

BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEBLEY, PROP'RS. Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class matter.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1884.

The article in another place, on the origin of party names in the past in this country, is supposed to be from the pen of Judge Agnew. It is a correction of some recent utterances of Hon. Simon Cameron, in which Judge Agnew appears to greatly have the advantage of that gentleman in the matter of dates, origin and causes that led to the formation of some of our political parties in the past.

The Hon. S. H. Miller, member in Congress from this district, it is reliably stated, has entered the contest for the Judge nomination of Mercer county, and will therefore not be a candidate for renomination for Congress in this district. He will have as competitors for the Judge nomination in Mercer, it is said, the Hon. E. W. Jackson, and perhaps other aspirants, and the contest as to who shall be the successor of Judge McDermitt in that county promises at present to be a lively and interesting one.

The County Auditors of Huntington county, this state, are investigating the cost of a new Court House recently erected in that county. The report of the Auditors, it is stated, "is looked for with more than usual interest this year on account of the large expense in which the county has been involved by the repairing of the old Court House, as it is technically, or the building of a new one, as it is in reality." This state of facts would seem to be similar to what may arise in this county in regard to our Court House, and hence the care that should be taken with contractors.

"Go Away For News."

The common saying that "You must go away from home to hear the news of your home," was well illustrated last week by a communication to the Pittsburgh Dispatch, written from Mercer, in which the writer attempts to give not only the politics of Mercer county but Butler county as well. The writer, "St. Geo.," seems not to have visited Butler. Had he done so there would probably not have been so many errors, or mere rumors, in his epistle from Mercer concerning political affairs in this county.

Court House Matter.

We understand there has been no final settlement as yet between the County Commissioners and the insurance companies relative to the loss by the Court House fire. The question of repairing or rebuilding the old house we believe is also undetermined. This question in all probability cannot be fully decided for a time yet, from the circumstances surrounding the case. The first matter necessary is a settlement with the insurance companies. In the mean time the walls of the old building are undoubtedly being affected by this winter weather, which may have a bearing on the question and cost of repairing or rebuilding.

Time of State Convention.

There seems to be some confusion of opinion as to the time of the Republican State Convention for this year may be held. This, it is claimed, arises from a misprint of the rule adopted by the National Committee at its late meeting on the subject. By that rule as published no State Convention can be held more than sixty days from the National one, thus making it possible that it might be held much nearer. But it is now discovered that the words "not less than thirty" were omitted by the misprint of the National rule. If this be so it makes a material difference, and settles the question that our coming State Convention cannot be less than thirty days from the coming National one of June 3, instead of not more than thirty days from it. In what has appeared in the CITIZEN lately on the subject we have been guided by the Philadelphia Press. In an article upon the "New Party Rules" the Press stated this matter as follows:

"Henceforth all delegates to Republican State Conventions must be chosen in the manner in which candidates for the Assembly are nominated, except in Senatorial districts composed of more than one county, in which conferees for the selection of Senatorial delegates shall be chosen. The second Wednesday of July is fixed as the time for State Conventions to be held, except in a Presidential year, when it may be called earlier, but it must not be more than thirty days previous to the day fixed for the National Convention, and sixty days notice must be given by the State Committee."

Now if the Press be correct in the above, then the State Convention cannot be more than thirty days from the National one and therefore can be anytime within thirty days of same. But if it cannot be held less than thirty days from the National one, then there is no getting nearer the National one than thirty days. The difference in the two words is a serious matter to the Republicans in the Western counties. We notice the papers of some of the adjoining counties are also referring to the matter and if in any manner the State Convention can be held about the middle of May, at which time all county Primaries for the nomination of county tickets could also be held this year, it would not only be a convenience but secure a full vote at the election made necessary for sending delegates to the State Convention.

Delegates to National Conventions.

The question is frequently asked as to how delegates to the National Republican Conventions are now to be chosen. Until four years ago, 1880, they had generally been selected by State Conventions. Out of this practice grew what was known as the "Unit rule," that was, to have the State delegation to the National Convention a unit or solid for one man for President. Great opposition arose to this, from the fact that it deprived the people of any particular Congressional district in a State from having their choice, or being heard in the matter. Hence the late National Convention at Chicago, in 1880, distinctly recognized the right of the Republicans of any single Congressional district to select their delegates, two in number, to the National Convention. This right has since been recognized by the Republican National Committee. At a meeting of that Committee on December 12, last, the following was therefore ordered:

"The Republicans of the various Congressional Districts shall have the option of electing their delegates at Conventions, held in the district at any time within fifteen days next prior to the meeting of the State Convention; or by sub-divisions of State Conventions into District Conventions; and such delegates shall be chosen in the latter method if not elected previous to the meeting of the State Conventions."

From this it is clear the Republicans of any district have the right to select their two delegates to the National Convention. We see nothing to prevent their being designated by a direct vote of the people of any district, or the different counties of a district. But the trouble is, they will not have the time necessary or opportunity to do so, unless they hold distinct and separate primaries for that purpose. The coming National Convention is called for June 3d. The time for the State one, in this State, has not as yet been determined, but the fear is that it may not be fixed later than May 3d, and as the delegates to a National one, if selected by a Congressional district, have to be selected "fifteen days prior to the meeting of the State Convention," this would require the districts to act by the middle of April; and this date is earlier than county primaries are generally held, at which all delegates might be chosen without the inconvenience to the voters of holding a separate primary and Convention for that sole purpose. Then, if not so chosen, the rule, as above quoted, says they may be chosen "by sub-divisions of the State Conventions into District Conventions." By this we understand that the delegates in a State Convention from the different counties of a district may form themselves into a "sub-division or District Convention," and choose the two district delegates. This has sometimes been done in this State, but was liable to objections. A better way, perhaps, would be for the County Committees of the different counties of a district to meet early enough and select conferees, to meet similar conferees from the other counties of a district and thus choose the two delegates to represent it in the National Convention. This would be the most direct expression of the people upon the subject, and while being committee work might in some respects be not a true expression of the people, yet it is a feasible way and under existing circumstances and rules seems to be almost the only way left a district to have direct representation in the National Convention. In this Congressional district, and in all others, the County Committees can be called at a time early enough to choose such conferees, who would have no difficulty in meeting at a date earlier than fifteen days before the State Convention, as the rule requires. We see no other way out of this matter only through the conferees thus chosen, unless we let the matter go and into the hands of sub-committees of the State Convention.

Railroad Wars.

This seems to be a season of wars, or suits, among railroad companies, particularly in the Shenango Valley of Mercer county. The custom recently seems to have been for parties to get a charter, or use some old one, organize a company, take large amounts of stock in it, without having or putting in one real dollar, and then go to work and borrow money by bonds or mortgage on the supposed road, and all this for the purpose of not making a road but for making money for themselves. In other words, it is a plan of how to make something out of nothing, and has been carried to such an extent in railroad, hereabouts and elsewhere, as to finally cause the end that inevitably follows such mode of business. Just now we are witnessing the result of these fraudulent practices, which will end only in exposing to public view, through the legal wrangles among themselves, the rottenness of the whole system of some railroad making.

Congress.

Congress reassembled last Monday week. In the House 670 bills were introduced, among them bills abolishing the tax on tobacco; extending the bonded whiskey period; to prevent the undue contraction of the currency; requiring banking associations to pay a tax of 1 per cent upon their average deposits; providing for the issue of \$500,000,000 in treasury notes, with which to pay soldiers and sailors the difference in value between the paper currency with which they were paid off and gold, and providing for retaliating against foreign governments that prohibit the importation of American products.

The Snow Storm.

The past week was certainly one of severe "weather," as people generally express it. At the time we then went to press (Tuesday week) we stated the snow was a foot deep. But in a few hours after it was found to have fallen to the depth of near two feet. The result was an almost total blockading of all manner of travel and business. Trains and mails upon the railroads were delayed. Persons caught in this place by the storm, were held here, and those waiting to come could not reach here. For more than a quarter of a century no such snow storm had been recollected by the oldest citizens. The snow yet lays upon the ground—nearly as deep as ever—and creates a rather serious apprehension as to its manner of going off. It should do so suddenly there may be tremendous floods all around. No particular harm has been done by the storm in this neighborhood, but it was rather amusing to see people shovel and dig their way by roads through the snow. The result is huge banks yet standing along our streets with all waiting for some sunshine to melt them away.

To the Nemo.

The rule among all journalists is that no notice should be taken of anonymous articles in a paper. And this rule is from the fact that any man who writes under an assumed name is afraid to give the public his real one, and is therefore a coward, to whom no attention should be paid. We departed from this rule in noticing Mr. Nobody—more properly Mr. Nincompoo—in his cowardly attacks in the Eagle upon us, and challenged him to come out in his true colors. He has been careful not to do so, and therefore must stand published as a coward, one who seeks to do wrong to another in the dark and secretly. The CITIZEN appears to be a thorn in his side, and his object is to injure us and it politically. But his falsehoods are so absurd that he but further established his known bad character for truth. As several can testify, the man who has nothing more of the word of this Mr. Nemo-Nincompoo-Boofon, for anything, has but little indeed. His proper place, instead of representing intelligent people in a legislative or any capacity, would be one where he could amuse others by low, vulgar jokes. As a mimic, a harlequin, a mountebank or clown, he is a success. To conduct the performances of a circus as clown would perhaps be his most natural and appropriate vocation, the one nature has most fitted him for. And in conclusion we have only to add that we have always regarded it as the duty of this paper to expose humbugs and deceivers. Its good reporting gained in that respect will be maintained. It is a duty it owes to and will continue to give to the people of this county—all the nemos, nincompooos, boofons or frauds to the contrary notwithstanding.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mercer Township School. MESSRS. EDU.—The following pupils of White Oak Point School were not absent during the month ending Jan. 4th.

Mary Hamilton, Ada McClintock, Clarence Orr, Lamont Gildersleeve, Elmer Miltzer, David Ramsey, Ira McClintock, Charley McClintock, Willie Orr, Luther Stuart, Preston Campbell, Sidney Haddison, Herbert Gildersleeve, Willie Hamilton, James Bell, Miles Dunlap. SADE L. COCHRAN, Teacher.

A Card.

KIND EDITORS.—Permit us through your columns, to express our thanks to kind friends of Sunbury and vicinity, for many valuable presents received during the holidays; especially do we feel grateful for a beautiful buffalo robe which came to us from an unknown source. It has been highly appreciated by us during the stormy days which have intervened since the date of its reception.

Good friends, for these and many other substantial tokens which we have received of your good-will during our brief acquaintance you have our sincere thanks.

R. C. and S. Dodds.

A Card.

EDS. CITIZEN.—A very pleasant affair occurred at the Lutheran parsonage at North Washington on the 3d of January, to which we would refer as an expression of our gratitude to the kind people of our congregation of here and others of our friends, who on that day came in numbers without the least intimation to us and took possession of our house, bringing with them everything useful in the way of provisions, grain, &c., so that our larder, and the boxes and barrels in the stable were all filled; and also the sum of five dollars in money, the gift of a cherished friend. The whole company, proposing to give us a good social call, provided a most bountiful dinner, to which all sat down and partook liberally; after which we had a good time generally.

It was a delightful occasion and will be ever gratefully remembered. Some time before, our Springdale congregation presented us, by the hands of Mr. P. Painter, with an excellent fresh milk cow, a gift we all do most highly appreciate; and our Ritter congregation, through the kindly solicitation of Miss Kate Byers, presented us with a liberal sum of money, which aided us very materially in the purchase of a horse. Truly our people are very good to us and we hope we fully appreciate their generosity, while, upon them all, we invoke the divine blessing. CHAS. L. STREASER and Family.

GEN. CAMERON'S HISTORY.

An Old-Line Whig Finds Some Points to Criticize.

To the Editor of the Press.

SIR.—I have read with interest Gen. Cameron's account of parties, and the attitude of the Democratic party toward the tariff. The latter is generally correct, but his history of the rise of the Whig party, and the cause leading to it, is so accurate. He gives the time about 1838 or 1839 (during Van Buren's administration) it took its name partially in 1832, and became fully established in 1833 on the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, when as the Whigs said, "the hand which held the sword of the nation seized its purse." He makes a greater mistake when he says the Whig party was one "of leaders rather than principles." The General was then a Democrat, his first aberration not being until 1846, when he supported James M. Power for canal commissioner. He was not likely to view the series of acts of Gen. Jackson which led to the formation of the Whig party with the eyes of those who formed it. There were, indeed, grand leaders then, but the party itself rose upon a foundation of great principles and pursued a path of right, until it fell asunder, in 1854, on the great slavery issue, culminating in the Kansas trouble and the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The Republicans of to-day, who were the Northern Whigs of that day, have a deep interest in their principles and history.

A brief statement of the prior condition of parties is essential to a proper understanding of the state of parties during General Jackson's administration. The Federal party was so broken up by the war of 1812, that the Democrats selected in 1820 without opposition. John Quincy Adams had long been in the Democratic fold and was made his Secretary of State. During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, with whom Mr. Adams held confidential relations, he had separated from the Federalists on the question of embargo. He had also held offices under the administration of Mr. Madison. He was, therefore, a Democrat in 1824 and as Secretary of State under Monroe in the line of "presidential succession." In the presidential contest of that year he and Henry Clay, Gen. Jackson and Wm. H. Crawford, all Democrats, were the only candidates. None receiving a majority of the electoral vote, the contest went into the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams does not state the vote correctly. In fact, Mr. Adams being lowest in the electoral vote, he stood next to General Jackson, having eighty-four, the latter having ninety-nine, while Crawford had forty-one and Clay thirty-seven. Mr. Adams appointed Clay Secretary of State, and out of this grew the "bargain and sale" between Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford, Mr. Adams' influence being thrown for Mr. Adams in the election by the House.

In the election of 1828 there was no party issue, Adams and Jackson both being Democrats and the only candidates. The contest was wholly personal, and of the most virulent kind. The writer has a vivid recollection of it. He was then nineteen years of age, residing in Pittsburgh, and a student at law. He well remembers the coffin hand bills reprinted by John B. Butler, of the Statesman, then an Adams man, afterwards a prominent Democrat. They were placarded on the office of the Statesman, corner of Wood and Fourth streets. Many, perhaps a majority, of the former Federalists supported Jackson, and had a pretense of legal authority, except his claims to remove a public officer at will, dismissed William J. Duane, secretary of Treasury, to whom alone the power was confined by the charter of the bank, because he would not remove the public deposits from the bank, and appointed Roger B. Taney as secretary, who obeyed his command. The money of the United States went into the vaults of State banks, upon individual bond security, without a shadow of law to authorize either the deposit or the bond. Well did Senator Ewing, of Ohio, in January, 1834, say: "Sir, the public money in the local banks is not a deposit for safe keeping; it is loaned to them, without interest." Well did he also say: "The purse of the nation is thus seized in the hand of the Executive, and is subject to his will," and well did he refer to the union of the sword and the purse, as described by Patrick Henry in regard to the King of England.

Such were the causes which led to the birth of the Whig party in 1832 and the great principles of liberty and constitutional government which it espoused in opposition to the arbitrary will of the Executive. The party took its name from the time-honored designation of their forefathers in the Revolutionary war, who had adopted it from the lovers of liberty who had defended their rights against royal prerogative in England.

In regard to the rise of parties, Mr. Cameron seems to intimate that the "National Republican" began before the election of 1828. If this be his meaning, he is mistaken. In that election parties were known only as Adams and Jackson men. The National Republicans arose afterwards and supported Mr. Clay in 1832; the name being suggested in that year, but not fully adopted until 1833. The present Democratic party began to take its name in 1831, and became fully recognized in 1832-33. I have before me papers of both the National Republican and Jackson parties in 1831. One called the "Republican" had tickets for "Democrat Republican candidate for President in 1832, Andrew Jackson." On the other side in 1831, the papers were headed, "National Republican candidate for President in 1832, Henry Clay." I was myself the secretary of a National Republican Club in 1832, and have the minutes now before me. The reference of General Cameron to Mr. Tyler reminds me of a fact concerning his nomination for Vice President I have never seen in print. It was given to me by John Dickey, State Senator in 1836 and afterward a member of Congress from Beaver District, who died in 1853. It was a delegate to the Whig Convention of 1840 which nominated Harrison and Tyler. After the nomination for President many of the delegates desired to nominate a Virginian for the Vice Presidency. A delegation, among them Mr. Dickey, called on Benjamin Watkins Leigh, a prominent Virginian and friend of Mr. Clay. They proposed the Vice Pres-

ident to him, but he said: "No, gentlemen, I cannot accept upon my conscience. I came here as the warm friend of Mr. Clay, and, as you know, exerted all my powers to nominate him. I cannot suffer myself to occupy an attitude in which my good faith might be impugned." Pausing for a moment, he said: "But, gentlemen, if you wish to honor Virginia there is John Tyler—take him." It was so done, and all know the consequences to the Whig party.

J. R. GRIEB, THE JEWELER,

MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

Has in Stock for the

HOLIDAYS

A fine stock of American and Swiss, Gold Filled Silver and Nickel Watches, Chains, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, Bracelets, Pins, Ear-rings, Gold Silver and Steel Spectacles and a well selected stock of Silver Plated Ware, also the celebrated Roger Bro's Knives, Forks, Ladles, Berry spoons, pie and cake knives, &c.

INITIALS ENGRAVED FREE OF CHARGE

On any goods purchased of me. Strict attention is given to repairing of Watches, Clocks, &c., which are warranted to give satisfaction. Persons purchasing goods to the amount of One Dollar or more, will receive a coupon ticket, with a number and name attached, which entitles the holder to a chance in a handsome SILVER WATER FITCHER with Gold lined Goblet and Stick-bowl. Time of drawing will be mentioned in a county paper two weeks previous. Don't forget the place, opposite Berg & Cypher's Hardware Store.

TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB'Y 4th, 1884

Table with columns: No. Term, Yr., Plaintiff's Attorney, Plaintiff, Defendant, Defendant's Attorney.

TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT COMMENCING FEBRUARY 13th, 1884.

Table with columns: No. Term, Yr., Plaintiff's Attorney, Plaintiff, Defendant, Defendant's Attorney.

Advertisement for GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE, 1854-1884.

Advertisement for VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

Advertisement for GERMAN BALM FOR CHAPPED HANDS, SORE LIPS, AND ALL IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

THE NUTT TRIAL.

The Prisoner at the Pittsburgh Jail.

The interest in the Nutt murder trial increases hourly as the time for the opening of the case this morning grows near. Saturday morning James Nutt was brought from the Uniontown jail by Sheriff Sterling and placed in the jail in this city. To talk the curiosity seekers, when the train reached the jail, the prisoner was removed to the small department of the baggage car. Crowds gathered at various stations to view the prisoner, but were disappointed. The party reached the jail through back streets and thus avoided a crowd at the Baltimore and Ohio depot.

MAILED.

HOFFMAN-WOODS—On Dec. 27, 1883, by Rev. C. F. Hartung, at his residence in Harwood, Pa., of Armstrong county, Pa. Martha E. Woods, both of Adams (wp.) this county.

COOPER-STANLEY—On Jan. 1, 1884, at the residence of Mr. Cooper, in Adams (wp.) by Stanley, Mr. Elmer E. Cooper and Miss Mary E. Stanley, of Allegheny county.

KUMMER-ORT—At Butler, Pa., Dec. 24, 1883, by Rev. E. Cronewett, Mr. Wm. Kummer, of this county, and Miss Anna M. Ort, of Armstrong county, Pa.

SPEER-MUNSCH—On Jan. 1, 1884, at the residence of Mr. G. Munsch, in Butler, by the same, Mr. A. O. Speer, of Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Pa., and Miss Christine Munsch, of Butler, Pa.

BLOOM-MAYS—In Fairview (wp.), this county, on Dec. 27, 1883, by J. W. Altspeck, Mr. Harriet Bloom, of Clearfield Co., Pa., and Miss Margaret Mays, of Fairview (wp.), of Adams county, Pa.

SPROLL-SLOAN—At North Washington, this county, Jan. 3, 1884, by Rev. James A. Hume, Mr. James A. Sprroll and Miss Harriet Sloan, both of this county, Pa.

LUTZ-MEKISSICK—By Alderman Balph, at Parker, Pa., Jan. 1, 1884, Mr. August Lutz, of Parker, Pa., and Miss Belle Mekissick, of Parker, Pa.

RODGERS-HILLARD—By Rev. J. R. Coulter, Clearford Corners, Pa., Jan. 9, 1884, Mr. Wm. D. Rodgers, and Miss Clara Bell Hillard, of Fairview (wp.), this county.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1884, of pneumonia, Mary, wife of Thomas Campbell, of Washington (wp.).

BUTLER MARKETS.

Batter 25 to 30 cents. Eggs 22 to 25 cents. Wheat, No. 1, 81.15.

Back-wheat, 65 to 70 per bushel. Buckwheat, 40 to 50 cents per cent.

On 35 to 40 cents. Corn 60 to 70 cents. Rye 62 to 65 cents.

Flour, high grade, per barrel \$6 to \$8. Flour, No. 1, per sack \$1.75.

Bean, per ton \$18 to \$20. Meal, per ton \$14 to \$25.

Chickens, per pair 35 to 40 cents. Slaughter, per pound 10 cents.

Han, per pound 18 cents. Sides, per pound 12 cents.

Shankers, per pound 10 cents. Fish, Mackerel No. 1, 10 cents.

Hay, \$8 to \$10 per ton. Pork, whole, 40 to 45 cents.

Chickens, 12 cents per pound. Turkeys, 15 cents per pound.

Apples, 15 to 20 cents per bushel.

BUTLER COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

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J. C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT. WM. CAMPBELL, TREASURER. H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY.

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JAS. T. M'JUNKIN, Gen. Ag't BUTLER, Pa.

The Philadelphia Times, 1884.

THE TIMES will enter upon the new year stronger and more prosperous than ever before in its history—more widely read and quoted, more heartily commended, and more liberally patronized, with a more complete organization, and an able staff of contributors—and with the same independence and fearlessness that has made it successful and powerful in the past.

THE TIMES has no party to follow, no candidate to advance, but its sole object is to give the people the complete news of the day in the right, to honest government, and the public welfare. And while maintaining its position as the leading journal of Philadelphia, it will aim to be continually in the advance to all that can add value to a newspaper.

THE TIMES is published every day, in its size or display, but in the intelligence and care, the conscientiousness and freshness with which it is edited. THE TIMES spends lavishly for news from all parts of the world, but all its dispatches are carefully edited and condensed, in order to give the complete news of the day in the most concise and attractive shape, and with a large variety of entertaining and instructive reading. The best writers at home and abroad are employed to enrich its columns, and make it a journal adapted both to the busy man and to the leisure of the home circle, a welcome visitor to intelligent and honest citizens of every political, religious and social class.

THE WEEKLY TIMES gathers off the types of every passing week, whatever has lasting interest to people at large, and sets it before them in such generosity of paper and print as would have astonished us all twenty years ago.

PAULY—Two cents a week, fifty cents a month, \$6 a year, two cents a copy.

SUNDAY—Four cents a copy, \$2 a year. WEEKLY—One copy, \$2 a year, five copies, \$8 a year, ten copies, \$12 a year, twenty copies, \$25 a year, with one copy free to the getter-up of every club.

THE TIMES, PHILADELPHIA.

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PERMANENT STAMPING

FOR KENSINGTON, ARRASER AND OUTLINE WORK DONE.

Also lessons in same given by ANNIE M. LOWMAN, North street, Butler, Pa. jan-3-ly

MADE ON PURPOSE

One of Those Mistakes? Which are More frequent than Profitable.

"Why, my child this is not BENSON'S CAPSICUM PHOSPHOR PLASTER," said a customer to his dealer, after examining a package he had just brought from the drug store. "Yes, it is," I replied, "I asked the man for Benson's—I saw it, and he took the twenty-five cents you gave me to pay for it," he exclaimed, "the child positively. Maybe the drug man made a mistake."

"I'll go round myself and see," was the gentleman's comment, as he donned his coat and hat.

"Why didn't you send me Benson's plaster, instead of this cheap and ready thing?"

"Why, I—I thought that would suit you just as well."

"You thought you thought? What business had you to think? I don't pay you for thinking, but for filling my order," said the indignant caller, contemptuously. "There! take that, thing back and give me my money, I'll get what I want elsewhere."

PISO'S CURE FOR ALL CASES OF CONSUMPTION

It cures all cases of Consumption, Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all the symptoms of the disease.

It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe and reliable.

It is sold by all the leading druggists and chemists.

It is the only cure for Consumption that has been discovered.

It is the only cure for Consumption that is guaranteed.

It is the only cure for Consumption that is permanent.

It is the only cure for Consumption that is cheap.

It is the only cure for Consumption that is easy to take.

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