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Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

Butler Citizen.

VOL. XVIII. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1881 NO. 49

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisement 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.

GENERAL Election Proclamation!

WHEREAS, In and by an Act of the General assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth, passed the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Election and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the place where the election is to be held.

I, WM. H. HOFFMAN, High Sheriff of the county of Butler, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Butler, that on Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, being the

8th day of November, 1881.

a general Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

One person for the office of Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Associate Judge of Butler county.

One person for the office of Sheriff of Butler county.

One person for the office of Prothonotary of Butler county.

One person for the office of Clerk of Courts of Butler county.

One person for the office of Register and Recorder of Butler county.

One person for the office of Treasurer of Butler county.

Two persons for the office of County Commissioners of Butler county.

Two persons for the office of County Auditors of Butler county.

One person for the office of Coroner of Butler county.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Adams township at the house of J. S. Douthett.

The electors of Allegheny township at School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Buffalo township at the house of Robert Gregg, now George Truby, now Robert Bartley.

The electors of Butler township at the Court House in Butler.

The electors of Brady township at the School house at West Liberty.

The electors of Clearfield township at the house of John Green.

The electors of Clinton township at the house of John C. Riddle, now John Anderson.

The electors of Concord township at the School house No. 4, in Middletown.

The electors of Clay township at the Centre School house in said township.

The electors of Centre township at the house (formerly occupied by Jesse Harvey) formerly owned by W. D. McCandless.

The electors of Cherry township at the house of William Lindsey.

The electors of Connoquenessing township, Northern precinct, at School house No. 7, in Whitestown; Southern precinct at the house of Peter Staff, in Petersville.

The electors of Cranberry township at the house of Frederick Meeder.

The electors of Donegal township at the house of Adam Schreiber, in Millerstown.

The electors of Fairview township at the house of J. Dickey in Fairview borough.

The electors of Forward township at the house of Robert H. Brown.

The electors of Franklin township at Grange Hall in the borough of Prospect.

The electors of Jackson township, Western precinct, at the house of Jacob Heil in Harmony; Eastern precinct at the house of John P. Miller in Evansburg.

The electors of Jefferson township at the house of Morris Reighter.

The electors of Lancaster township at the Public School house No. 5.

The electors of Middlesex township at the house of George Cooper.

The electors of Marion township at James Bailey's.

The electors of Muddycreek township at the Town Hall in Portersville.

The electors of Mercer township in the School house No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Oakland township at the house of William McClung.

The electors of Parker township at the house of John Kelly in Martinsburg.

The electors of Penn township at the house of Richard Fisher.

The electors of Summit township at the house of Adam Frederick.

The electors of Slipperyrock township at the School house, at the North end of the borough of Centreville.

The electors of Venango township at the house of James Murrin.

The electors of Winfield township at School house No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Washington township at the Town Hall in North Washington.

The electors of Worth township at the Town Hall in Mechanicsburg in said township.

The electors of the borough of Butler at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Centreville at the School house, now ware room of J. S. Wilson, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Zelienople at the Council house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Prospect at the new School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Saxonburgh at the School house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Sunbury at the Public School house in Sunbury.

The electors of the borough of Millerstown at the house of Adam Schreiber in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Petrolia at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Fairview at the School house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Karns City at the Town Hall in said borough.

And I, the said Sheriff, do further give notice to all election officers, citizens, and others, of the following provisions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, relating to elections —viz:

OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he shall have removed there and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer his vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SECTION 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SECTION 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SECTION 7. All laws regulating the holding of the elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege by reason of his name not being registered.

SECTION 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student in any institute of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in a public prison.

Election officers will take notice that the Act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of the Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the army of the United States from voting has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1 The right of the citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, On the 31st March, 1874, passed an act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, territory, district, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or territory; or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the Constitution or laws of any State or territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite qualification for voting, and by constitution and laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites and become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisites and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse, or knowingly omit to give effect to this section, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with the full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

AND WHEREAS. It is declared by the second section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution of the United States, that 'this Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land * * * anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not withstanding.

If any person should prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of such election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly intefere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or the avenue to any window where the same shall be holding, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; be imprisoned for any time not less than one month or more than one year, and if it be shown that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, and on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dolars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or Judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace.

15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held an office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and alderman, notaries public and persons in militia services of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled by an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices as shall be designated by general law.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board, on the morning of an election, it shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 9. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall be severally sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act, shall before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge, certificate of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at the elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

MODE OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 5. All the elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it was received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district.

ACT MARCH 30, 1866.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows:

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and shall be labelled on the outside with the word "Electors."

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for for Member of Congress of the United States, all persons voted for for Member of the State Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all persons voted for for Member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and all persons voted for for county offices of said county of Butler, and to be labelled on the outside with the word "County."

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for for Judge of any of the courts of said county or of this Commonwealth, and be labelled on the outside with the word 'Judiciary.'

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for for officers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, other than Judges of the Supreme Court of said Commonwealth, and be labelled on the outside with the word "State."

OF THE ELECTION RETURNS.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all the said officers and by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reason for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the votes are counted; and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in the presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally papers, and oath of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, city or village upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock past meridian of the day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return shall be filed, and the day and the hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judge shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the return presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint; in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of said court shall be opened to the public. And in case the returns of an election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in any case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court, shall examine the return and if, in the judgment of the court, it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, in any of the election districts complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law, and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in a box and sealed up with the ballots. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act.

Given under my hand at Butler, this 1st day of October, 1880, and in the 106th year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. H. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

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AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently cured. The now gives this Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

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

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

DIRECTIONS.

For Catarrh, hay fever cold in the Head, &c., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing, and healing the diseased membrane.

For Deafness, apply a particle into the ear.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

HAVING gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations in the vicinity of discovery, is, on its merits alone, recognized as a wonderful remedy wherever known. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its curative powers. It effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for cold in the head is unequaled. The Balm is easy to use and agreeable. Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents will mail a package. Send for circular with full information.

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CURE THE LIVER with

Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator,

a preparation of roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no sort of injury to anyone. It has been used by hundreds and known for the last forty years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently.

IT IS SURE TO CURE DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, JAUNDICE, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, ETC.

TIME AND DOCTOR'S BILLS WILL BE SAVED BY ALWAYS KEEPING THE REGULATOR IN THE HOUSE,

for whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe purgative, alterative and tonic can never be out of place. Persons living in unhealthy localities may avoid all bilious attacks by taking a dose occasionally to keep the liver in healthy action.

IF YOU LEAD A SEDENTARY LIFE, or are weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

THE REGULATOR!

IF YOU HAVE EATEN ANYTHING HARD OF DIGESTION, or feel heavy after meals or sleepless at night, take a dose of Regulator and you will feel relieved and sleep pleasantly. It can be taken in the place of Quinine or bitters of any kind; the dose is small and its virtues undoubted.

Prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co. [22june1y

PATENTS.

T. F. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield St., Pittsburgh Pa. Branch office at Washington, D. C. No patent, no pay. Send for Circulars. [8je4m

HIS FIRST WIFE'S RELATIONS.

Hubert Stickney's choice of a second wife was not generally approved. If Mr. Stickney had been an ordinary citizen there would undoubtedly have been talk enough in regard to the unsuitableness of the match; but Mr. Stickney was not an ordinary citizen. He was selectman, surveyor, master of the Grange, general administrator and advisor on all legal, moral and domestic subjects. The governor himself could scarcely be more in demand than this well-informed and high-minded Vermont farmer. Now for such a man to choose a companion from fashionable city life was inevitably to cast some doubt on the soundness of his judgment in the past, and so friends and neighbors shook their heads sadly, and told each other that Stickney's influence was a thing of the past.

Now this gentleman, honorable as he had certainly proved himself in every department of life, had not been quite frank with his lady-love. He had told her with some pride the exact amount of his income. He had pictured the fine old homestead with the warmth of one who loves what he is describing. His intended wife had known just how many elms there were in front of the house, as well as their ages and histories. The lawn, the orchards, the mountains, the little lake in the heart of the woods, she was perfectly acquainted with. In fact, there was nothing omitted from the picture but the human figures occupying the foreground. These were the the first wife's relations, and no one knew better than Mr. Stickney how prominent were the positions they occupied.

The gentleman's voice did not seem quite natural when he presented his wife to the ladies assembled at the homestead to meet the travelers.

'Florence,' he said, 'allow me. This is Mrs. Mazonson,' presenting the elderly lady, who certainly did not look very gracious, 'and Miss Maria and Miss Susan Mazonson,' indicated two ladies of uncertain age, equally stiff and uncordial.

Miss Susan Mazonson! The young wife, whose appreciation of the humorous was very keen, had all she could do to keep from laughing in the faces of the unbending trio with the comical names. It was very good of Mr. Stickney to invite friends to meet her, she told herself, as she pleasantly greeted her seeming guests. But why had he selected such a funeral looking-party? At the tea-table Mrs. Stickney, fresh as a rose in her pretty summer silk and dainty laces, sat beside her husband. The elder Mazonson presided at the tea-urn. This was more inexplicable then the rest; but perhaps it was the fashion in Vermont to treat the lady of the house as a guest for a time, and so this insult was good-naturedly accounted for. The table, though unexceptionably appointed, and covered with every imaginable good thing, was waited upon by her guests. This was doubtless another act of courtesy, the new comer told herself, but the sight of a servant would have been an inexpressible relief. It was very annoying to be served by one's visitors, but this being the fashion, she must make the best of it. After starting numberless topics of conversation, and having them all fall dead—even her husband seemed suddenly struck dumb—Mrs. Stickney was obliged to give up the contest. How different this was from the home-coming she had so lovingiy anticipated! Such jolly times as they had all through their six weeks' wedding tour, and now, in 'the twinkling of an eye,' everything had changed, or seemed to change. Of course it was all seeming, the young wife told herself, but it was surely very disagreeable. After the wretched meal was over Mrs. Stickney, almost ready to cry, invited her husband to take a walk, but here was Mrs. Mazonson at his elbow.

'Hiram had to go away this noon,' she said 'so I suppose you'll have to milk, Hubert.'

Mrs. Mazonson was very tall, very thin, very dark, and her voice was so unutterably deep and hollow that Mrs. Stickney could not rid herself of the notion that it belonged to somebody else. The city-bred young lady knew that cows had to be milked, but she had never associated her husband with the one that performed the operation, and now turned an astonished face to that gentleman and the assembled Mazonsons.

'It must be fun to milk,' she remarked, determined to put the best possible face on affairs. 'I'll go and see you'

'Not in that dress, I hope,' said Mrs. Mazonson, as Mr. Stickney left the room. 'I was going to say, a little while ago,' she went on, 'that seein as you was dressed up, you needn't mind about the dishes.'

The dishes? What in the world did this dreadful woman mean? Before she had time to inqure, her tormenter had left the room, and now, more perplexed that ever, Mrs. Stickney went in search of her husband. She found him in the barnyard, and in the excitement of a new sensation almost forgot the disagreeable things that had preceded it. In a dilapidated straw hat, patched coat, and blue overalls, she did not at first recognize her husband; but when she did she clapped her hands like a child, and laughed as merry a laugh as ever was heard on the Stickney farm.

'Is that the way the people always dress when they milk?' she inquired, touching the old coat caressingly with her little white hands.

'One must dress according to one's work on a farm, Florence,' Mr. Stickney remarked, sententiously.

Something in her husband's words or manner must have recalled her late annoyances, for the smile faded away from her lips, and her eyes grew sad and troubled. 'Hubert' she said, softly, 'who are those—those ladies at the house?'

'Why, they are the Mazonsons, Florence—Mrs. Mazonson and her two daughters,' the master of the grange replied.

'It was very kind of you to ask Mrs. Mazonson and her daughters to meet me,' the young wife resumed, with a touch of something in her tone that her companion was not familiar with, 'but I can't understand why they should seem so very much at home, Hubert.'

Mr. Stickney moved the three-legged stool to the side of another cow and commenced milking again, before he replied.

'Didn't I mention to you, Florence, that these ladies lived with me?' he inquired. 'I know I didn't dwell on the subject,' he went on, 'but I must have spoken of it.'

'Mention to me that these ladies lived with you!' Mrs. Stickney repeated, oblivious to the rest of her husband's remark, a hard look settling round the pretty mouth. 'May I ask, Mr. Stickney who these ladies are? I know they are the Mazonsons,' she added, in the same singular tone, 'but what are they to you?'

'They are the relatives of my first wife,' the gentleman replied, in a voice that had the calmness of desperation in it. 'I must have taken for granted that you knew, Florence. Mrs. Mazonson was Mrs. Stickney's mother, and Maria and Susan her sisters.'

'And they have always lived here?'

'For some time before and ever since Mrs. Stickney died Mrs. Mazonson has been my housekeeper, and the girls have been her assistants.'

'Why was there no servant, Mr. Stickney, to wait on the table this evening?'

'We have no servants, Florence.'

'And all the work of your house is performed by the Mazonsons?'

'Yes.'

'And who did it before the Mazonsons came?'

'Mrs. Stickney, my dear'

For a moment there was silence in the barn-yard. Then there was a rustle of retreating silk, a light step going swiftly toward the house, and thus the singular interview ended This was a very unpleasant commencement, Mr. Stickney told himself, and for awhile this gentleman's milking was purely mechanical. From the bottom of his heart he wished he and his wife could be alone. On the other hand there was a great deal to do in the house, much more than Florence could ever manage if she worked night and day. At this point Mr. Stickney really did have serious doubts as to the wisdom of this second marriage of his. For the first time he asked himself whether it would be right to impose the drudgery of farm work on this young and delicately nurtured woman. He had thought very little about the domestic part of the programme. He was accustomed to seeing the women about him constantly employed, and Florence knew she was accepting a farmer when she agreed to marry him. Then, too, Mrs. Mazonson was exceedingly competent; indeed, no housekeeper could be more so; and Mr. Stickney summed it all up by assuring himself that Florence could get along with the Mazonsons easily enough if she only had a mind to think so.

In the meantime Mrs. Stickney had locked herself in her room, and with clinched hands and flashing eyes was recalling every moment of the time since she first met the man she had married. She had been grossly deceived and imposed upon, and worst of all, the deception and imposition had come from the one who had promised to love, honor and cherish her to the day of her death. The drawn lips grew tender and pitiful as she thought how utterly she had loved and trusted him, and how entirely she had believed in his affection for herself. 'To live with these solemn and automatic Mazonsons would be worse that keeping house in a tomb, with skeletons for company,' she sobbed. She could not and would not endure it. No man had a right to ask such a sacrifice from his wife. But she hadn't been asked. She had been cheated into her present position. She would leave the house where she had been and would continue to be unutterably wretched, and go straight back to her father. Little did he think that the rich and honorable Hubert Stickney would heap such indignities upon his daughter. She would go. No, she would stay, and show the Mazonsons, and her husband, too, what kind of stuff she was made of.

That evening Mr. Stickney was detained below by callers. It was ten o'clock before he was at liberty, and then, to his great delight, Florence was fast asleep. The poor child had forgotten her troubles, and the morning would show things in a more promising light. He would do everything he could to make up for the Mazonsons, and after a little everything would go smoothly enough. Mr. Stickney would not have been so certain of this if he had seen the tear-stained face and quivering lids. Ignorant of all this, and in spite of his ten years' experience as a husband, utterly ignorant of the delicacy and sensitiveness of a true woman's nature, Mr. Stickney went calmly and comfortably to sleep.

The next morning, after waiting to be called to breakfast, Mrs. Stickney, in the daintiest of muslin wrappers, presented herself in the dining-room. Her husband had just finished his early morning work, and now greeted her with a smile and a kiss. The elder Mazonson looked exceedingly flushed and flurried, and Maria and Susan Mazonson flew briskly round at the bidding of their superior officer.

'I beg your pardon,' said Mrs. Stickney, in her calmest and coolest manner. 'I thought breakfast was ready. I hope I am not intruding.'

A smile played round the lips of Miss Susan, who, in spite of her dreadful name, was not altogether so hideous as Florence had thought at first sight. The rightful occupant of the chair at the head of the table waited to see if Mrs. Mazonson would occupy it, and finding that she did, went calmly round and sat by her husband.

'Yes, breakfast is ready,' said Mrs. Mazonson, in a voice between a growl and a groan. 'It's been ready for some time.'

'I hope you slept well last night, Mrs. Stickney?' This from Maria Mazonson, whose voice Florence heard now for the first time.

'Very well, thank you,' Mrs. Stickney cordially replied.'

'You slept late enough, if that's any sign,' said Mrs. Mazonson, in her most sepulchral tone.

'I always sleep late, Mrs. Mazonson,' Florence replied, as she slowly poured the cream into her coffee.

'You can't sleep late on this farm very well,' the elder lady began again, her face ablaze. 'I've been up since half past four,' she went on, 'and now it's half past seven. I've skimmed eighteen pans of milk, washed all the pans, and made twenty-five pounds of butter this morning.'

'You must be very tired,' Mrs. Stickney remarked, looking the irate dame innocently in the face.

'Well, I guess I'm tired,' the housekeeper replied. 'The girls helped me all they could, and—'

'Oh, ma,' Susan interrupted, flushing painfully as she spoke. 'Why shouldn't we help you, I should like to know?'

At this point Mrs. Stickney made up her mind that she was going to like one of the Mazonsons after all.

'They got this breakfast, I want you to understand.' Mrs. Mazonson finished what she had to say in spite of interruptions.

'It is a very nice breakfast,' Florence remarked. 'I don't know when I have enjoyed anything so much.'

Mr. Stickney glanced at his wife. There was something in her tone which reminded him of the barnyard tete-a-tete. There must certainly be an understanding between himself and his wife right away, he thought. It would never do to let things go on in this style. Mrs. Mazonson must be rebuked also. Her attitude was certainly very objectionable, and should be corrected immediately. Meantime Mrs. Stickney ate her breakfast with relish, and passed her cup for some more coffee. "Which of you ladies," indicating the Missess Mazonson, "made this coffee?" she asked pleasantly. "It certainly is delicious."

"Neither of 'em made it," Mrs. Mazonson answered promptly. "Do you think I'd trust anybody to make coffee but myself?"

Mrs. Stickney had decided that her platform should be plainly understood both by her husband and the Mazonsons. It promised to be a hard battle to fight; but the young wife had courage enough now for a host of husbands and a regiment of first wife's relations.

"Are you going to be very busy today, Hubert?" Mrs. Stickney asked her husband, as the meal drew to a close.

"I have been away so long that my days will be occupied for some time to come," the owner replied.

"Perhaps then, Miss Susan or Miss Maria would go to ride with me this morning!" and Florence threw a glance full of sweetness at the Misses Mazonson. "It is such a lovely morning!" she continued; "and after a little it will be too warm I fear."

Mrs. Stickney waited a moment for some kind of a responce, and receiving none, said, "You would like to accompany me, womld you not, Miss Susan?"

This young lady was on the point of replying, but her mother came in ahead. 'Hubert,' she began, 'I should think it was high time you gave your wife to understand what kind of a place she has come to live in. I don't suppose this wife can gad off and leave the work'—and now Mrs. Mazonson's voice shook with grief or anger, Florence didn't know which—'any more than your first wife, my daughter, Mr. Stickney. She never left the work until it was done.'

'Perhaps if she had left it occasionally she might be living now,' the second Mrs. Stickney coolly suggested. A this crisis Mrs. Mazonson sniffled, and Miss Susan left the table.

'Florence will become accustomed to our ways after a while,' Mr. Stickney responded, with so much consideration in his tone for the tyrant at the head of the table that his wife felt ashamed of him. 'She'll work into it after a while,' he added, endeavoring to appear at his ease.

'That furbelowed white gown looks like working into it!' said Mrs. Mazonson, defiantly.

'I am not afraid to trust my wife to do the proper thing, Mrs. Mazonson,' Mr. Stickney remarked, with a tardy decency.

'If I may be allowed,' the young wife began, with the deliberation of one making a mighty effort for self control, 'I should like to say a word.' As the brave little woman surveyed the assembled group, there crept into her face a look that one of the party never forgot. This one was her husband, who started to lay a determined hand on her arm, but for some inexplicable reason gave it up. 'When I take my rightful place as mistress of my husband's house,' Mrs. Stickney went on, 'then it will be time enough to talk of my duties. You may consider me a summer boarder, if you please,' she added smilingly, 'but in whatever light you may regard me'—and now the fine eyes struck fire—'please remember that I am the wife of the proprietor of this establishment and the owner of these acres, and expect to be treated, if not with kindness, at least with civility.

'I should like to see you make twenty-five pounds of butter before breakfast!' said Mrs. Mazonson, when she could recover herself. Mr. Stickney played with his spoon, and looked steadily into his coffee cup, but said not a word.

'You will never see me make twenty-five pounds of butter before breakfast,' Mrs. Stickney responded, 'and I think it very doubtful if I ever make any butter after breakfast either. I don't intend to give up my music, my painting, my reading, my writing or anything else that I have been educated to enjoy, and I want this understood also.'

'I wonder what you will do if I go away?' Mrs. Mazonson inquired, dubiously, but respectfully.

'Mr. Stickney is abundantly able to pay for all necessary service,' Florence replied. 'If he doesn't choose to do this, then there is a last resort: I can go home to my father any time.'

'I ain't got anywhere to go,' said Mrs. Mazonson, now thoroughly subdued; 'but I suppose I cannot find a place in a few days, if I may stay here till then. Maria is going to her uncle's to-morrow.' The basso-profundo was all broken up, and tears rained down the old lady's face.

Mrs. Stickney rose from her seat, and walked round the table to the housekeeper's side. 'As far as I am concerned, you are more than welcome to stay,' she said, kindly, laying her hand on one tyrannical shoulder. 'You know better than anyone else how things are done, and have my husband's interests more at heart. I am sure that Miss Susan and I will be good friends,' she added, sweetly, 'and I see no reason why we may not be a very comfortable family. You understood, I hope, that I do not intend to do any hard work. If it were necessary I would, but it is not. I shall never interfere with your butter or coffee, my dear Mrs. Mazonson, and I am sure you will not with my affairs.'

An hour later, Mrs. Stickney and Miss Susan were driving toward Lake Dunmore, as jolly a pair as one would wish to see.

'I am glad you settled it, Florence,' Mr. Stickney whispered, as they stood on the piazza previous to setting out.

'No doubt,' she replied, with a touch of the old tone he had learned to respect. 'Yesterday, Hubert,' she added, 'I made a discovery.'

'What is it?' he asked.

'That you are a very great coward,' she replied.—*Harper's Bazar.*

GARFIELD'S BROTHER.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has recently hunted up the brother of President Garfield, and found him living obscurely in the backwoods of Michigan, sixteen miles from Grand Rapids. Thomas Garfield—for such is his name—is the eldest brother of the late President, and he settled in Michigan in 1867, where he has since resided. He purchased forty acres of land, and, by the help of his wife, cleared it for farming. He said that his brother James had frequently helped him in various ways, and twelve years ago purchased forty acres of land adjoining his farm and gave it to him. It is now occupied by his eldest son, 31 years old, who is named after his uncle, James Abraham Garfield. In speaking of his early life Mr. Garfield said:

'I was a child between 10 and 11 when father died, and, and James was the baby of 18 months. Mother was often urged to find places for her children among neighboring friends, but she always refused, and in our humble home spinning and weaving for such people as would give her employment, while I set out working wiih all my might among the neighbors to contribute what a child could for family support, I used to earn twenty-five cents a cord for chopping fifteen-foot wood, and from my slender earnings paid nine shillings a bushel for meal, wich I packed two miles and a half from the mill and this largely formed our diet. And that winter mother wove a large peice of cloth for the children and I paid for the dyes to color it. James was 7 years younger than the next oldest child and was teaching school when we were married. I well remember carrying him on my back to the school-house when he was a child. His mind seemed fully occupied with his studies and, if I say it myself, James was a good and smart man.'

Mr. Garfield said that he was too poor to go to Washington to see his brother during his illness, but he attended the funeral at Cleveland. He gives the following account of their last meeting:

'I can never forget the last time I met him. It was at Mentor last New Year's, when we held the family meeting. No money could buy of me the remembrance of our parting. He took me kindly by the hand and said: 'You are going back to your peaceful home, while I must encouter trouble and anxiety increasing.'

Travllers by Sea and by Land.

Change of air and travel produces constipation, followed by headache and a general disarrangement of the system The nauseated stomach gags at a pill, while mixtures sweet or acid are revolting. Nothing of this kind is ever complained of in taking Simmons Liver Regulator—purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and its operation upon the liver being perfect, at the same time so imperceptible that it interferes with neither business or pleasure.

The Father of cereals is Pop Corn.

When a person is unwell there must be inaction of some internal organ. Peruna—exit.

The cry of Egypt: I want my mummy.

Does the girl cudgel her brains every time she bangs her hair?

Inaction of the stomach or lungs, Peruna cures. But when of the liver, or kidneys, Manalin does.

Potatoes planted must have their eyes about them if they are to come up!

Little Lucy fell and hurt her knee badly, which her mother when she went to bed in the dark tried to bandage. Soon the little one was heard calling: 'Mamma,' said she, "this bandage is not in the right place. I fell down higher up.'

Gen. Lee is said to have asked a straggler whom he found eating green persimmons, if he did not know they were unfit for food. 'I'm not eating them for food, General,' replied the man; 'I'm eating them to draw up my stomach to fit my rations.'

[Fort Wayne, (Ind.) Sentinel.]

When about twelve years old, said Mr. Geisman, of the Globe Chop House to our reprsentative, I met with an accident with a horse, by which my skull was fractured, and ever since I have suffered with the most excruciating rheumatic pains. Of late I applied St. Jacobs Oil which has given me almost total relief.