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THE BUTLER CITIZEN.  
BUTLER, PA.

VOL. XVIII.

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1881.

NO. 25

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

THE OLD AND RELIABLE  
**BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE**  
OF  
**B. C. HUSELTON,**

Is now Receiving Fresh New Goods in the Latest Styles the Eastern Markets produces. All his

**Spring and Summer Stock**

**ROOTS AND SHOES**

Are now ready for inspection. These goods are made to his own special order by the largest manufacturers, and coming direct from them to his house there are NO MIDDLE PROFITS TO PAY. He intends to give to the public **BOOTS AND SHOES** at prices that they can find no where else. It pays to sell goods low and he means to do it. The attractions which he offers in the assortment, in the quality, and

**Above all**

in the prices, are such that no one can resist going to the **LARGEST BOOT & SHOE HOUSE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.**

**B. C. HUSELTON,**  
MAIN STREET, BUTLER PENN'A.

- Some and only a few of the Bargains Offered:
- Gents' Fine Buff Congress and Alexis \$1 25 and upwards.
  - Strip Low Shoes, \$1 00 and upwards.
  - Calf Boots warranted \$2 15 and upwards.
  - Brogans and Plow Shoes, 90c and upwards.
  - Large line of the very finest Machine and Hand sewed goods in stock.
  - Ladies Serge Congress and Polish, 75c and upwards.
  - Grain Fox and Polish, elegant goods, \$1 00 and upwards.
  - Grain Peg Polish, elegant goods, \$1 00.
  - Standard Polish, elegant goods, \$1 25, all warranted.
  - Kid Button Boots, \$1 50 and upwards.
  - Grain and Peb. Button Boots, \$1 40 and upwards.
  - Sewed Polish Boots, \$1 25 and upwards.
  - Very large stock of the very finest styles in Kid, St. Goat and Peb. Button Side Lace Shoes.
  - Old Ladies Shoes Wide. Low Heels a Specialty.

In Ladies, Misses and Children, the stock is the largest I have ever offered. **Slippers Low and Button Newports.** Boys and Youths' Shoes in proportion to Men's. Can't give many prices, space will not permit, suffice to say you find every thing in the Boot & Shoe line and very low figures at

**B. C. HUSELTON'S.**

LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER & FINDINGS REPAIRING of all kinds done at Reasonable Prices. Be certain to examine this stock and prices before you buy. Thanking you for past favors I still solicit a continuance of the same.

**EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD**

**Herbaline Syrup,**

THE GREAT MEXICAN REMEDY.  
The only Medicine in the World Computed from the Natural Roots and Herbs of Mexico.

**HERBALINE SYRUP.**

(NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR.) A most valuable and safe medicine in the Vegetable Kingdom for the speedy and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Liver and Biliary Complaints, Acidity, Rheumatism, Ticks, Drops, Heart Disease, Nervous and Catarrhal Disorders.

**HERBALINE SYRUP.**

(NO VEGANAR COMPOUND.) The purest and best Medicine in the world for delicate females, whether young or old, married or single, at all seasons of the year, and in all stages of the disease, it is safe and reliable, and is the only medicine that will cure the disease without any other medicine.

**HERBALINE SYRUP.**

(PURELY HERBAL.) A genuine medicine warranted Free from Alcohol, Arsenic, Opium, Quinine, and all its forms. The most valuable Family Medicine in the World.

**TRY IT, PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.**

**STANDARD MEDICINE COMPANY,**

PITTSBURGH, PA.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**D. L. Cleeland,**

(FORMERLY OF HARRISVILLE)  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY  
SPECTACLES & VIOLIN STRINGS,  
Fine Watch and Clock repairing a specialty. All work warranted.

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE.**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of J. W. Himer, late of Worth township, Butler county, Pa., will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on

Wednesday, May 25, 1881,  
at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, all the right, title, interest and claim of said decedent, being the undivided one-half of all that certain tract of land situate in Worth township, Butler county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Jonathan Wimer, deceased; on the east by lands of Catherine Kaufman; south by lands of J. Wimer, et al., containing about thirty-four acres, all cleared, log house thereon.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:  
On third of purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual installments thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage, including five per cent. attorney's fee in case the same shall have to be collected by legal process.

**H. Bickel,**  
LIVERY & FRED STABLE  
JEFFERSON STREET,  
WEST OF LOWRY HOUSE, BUTLER, PA.  
Having removed all my stock to the above Stable, the public are respectfully invited to call.  
The best Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c. kept constantly for hire.  
Open all hours, day and night.

**JACOBS OIL**



**THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY**

**FOR RHEUMATISM,**

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Dull Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation can equal St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, pure, simple and cheap External Remedy. It is not only the most powerful and reliable remedy for Rheumatism, but also for all other pains and aches. It is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

**A. VOGELER & CO.,**  
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

**MRS. LIDIA E. PINKHAM,**

OF LYNN, MASS.



**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S**

**VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as it is a pure vegetable compound, is not only safe, but also a most powerful and reliable remedy for all female complaints. It is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

**Geo. A. Kelly & Co. General**  
Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**HOP BITTERS**

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)  
CONTAINS  
ROSE, EUCALYPTUS, MANDARIN, DANDELION,  
AND THE PUREST OF THE PUREST QUALITY OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

**THEY CURE**

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Headache, Indigestion, and all other ailments.

**50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.**

Prepared and Bottled by  
**Geo. A. Kelly & Co.,**  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**WILL IT CURE ME?**

Said a man, whose wife became comatose and broken-down, and who had been advised by all the doctors to give up, that he had tried your Hop Bitters, and that he had cured her.

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**PICKETT'S CHARGE AT GETTYSBURG.**

The command came along the line, "Front forward!" and the column resumed its direction straight down the center of the enemy's position. The destruction of life in the ranks of that advancing host was fearful beyond precedent, officers going down by the dozen and the men by scores and fifties. Kemper had gone down terribly mangled, but Garnett still towered undisturbed, and rode up and down the front line, saying in a strong, calm voice, "Faster, men! Faster! Close up! Step out faster, but don't double quick!"

The stone fence was carried without a struggle, the infantry and the skirmish line swept away before the division like trash before the broom. Two thirds of the distance was behind and the one hundred cannon in the rear were dumb and did not reply to the holy work going on in our front. We were now four hundred yards from the foot of the Cemetery Hill when a yell of triumph, nearly half mile, there appeared in the open field a line of men at right angles with our own, a long line, dressed in blue, and coming down at a double quick to the unprotected right flank of Pickett's men, with their muskets upon the right shoulder stiff, their battle flags dancing and fluttering in the breeze created by their own rapid motion.

The distance being again short, the gleaming armor of their heads like forest twigs covered with sheets of sparkling ice when shaken by a blast. Garnett galloped along the line saying, "Faster, men! Faster!" and the front line broke forward at a double quick, when Garnett called out: "Steady, men! Steady! Don't double quick. Save your wind and ammunition for the final charge!" and then then down among the dead, and his clarion voice was heard no more above the roar of battle. The enemy were now seen strengthening their lines where the blow was expected to strike by hurrying up reserves from the right and left, the columns from opposite directions passing each other double along our front like the fingers of a man's two hands locking together. The distance being again short, and officers in the enemy's lines could be distinguished by their uniforms from the privates. Then was heard behind that heavy thud of a muffled tread of armed men that roar and rush of tramping feet as Armistead's column from the rear closed up behind the front line and he (the last brigadier) took command, stepped out in front with his right arm raised and his sword aloft, and led the division now four ranks deep, rapidly and grandly across the valley of death, covered with clover as soft as a Turkish carpet.

There it was again! and again! A sound filling the air above, below, around us, like the blast through the top of a dry cedar or the whirring sound made by the sudden flight of a flock of quail. It was grape and canister, and the air was filled with a terrible quick and rushed toward the stone wall where forty cannon were bleaching forth grape and canister twice and thrice a minute. A hundred yards from the stone wall the flanking party on the right, coming down on a heavy run, halted suddenly within fifty yards and poured a deadly storm of musket balls into Pickett's men, double quick across their front, and under this terrible cross fire the men reeled and staggered between falling comrades and then came pressing down upon the center crowding the companies into confusion. But all knew the purpose to carry the height in front, and the mingled mass, from fifteen to thirty deep, rushed toward the stone wall, while a few hundred men, without a moment's delay, to the right and left, a flanking party there, although fifty to one, and for a time held them at bay. Muskets were seen crossed as some men fired to the right and others to the left and the fighting was terrific—far beyond all other experience even of Pickett's men, who for once raised no cheer, while the weikin rang around them with the "Union cheer hurra!" The old veterans saw the fearful odds against them and their hoarse gathering jargon and deeper still.

The time was too precious, too serious for cheer; they buckled down to the heavy task in silence, and fought with a feeling like despair. The enemy were falling back in front, while officers were seen among their breaking lines striving to maintain their ground. Pickett's men were within a few feet of the stone wall, and then if possible, they fired their last fire from shells shot to the muzzle—a blaze fifty feet long went through the charging, surging host with a gapping rent to the rear, but the survivors mounted the wall, then over and onward rushed up the hill close over the gunners, who waved their banners in the face of Pickett's men that sent up cheer after cheer as they felt admiration for the gallant charge. On swept the column, over ground paved with dead and dying pug, where the earth seemed to be on fire, the smoke dense and suffocating, the sun shut out, flames blazing on every side, friend could hardly distinguish from foe, but the division, or the shape of an inverted V, with the point flattened, pushing forward, fighting, falling and melting away, till half way up the hill they were met by a powerful body of fresh troops charging down upon them, and this remnant of about a thousand men was hurled back into the clover field. Brave Armistead was down among the enemy's guns, mortally wounded, but was last seen leaning upon one of the batteries for the knowledge gained should go hand in hand with acquisition. The apparent progress will not be so rapid, but it will be the method of crumpling, but it will be real and not liable to backslidings, while the possible profit of it will be real and not liable to backslidings, while the possible profit of it will be incomparably greater.—Scientific American.

**THE UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE.**

It is a suggestive circumstance—suggestive to young inventors at least, and encouraging withal—that the very first emancipation of action observed by men, namely, the attraction which an electrified body has for light objects, is the last to be signally utilized in the arts; and that, too, not in some new or original art by some learned investigator in electrical science, but by a couple of boys, and in an industry which is as old as civilization itself. The development of what is called frictional electricity by lightly rubbing a poor conductor, like amber, wax, glass, or hard rubber, by another like silk or fur, is and long has been an initial experiment in all courses of electrical instruction. It is the earliest experiment made by or for the student; and one of the substances commonly mentioned as well suited to exhibit the phenomena of electrical attraction and repulsion is bran.

The desirability of some more effective means of separating bran from flour has been recognized by millers, doubtless, from time immemorial. Lately the desire has been very strongly felt. Frictional electricity satisfies the requirements of the case absolutely and with singular economy and simplicity of apparatus. That its availability should have waited so long for recognition is little less than marvelous, since multitudes of millers have been as familiar with the property of electricity now utilized as with the needs of the mill.

Why was the electrical bran separator never invented before? While it may not be possible to give a specific answer to this question, it is still possible to discover causes which must have contributed materially to keep the now so obvious application of electricity from being made earlier. Chief of these, it is safe to say, is the non-suggestiveness of familiar knowledge. Men are apt always to overlook the means which lie nearest at hand and seek assistance from afar. When a new discovery is made in science scores of practical men stand ready to consider whether it can be put to useful purpose.

The possibilities of any old truth they are apt to assume to have been already plainly seen, forgetting that it is but a little while since the utilization of knowledge became the occupation of any considerable class of men, and that new developments in the arts are now constantly opening up opportunities for applying old knowledge—often knowledge which previously gave no promise of utility.

**ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR**

**Simmons Liver Regulator.**

**A CURIOUS INHABITANT OF THE SARGASSO SEA.**

What is generally known as the Sargasso Sea is the vast area of 250,000 square miles, more or less, to the west and southwest of the Azores Islands, reaching to the Bahamas westward, and fusing its northern and southern boundaries in the 33d and 19th degrees of latitude. Other areas, notably that in the Pacific, five hundred miles E. S. E. of New Zealand, and again, one thousand miles west of San Francisco possess the same characteristics, but the former is the best known and defined. The great Atlantic currents form a gigantic eddy, thus collecting the algae that forms its component parts. The vegetable fauna is generally comprehended in the two genera, *Fucus* and *Sargassum*, of the latter two species, namely, *algae* and *baeciferum*.

The disconnected masses of weed that make up the "Sargasso Sea" are usually "from a couple of feet to two or three yards in diameter, sometimes much larger; we have seen, on one or two occasions, fields several acres in extent, and such expanses are probably more frequent nearer the center of its area of distribution. They consist of a single layer of feathery branches of the weed (*Sargassum baeciferum*), not matted, but floating nearly free of one another, only sufficiently entangled for the mass to keep together. Each tuft has a central brown thread-like branch, stem studded with round air vesicles on short stalks, most of those near the center dead and coated with a beautiful netted white polyzoan.

At a time vesicles so increased break off, and where there is much float the sea is studded with these little separate white balls. A short way from the center, toward the end of the branches, the serrated willow-like leaves of the plant begin; at first brown and rigid, but becoming, further on in the branch, paler, more delicate and more active in their vitality. The young fresh leaves and air vesicles are usually ornamented with the stalked bases of the mass of weed is thus olive in all its shades, but the golden olive of the young and growing branches greatly predominates. This color is, however, greatly broken up by the delicate branching of the weed, blotched with the vivacious and separate polyzoan, and riddled by reflections from the bright blue water gleaming through the spaces in the network. The general effect of a number of such fields and patches of weed, in abrupt and yet most harmonious contrast with the lanes of intense indigo which separate them, is very pleasing.

The animal life of this area is characteristic and has certain peculiarities well worthy the attention of the student. It consists of shell-less mollusks, as the *Scilla peltagica*, a short-tailed crab, the *Nautilograptus minutus*, quantities of membranaria, and a peculiar fish, known as the *Antennarius marmoratus*. The winter was fortunate in observing the latter on the outskirts of this vast area. It forms one of the most interesting examples of the many creatures that find safety in protective resemblances. As above mentioned, the weed as it floats assumes all shades of olive, and the fish in color is its exact prototype, flecked with irregular patches of darker and lighter shades. Not only in color does it imitate the weed, but in general appearance, the head and fins being dotted here and there with fantastic markings, so that to the ordinary observer seems bits of weed growing upon it. Even the white polyzoan growing on the algae is imitated, and a careful examination is necessary to distinguish the fish from its surroundings. It was often found living in among the weed, but where the patches were small, was frequently seen lazily swimming around in clear water. Its rest is no less a curiosity. It is a round or oval ball of weed, intertwined and wound together in a most complicated manner by an invisible viscid secretion from the fish. The pieces of weed are first roughly caught together, and the eggs deposited among the branches; then the invisible drawing are wound around, gradually drawing them into the oval form, above as large as a base ball. The instinct, and its peculiar endowment by nature, places this fish among the most interesting of the finny tribe.

His knowledge of electricity was limited, he had been in the habit of applying his learning as he got it, and that habit brought him the opportunity to make the invention referred to. One of the great mistakes of students, fostered unfortunately by the conventional methods of instruction, lies in making education acquisitive mainly. The idea is to get knowledge, much knowledge, and then if possible, apply it, forgetting that the mental habit acquired by the search for knowledge for its own sake is rather calculated to make the man an intellectual miser, a hoarder of information, than a practical user of knowledge. Much less information, coupled with a habit of turning information to use, is worth infinitely more to the possessor and to society.

Knowledge acquired as an end in itself is a delusion, a source of weakness rather than power. It is apt, also, to be a shadow elusive sort, in no way to be compared with the real knowledge which remains after each fact or idea has been worked over, tested, weighed, and measured by practical application.

And the student who aims to become something more than a learner, namely a doer, possibly a creator, must never allow himself to think that the possibilities of any fact or phenomenon have been exhausted, so far, we mean, as its utilization is concerned. The habit of inventing, in other words, seeking novel and useful applications for the knowledge gained, should go hand in hand with acquisition. The apparent progress will not be so rapid, but it will be the method of crumpling, but it will be real and not liable to backslidings, while the possible profit of it will be incomparably greater.—Scientific American.

To many persons, mint-sauce is essential to the completeness of their enjoyment of spring lamb. To make it, take two tablespoonfuls of green mint, cut it fine, add to it half a teaspoonful of vinegar and two or three drops of sugar.

It is a suggestive circumstance—suggestive to young inventors at least, and encouraging withal—that the very first emancipation of action observed by men, namely, the attraction which an electrified body has for light objects, is the last to be signally utilized in the arts; and that, too, not in some new or original art by some learned investigator in electrical science, but by a couple of boys, and in an industry which is as old as civilization itself.

**A NEW DEPARTURE.**

An advertising agent for one of the great circus combinations had been in Detroit for a week past, and yesterday came along equipped to answer a few questions. The interview started off as follows:

"How many diamond pins will you wear this summer, and what will be their value?"

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

One square, one insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisement exceeding one-fourth of a column, \$5 per inch square. Double the above rates for advertisements which are inserted weekly. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituaries charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in. Auditors' Notices, \$4; Executors' and Administrators' 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.

"I shall not wear any. Our show has made a new departure in that matter, and nobody except the man in the ticket wagon will be allowed to wear diamonds. I am just going up to the express office to send my seven pins, four rings and sleeve buttons home to my brother."

"How many consolidated shows do you advertise?"

"Only thirteen, but we have exactly sixteen. We do not intend to do any blowing this summer, but will practice the modesty dodge. We have twelve shows, but advertise only ten. We have ten elephants, and advertise only eight, and so on right through."

"Have you the only man in the world who can turn a somersault over sixteen horses?"

"No; there is another man who can do it, and although he is in the State prison we didn't want to say we had the only one. We shall practice no deception and carry no buntings."

"Have you the only baby elephant?"

"Yes, sir, but we don't advertise it. We don't want to be mean towards other combinations."

"Have you twice as much capital invested as any other traveling show?"

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