iron, etc.—*Globe, Pt. 2nd Sess., 41st Cong., p. 3727.*

June 6, 1870.—An internal revenue bill being under consideration, Mr. Schenck offered an amendment imposing increased duties on tea, coffee, sugar, and other necessaries of life. In fact, it was a regular tariff bill injected into an internal revenue bill. Garfield voted for it.—*Ibid, Pt. 5, p. 4206.*

June 20, 1870.—The House had in the above bill raised the duty on live animals from 20 to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and had so increased the duties on potatoes and fish that they were almost prohibitory. A resolution was offered directing the Ways and Means Committee to reduce the duties on potatoes and fish to 30 per cent. Garfield voted for its reference to the Ways and Means Committee without instructions, and thus practically defeated it.—*Ibid, p. 4603.*

February 26, 1872.—A resolution declaring it to be the judgment of the House that the duty on pig iron should be reduced to five dollars per ton or less, was rejected. Mr. Garfield voted against it.—*Globe, Pt. 2, 2nd Sess., 42nd Cong., p, 1217.*

January 23, 1865.—Mr. E. B. Washburne introduced for passage a joint resolution to reduce the duty on printing paper unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively to 3 per cent. *ad valorem.* Mr. Garfield voted to lay the joint resolution on the table. He also voted against ordering the main question, and fought it at every stage down to the final passage. He wanted the rate of duty put higher.—*Globe, Pt. 1, 2nd Sess., 38th Cong., pp. 369 and 370.*

March 3, 1865.—The above bill was returned from the Senate with an amendment increasing the duty to fifteen percent. Garfield voted for that amendment. He also voted against tallying the bill, which the friends of cheap paper desired to do.—*Ibid, Pt. 2, p. 1416.*

DUTY ON SUGAR.

April 28, 1864.—An Internal Revenue bill being under consideration, Mr. Garfield voted for an amendment increasing the duty on sugar from one to two cents per pound.—*Globe, Pt. 2, 1st Sess., 28 Cong., p. 1942.*

DUTY ON COAL.

June 6, 1870.—Mr. Garfield voted against a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee, at the earliest practicable moment, to report a bill abolishing the duty on coal, which was to secure that important article of fuel to the people free from all taxation.—*Globe, Pt. 5, 2nd Sess., 41st Cong., p. 4101.*

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

There is a story told of a lady and gentleman traveling together on an English railroad. They were strangers to each other. Suddenly the gentleman said:

"Madam, I will trouble you to look out of the window for a few minutes; I am going to make some changes in my wearing apparel."

"Certainly, sir," she replied with great politeness, rising and turning her back upon him. In a short time he said:

"Now, madam, my change is completed, and you may resume your seat."

When the lady turned she beheld her male companion transformed into a dashing lady with a heavy veil over her face.

"Now, sir, or madam, whichever you are," said the lady, "I must trouble you to look out of the window, for I also have some changes to make in my apparel."

"Certainly, madam," and the gentleman in ladies attire immediately complied.

"Now, sir, you may resume your seat."

To his great surprise, on resuming his eat, the gentleman in female attire found his companion transformed into a man. He laughed and said:

"It appears that we are both anxious to escape recognition. What have you done? I have robbed a bank."

"And I," said the whilom lady, as he dexterously fettered his companion's wrists with a pair of handcuffs, "I am Detective J ——, of Scotland Yard, and in female apparel have shadowed you for two days—now," drawing a revolver, "keep still."

JAY GOULD'S EYEBROWS.

Jay Gould has no eyebrows, and a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* professes to tell why. He had staked his all on Union Pacific, and the stock had been worked up from 9 to about 66. The lower court has decided in his favor in a vital law suit, and it was with feverish anxiety that the result of the appeal was awaited. The rumor got about in Wall street that the decision of the court above would be adverse to Gould, and, in spite of the private assurances, that it would be against the government. The adverse rumors so unstrung Gould that it was hard for him to keep on his seat. A private telegraph wire was hired, with one terminus in Mr. Gould's office and the other in the room adjoining the supreme Court chamber in Washington. The operators sent all the decisions as they were read. Great nervousness was caused by the long tedious opinions telegraphed in which Gould had no interest. This was kept up for hours. Gould was almost prostrated. At length the operator announced that the reading of the opinion in the Union Pacific railway case had been commenced. The first of the opinion began to come over the wire, and it was a mere history of of the case. "Oh, shut him off," cried Mr. Gould, "ask him whether the decision of the lower court was affirmed." The answer was awaited with breathless anxiety. Gould sank into his chair as pale as a dead man and those around him were much concerned for fear that if the decision was adverse he would be killed by it. The operator at length gave the news that the decision of the lower court had been affirmed. Mr. Gould was prostrated, though the decision gave him millions. He was carried to his home on Fifth avenue, and a long sickness followed. All his hair came out, including his eyebrows, and those nature never restored.

THE KANE PIPE LINE.

On the 30th of July the last joint of six-inch pipe of the line connecting Kane with the lower oil country was laid. The hollow iron band links the northern field with the lower region and closes an iron circuit between Buffalo on one end of Lake Erie and Cleveland along the southern shore 103 miles westward.

The new six-inch pipe known as the Kane line, has its northern terminus on the lands of Major-General Thomas L. Kane. Its course may be outlined as follows: From a point near Kane, 2,020 feet above the level of the sea, it follows the big level as far as Tylersburgh, thence through Snydersburg to Lucinda Furnace, on Paint Creek. After reaching the Whitehall farm along the "Pike" it traverses the Clarion oil belt to the Allegheny river, which it crosses near the mouth of bear creek. From East Parker station it runs to Donelly station, which is regarded as its lower country terminus. Two three-inch lines connect Donnelly Station with Hilliards, and from this point a five-inch line is laid to Cleveland. The length of the Kane line is sixty-six miles. Its lowest point, near Parker City, is 888 feet above tide water, hence between Kane and this minimum point there is a fall of 1,132 feet, which will give rise to a pressure that will be utilized in running oil. At Kane a station having four 60 horse power boilers and a 70 ton Worthington pump is being erected. The work of laying the line was commenced on the 10th of May and completed on the 30th of July. The following table showing pipe line distances between the places named may prove interesting:

Between places:	Miles.
Buffalo to Salamanca	62
Salamanca to Tarport	15
Tarport to Kane	25
Kane to Donnelly	66
Donnelly to Hilliards	13
Hilliards to Cleveland	102
Total	283

A three-inch line connects Salamanca with Buffalo. The total distances by pipe lines from Buffalo to Cleveland via. of oil region, is 283 miles.

A DRUMMER'S REVENGE.

Young Bummelhans has just been discharged by his employer, old Twopercent. The facts are as follows: Bummelhans had just returned from a trip over the State. His trip had been very satisfactory to himself, perhaps, but not so to his employer. He had spent a great deal of money in buggy rides and one thing and another, and had taken very few orders. When Bummelhans called in to see the old man, the latter was as mad as the mischief. He said: "I don't believe you makes any effort to sell goots. Ven I vas a drummer I always sold goots to de merchants no matter ven dey don't want any. I made de acquaintance von everypody."

Bummelhans came very near replying that it was the reputation of his principal that prevented him from selling any thing, but he restrained himself.

"How did you use to manage to sell goods when you were a drummer?"

"I vill show you all apout dat. Schoost you sits down in chairs. You pees a country merchant, I plays now de drummer."

"All right," says Bummelhans. "I'll be a country merchant, and I'll show you how they do."

Bummelhans pretended to be writing at his desk, and old Twopercent came up from one side, bowing and scraping.

"Gootmorning. Can't I sell yousome goots?"

"Who the h—ll are you?" says Bummelhans, looking up.

"I travels for the Galveston firm of Twopercent."

"You do, do you? So you travel for that infernal old thief, do you? Take that!" And to impress upon his employer the difficulties of drumming up trade, Bummelhans kicked the old man three or four times, pushed him up in a corner, and choked him for awhile, and then told the old gentleman, who was speechless with bonafide rage: "If you ever come in here again, I'll not leave a whole bone in your carcass."

HOW ARE THE OIL TANKS SET ON FIRE BY THE LIGHTNING?

Again we have to record the destructive effects of lightning in the Bradford Pa., oil regions. On the 28th of August, at 8:30 P. M., one of the 25,000 barrel oil tanks of the United Pipe Line Company, near State Line and Tarport, was set on fire by electricity and burned; also four smaller tanks on the West Branch near Bradford. At one time there was danger of a gigantic conflagration, as there were some twenty large tanks not far from the burning tank of the Pipe Company. By firing cannon shot into the tank its contents were run out and the adjacent property saved.

From all we can gather there seems to be good ground for the theory that these numerous lightning disasters in the oil regions are not generally due to direct lightning strokes upon the tanks, but rather to the occurrence of slight electrical sparks within, upon, or near the tank, whereby the explosive gas that hovers about the tank is instantly set on fire. We have in our previous remarks suggested various ways in which the fatal spark may be induced, to which suggestions the reader is referred.

We have now to mention one other possible cause of the fires, and that is the electrified rain drops.

Strong electrical effects are sometimes observed during the fall of sleet, hail, and rain, without the accompaniment of thunder or lightning. Professor Tait, in a recent lecture in Glasgow, said: "Falling rain drops are often so strongly charged with electricity as to give a spark just before they touch the ground."

As the development of the slightest spark in connection with an explosive mixture of air and gas will produce intense fire, we here perceive the remarkable possibility that some of the great oil conflagrations may have been caused by rain.

The whole subject is one of much interest to electricians, and as we have before said, we hope they will investigate the matter so as to ascertain surely the cause of these frequent disasters and discover the proper means of safety.—*Scientific American.*

"HOLLERING" IS A BIG HELP.

They were holding an out-