THE BUTLER CITIZEN.

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I am not in the habit of giving testimonials for patent medicines, but in this instance Dr. Jacob Oil did all that is claimed for it, and much more, and I see no reason why I should not say so. Unless a doctor does a good turn by a man, no one knows it, & I give him grateful credit, and I feel sure that the same rule should apply with a remedy.
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Eine seltene Gelegenheit
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John Bickel's
Mammuth
Stiefel- und Schuh-Haus.
Wenn sie zur Fair kommen, vergessen sie nicht vorzusprechen bei uns, um die großen Bargains welche wir geben in Stiefeln und Schuhen zu prüfen. Man vergesse den Platz nicht, No. 22 Süd Main Str. Butler, Pa. Die größte Auswahl in Stiefeln, Schuhen und Gummi-Schuhen, für solche Preise die Sie überraschen werden. Wir sind im Ernst.
Geschäfte müssen gemacht werden
dieses Spätjahr, deßhalb sind die Preisen so herabgesetzt, daß sie Niemand übertreffen kann, wenn sie ein genauer Käufer sind für baar so kauft Ihr Dollar mehr in meinem Laden als in irgend einem anderen in Butler County. Um dieses zu beweisen
Lese die folgende Preisliste

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Frauen Knöpf Schuhe	75, 90, $1.00 u. $1.25
Kinder Knöpf Schuhe	10, 25, 50, u. 75 cents
Damen Wasserdichte Schuhe mit Schnüren	75, 90, $1.00 u. $1.25
Frauen Wasserdichte " " "	60, 75, 90, u. $1.00
Kinder Wasserdichte " " "	25, 50, 60, u. 75

und viele andere Bargains.

Männer feine Schuhe	$1.00, $1.25 u. $1.50
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Männer und Knaben Alltags-Schuhe	75, $1.00 u. $1.25
Männer Kip Stiefel	$1.50, $1.88, $2 00 u. $2.50
Knaben Kip Stiefel	$1.00, $1.20, $1.40 u $1.75
Jünglinge Kip Stiefel	75, 90, $1.00 u. $1.25

Der Raum wird es nicht gestatten die Preisen an alle Waaren anzudeuten, aber kommt zu mir und ich will Euch beweisen daß ich nichts als erste Klasse Waaren verkaufe und zu Preisen völlig 25 Prozent niedriger, als irgend ein Haus in Butler County.
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Männer Gummi-Stiefel, Boston Fabrik	$2.35
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ADDRESS

OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

A Startling State Issue.

(HEADQ'TRS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILA., OCT. 12, 1887

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:—

The Republican State Committee has not in recent years felt it necessary to issue the customary address to the members of the party throughout the State. It has preferred, in each campaign, to perfect the organization and to rely on that for the direction of an army so great of numbers and so fine of discipline that it is by many regarded as invincible.

Now, however, an emergency is presented which if not bravely met, may prove far-reaching in its consequences, one which threatens good government throughout the State, its municipalities, and may lead to a complete revolution in previously accepted policies employed in the direction of the general government.

For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania, and so far as we know in the history of any other State, regular political headquarters have been opened by a privileged business interest—by the united liquor interests, comprising in the order of their wealth and power Brewers, Distillers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers. With Philadelphia and Pittsburg before us as examples, those not fully informed may question this classification as to wealth and power, and ask why the six thousand saloon keepers of Philadelphia and the two thousand of Allegheny are not more powerful than the smaller number of brewers and wholesale dealers? The explanation is in the fact that nearly all of the larger brewing and wholesale houses practically own the majority of the saloons in these cities. Fully four thousand saloon keepers in Philadelphia and twelve hundred in Allegheny are simply agents under contract to sell for employing brewers and wholesalers. They pay high prices and live upon commissions.

How strong then is the motive of these men to seek the repeal of the High License law! A brewer under the old law had to pay for the licenses of all of his agents and he could supply the bonds of all of them. A small sum passed into the State treasury. The same brewer would now have to pay $500 in each case for like privileges, four-fifths of which amount goes into the local treasuries to relieve local taxation. His agents must now look elsewhere for bondsmen, the dealer being forbidden by the law to go upon the bond. The first effect is a hazardous outlay to the actual keeper of many saloons. The second effect is to make heretofore dependent saloon keepers independent, for if they can get bonds in $2000, they can at least borrow $500 with which to pay for their own licenses, and when they can do both of these things they cannot be compelled to take any and every quality of liquor thrust upon them at prices dictated by employers, but can buy at prices suggested by the law of supply and demand. The brewers, distillers and wholesale dealers, who are directly responsible for this morbid growth under an imperfect regulation, proclaim unto each other and the trade, that High License is worse than Prohibition, and in their attempts to convince others of this fact they have circulated far and wide the impression, and so well circulated as to make it a deep-seated predjudice, that their only battle goes to the restrictions which it imposes upon personal liberty.

They declare that under the act the bonds are entered of record, as in no other forms of public sureties. This is not true in fact; the bonds are only entered when there has been a conviction for a violation of the law, and this has been the rule under all previous laws. They say further, that the forbidding of one dealer to go upon the bond of another is an attack upon their personal liberty. Is this true? Is a public officer, given a franchise or prerogative by the law, permitted to supply the bonds of his fellow officers? And if it were the rule to do this, what an absence of responsibility there would be in our public officers. The sellers of liquor are privileged under the law to do what other citizens cannot do, and they are bound to accept the conditions of the law. Fancy that observance of the law, in letter and spirit, which permits a single brewer to stand as the bondsman for one hundred saloons in the penal sum of two hundred thousand dollars! If that feature of the High License law which prevents this thing is an interference with personal liberty, it is a form of interference made imperative as the best means to check a growing abuse, and a growing power which, as will be shown farther along, seeks the full control of the law.

It is claimed that High License infringes personal liberty by forbidding anyone to give liquor away upon Sunday. This feature applies not to the private person, but to the dealer, and it applies to him solely for the purpose of preventing evasion of the Sunday laws. The Act simply regulates *the sale of liquors*, and applies to dealers. The same is true as to minors; dealers may not give or sell to them, but no law forbids the father who is a private citizen, from giving beer or wine or brandy to his own children—all assertions of the orators of the Personal Liberty Leagues to the contrary notwithstanding.

If there are unnecessary and purely vexatious features in the law, a well-thinking legislature will remove them, without political alliance or agitation.

Most of the orators who sedulously misrepresent the law, are employed and paid from funds which comes from the Headquarters of the Brewers' Association, at 1121 Arch St., Philadelphia, the receptacle for the receipts of assessments from all of the Liquor Leagues, and the treasury from which is paid the expenses, legitimate and illegitimate, of the most flagrant and brazen political campaign ever undertaken by a special interest. The leading brewers are boasting of their ability to raise $200,000 for the purposes of this campaign alone; the wholesalers are contributing throughout Philadelphia and Allegheny one-tenth of one per cent. of their annual sales for the same purpose, while the saloons are to be assessed at sums to be determined later on in the battle. To the fund which these Leagues failed to spend at Harrisburg in their efforts to defeat the passage of the High License bill—said to be a handsame nucleus—these assessments are being added. From this fund liberal and extraordinary sums have already been expended. Canvassers were employed to find all not yet naturalized—to pay their taxes, and all expenses of naturalization. The various Democratic headquarters supplied the machinery—the liquor headquarters supplied the funds. In this way thirteen hundred men were made citizens in a single week in Philadelphia.

On Friday, Oct. 7th, Robt. S Patterson, the Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, after frequent consultations with Henry P. Crowell, the Secretary of the Brewers' Headquarters at 1121 Arch street, made an arrangement with him by which the members of the Democratic City Committee were upon the following day each to take a leading Democratic saloon keeper from each Ward, and to satisfy Crowell that they were the parties selected for special work, they were given, to hand to him, the card of Mr. Patterson. They assembled pursuant to programme, and were instructed individually how to carry out the programme of the combination, in behalf of both the Democratic State and City tickets, how to organize and secure pledges, *how to conduct themselves on Election Day*, and were finally guaranteed the necessary means to meet each and every feature of the work.

At the inception of the movement employed agents of the Democratic Liquor League combination canvassed the Singing Societies and other social organizations of foreign-born citizens, and through misrepresentations of the High License Act and of the Republican Administrations of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, induced many of them to send a delegate each to a central city convention. These conventions have been meeting every *Sunday* and preparing for the inauguration of Personal Liberty Leagues, to be known as allies of the Democratic party, and in fact to be directed by the various Liquor Leagues. In the early conventions of Philadelphia there appeared a delegate from each Singing Society willing to be represented, and in Philadelphia less than one-third of the three hundred and fifty Societies sent a delegate. Societies like the Mænnorchoir and the Saengerbund, with a membership of nine hundred and one thousand, respectively, were permitted but two delegates, while newly created and small societies with but ten or twenty members enjoyed what was practically superior representation. The design was to give the Democratic saloon combination sure and easy control. The early representation of the convention comprised, as shown by our canvass, 48 Democrats, 44 Socialists, 46 Republicans. The Socialists and Democrats, pursuant to the programme of the Leagues, elected an Executive Committee of thirty, the Republicans vainly demanding representation They were in each and every instance out-voted and denied representation, notwithstanding the Presidents of the Mænnorchoir and Saengerbund, (the membership of which out-runs nearly all others combined) repeatedly demanded representation on the Committee, which by the same union of Socialists and Democrats, was given *full power to direct the entire membership, delegate and constituent, how to vote.* The President of the Saengerbund, at two subsequent conventions, vainly offered a resolution declaring in substance that Personal Liberty implies the right to vote as one pleases, and though he was sustained by the forty-six Republican delegates present, his resolution was ruled out of order and all appeal denied. What a travesty is this upon Personal Liberty! Men employed by the Liquor Leagues create and control a convention, one-third of which was drawn into its membership upon pretenses, and then they constitute a cabal of thirty unanimous Socialists and Democrats who are to direct given nationalities in Philadelphia how to vote, and who boast that they will extend their power to all the cities and counties of the State.

A precisely similar movement has been inaugurated in the cities of New York State by the National and State Brewers' Leagues. The recent State Convention of the Personal Liberty Leagues at Albany endorsed the Democratic platform upon the liquor question and thus openly advertised their combination with the Democratic party. There the battle is against the Sunday laws and the efforts of the Republican party to pass a High License Act. The ministers of all denominations in New York, are now exposing and denouncing the movement as a war upon the peace and welfare of society. What have the religious influences of Pennsylvania to say of the same movement here? It is only a little less open; it is as powerful in money, in organization, and as radical of purpose as that in New York city.

In Pittsburg and Allegheny the programme and proceedings are practically the same as in Philadelphia, and have reached co-extensive development, with the simple exception that the Headquarters of the Brewers' Association, 1121 Arch street, is in fact a State Political Headquarters for all of the Leagues.

As though to perpetrate a thin disguise like that thrown off in New York, a Political Annex has been established at 1015 Arch street, Philadelphia, the ostensible Headquarters of the Personal Liberty Leagues, which draw alike their inspiration and their cash from the rooms a square above,

So soon as the combination with the Democratic organization was completed, through the understanding that the future power of the Democratic organizations is to be wielded for the repeal of the High License and Sunday laws, the Arch street liquor headquarters became busily engaged in the search for organizers of the so called Personal Liberty Leagues. The Democratic local organizations and saloonkeepers furnished the bulk of it, and willing organizers were rapidly found in the ranks of the Socialists and Anarchists. The first object of the Socialist or Anarchist is to break down the Sabbath, and the agreement upon a combined effort for the repeal of the Sunday laws between the Democratic and Liquor organizations, naturally brought to the front all who are willing to war upon society. With surprising powers of organization and concentration, Personal Liberty meetings were held and Leagues organized in Philadelphia and Allegheny, and these have in one instance been followed by mass meetings, called to rally to the aid of the Democracy every agency of the saloon and every form of Free Thinking and Socialistic sentiment.

If these newly arrived citizens do not know, the political headquarters which is using them for a dangerous purpose can tell them that the laws of Pennsylvania are intended to bear equally upon all citizens, and that the man who demands the right to purchase his beer on Sunday is not entitled to any better treatment than the man who demands his right to purchase whiskey, and that both and all to be justly restricted, must be restricted alike—that proper Sabbath restrictions are as old as our government, and their propriety was never seriously questioned until this newly organized force backed, by the power of money and the all-too prevalent motives for disorder, rose in behalf of so-called personal liberty.

Let us glance at this auxiliary power to the combined Democratic and Liquor organizations, It is a mistake to suppose that any nationality in Philadelphia and Allegheny have rushed pell-mell into it. As a rule only the uneducated, socialistic and Anarchic portions of the two great cities remain in it.

It would also do injustice to many law-abiding men in the trade to say that all forms of liquor dealers are in this combination. None of those who favor High License have any sympathy with it, nor as a rule do those who own their hotel furniture or property. These constitute more than one-half of the total number in the country, and about one-third in the city districts. Many of these are now refusing to pay the current assessments for *political* purposes. The State and City Committees find evidence of the truth of this.

We have thus summarized and given a few running comments upon the facts, as presented in the great cities of Pennsylvania, Whoso doubts, let him with equal care employed by the representatives of the Republican State and City Committees inquire for himself, and he will learn their truth, The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward of Philadelphia early discovered the situation, and prepared to guard themselves by notice to all Republican dealers—whether brewers, wholesalers, or retailers—that they regarded this combination as extraordinary, corrupt and in fact a conspiracy, and that they would oppose in the Courts, which now grant or refuse all classes of license, the application of any man who subscribes to a corruption fund. Is it a corruption fund? The demands and assessments made will reach in the two cities to more than a quarter million of dollars, this without counting the ability of the Democratic side of the combination to raise many thousands more from its unusually heavy assessments upon the incomes of all National office-holders. These vast sums of money are to be directed to a common end—the defeat of the Republican State and City tickets, so that possession may be gained for the battle of next year. Then the hope is entertained upon one side that the National power of the Democrats may be again assured and upon the other that with such a political alliance the Sunday and the High License laws may be repealed.

In the three great cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny, comprising a million and a half of people, and said to have in all fifty thousand Saloon and Personal Liberty voters, organizations are being effected in each and every Ward, and pledges are about to be circulated for signatures *authorizing the Convention to direct all who sign* HOW TO VOTE.

In Philadelphia this is known as the Eighth Rule of the Personal Liberty Convention. Formal Ward meetings will be organized to assemble on Sunday preceding the election to receive and "pass the word" to the members of all the Liquor and Personal Liberty Leagues. Instructions will be given to vote the full Democratic State and City tickets. These instructions are "nominated in the bond."

The Republican State Committee would not trifle with its great constituency, nor yet with any portion of the citizens of Pennsylvania, by submitting any known misstatement or by submitting known facts like the above, solely for a partisan purpose. The importance of the facts ascertained leap the bounds of any partisan purpose and appeal directly to the fireside. They appeal to all good citizens, to all Christians of whatever denomination, to all of our people who value the liberty of the law, even to all partisans who can forget their party when the welfare of society is threatened.

To any and all such we direct attention to the fact it is the Republican party which is assailed by this startling State issue—not directly because of its National principles; not directly because of its administration of State or Municipality; but because it stands for good government, in both State and Municipality. It is charged with preserving the Sunday laws which forbid the sale of liquors upon that day. In answer, it accepts the responsibility. It is charged with having passed the High License law. It just as freely accepts that responsibility, for nearly all of its members in the House and Senate voted for the measure, while but few democrats in the House and half of the Democrats in the Senate sustained it on final passage—most of these being willing to cripple it in advance of final passage. The State Committee might, in this connection truthfully say that it was not a party measure, and that the Republican Representatives and Senators who voted for it but reflected the views of their immediate constituences; and we might deny the right of city Leagues to question and punish men beyond their jurisdiction for having voted in accordance to home sentiment. And in facing the issue the paramount desire is to brush aside every form of subterfuge which is lacking in strength, and every form of subterfuge which is lacking in the highest courage. The issue is accepted. No responsibility shall be evaded, and come defeat or victory to our standard we intend to carry with us the reflection that our State flag was maintained throughout this contest as bravely as the National one. The Republican party is charged with having in State convention and Legislative caucus ordered the submission to a vote of the people the amendment to prohibit the sale of liquor, and with affirming a like determination this year. The charge is true—so flatly true that no Republican will evade it. It has become a cardinal principle with the Republican party that the people shall have precisely the same right to make their own laws upon liquor, as upon other questions. That sentiment covers every fold of our flag, and opens the door to our State platform.

The Republican party will not lie down in fear and trembling because of the new issues which have been thrust upon it—and this year and throughout this State thrust by a combination more powerful, and we may with truth say, more unscrupulous than any ever before known.

The combination has been truthfully and plainfully described. It is affirmed upon every street corner—it is discussed in every saloon;—it is boldly proclaimed by blatant Personal Liberty Leagues;—it is ordered directly from the common Political Headquarters of the various Liquor Leagues on Arch street; it is repeated from their Annex, and accepted with the tenders of money at each and every Democratic Headquarters.

And now, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and all of the good citizens thereof, should at once prepare for this great battle. The allies are well organized, with an abundance of the munitions not uncommon to political warfare. The Republican party of Pennsylvania has a magnificent organization, which reaches and permeates and has knowledge of each and every voting district in the State. Aid it with your means in modest ways and for legitimate purposes; aid it with your personal activities—with your counsels, and enter into its discipline to the end that what may prove the most momentous battle in the history of the State may be won, and won so gloriously that the various elements which threaten the integrity of the law and the welfare of society, will be careful how in future they comtemplate and proclaim purposes formed for no higher object than the promotion of disorder and anarchy.

Though the Republican candidates are unexceptionable, it should be borne in mind by all that candidates are simply the representatives of a policy in a battle like this. The Democratic Saloon combination will ask no questions as to men, but will vote for objects which have been plainly stated. If they succeed every effort will be made to reach these objects, and they may reach them. If the Republican tickets succeed, it is the success of a policy which stands for the rights of property, for the liberty of the law, for good government, and for that form of personal freedom in which each individual sacrifices something for the good of all.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

THOMAS V. COOPER.
CHAIRMAN.

Danger of Electric Light Wires.

At Lincoln, Neb., on September 21, a workingman named Smith was horribly mutilated in a remarkable manner. On O street, at the corner of Ninth, hanging from a telegraph pole and lying along the ground for a distance was a broken telephone wire, which had in some manner become crossed, or in connection with one of the electric light wires. As Smith was passing along the street he saw the wire burning, and, attracted by the strange appearance, and not realizing what it was, evidently took hold of it to ascertain what it meant. The shock he received was terrific, and his shrieks brought hundreds to the street. He could not loosen his hold on the wire, and it burned his hands to the bone. In his writhings and contortions the charged wire came in contact with his head, burning out one of his eyes and laying the side of his face open. Wherever it struck his body it cut like a knife. A bystander, realizing the peril of the man, ran to him, grabbing him to pull him from the wire, but by the shock he received when he came in contact with the body of the man he was knocked ten feet into the street and utterly prostrated, so that it was feared he was also killed. By this time the electricity had either burned the man Smith loose from the wire or he had succeeded in his struggles in breaking away. He was picked up and carried into an adjoining restaurant and a half dozen physicians summoned. The man presented a horrible appearance, and despite the physicians' efforts to put him under the influence of morphine he shrieked and writhed in the agony he suffered until taken to the hospital. The doctors express the opinion that he may survive his injuries, although it appears impossible.—Kansas City *Journal.*

Driving a Spike under Water.

In mill work, especially making repairs, it is often necessary to drive large spikes in water to the depth of two, three, and even four feet Starting a spike by hand, and then attempting to drive it by means of a crowbar, is an unmechanical proceeding, to say the least. The *Manufacturers' Gazette* says one of the neatest and also the best ways of effecting the desired object is to get a piece of steam pipe of sufficient size to permit the spike to drop easily through it. Place one end of this pipe upon the spot where the spike is to be driven, drop the spike into the pipe, point first, and then follow it with an iron rod just large enough to slide easily in the pipe. By using the iron rod as a battering ram, or like a churn drill, the spike can be easily and quickly driven home without spattering the person with mud and water.

An improvement on this spike-driving rig may be made be made by getting a cast iron ball of two, four, or six pounds weights, drilling a hole through the ball sufficient to receive the receive the iron rod, also drilling another hole to receive a set screw. By screwing the set screw down upon the rod, the ball can be held in any desired position. This ball gives extra weight to the driving rod, and in fact forms a kind of hammer whereby the spike can be more quickly driven home. It will not work well if you try to drive the spike by means of the rod and sledge hammer. It is better, by all means, to rig up the ball above mentioned, which will do the work well and quickly.—*Sci-American.*

—There are in New York City something like 160 women physicians. Half a dozen or so make incomes of about $10,000 a year.

Two Speeches.

Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The old attorney was in a talking mood the other day when I asked him what was the most impressive speech he ever heard in the court room.

"There were two of them," he said, "and I can't tell you which impressed me most, but from among all the speeches I have heard in a court these two stand out as most impressive. The first was that of a woman, frail, delicate and intellectual, with that sweet, charming thing in woman, a low, sweet voice, who was trying to get her children from a cruel husband, who had taken them from her, and was at the time, living with another woman. The case came up before Judge Pearson and the husband was represented by distinguished counsel. She was placed in the witness stand and one of the attorneys, no longer a resident of Harrisburg, but at present President of a big university, put a question to her that brought up a flood of bitter things to the poor woman's memory. Turning to the attorney she said, mentioning his name:

"Mr. ——, you have children and you love them. They are your pride, and your heart would break to lose them. Listen. This man deserted me and left me in poverty with my two children. I toiled for them, starved for them—that they might live and grow up virtuous and lovable, that they might love and honor me. Time and again I applied to that man [pointing to her husband] for assistance, but as often was I refused. I followed him to Harrisburg, and my advances were rejected with sneers and taunts. One day he secured possession of the of the children, promising to return them when evening came. But night came and the children did not return." And then she told how she went to the house, and was refused admittance and denied the privilege of seeing her children, and she begged and prayed that she might kiss them good-night. How, kneeling on the steps in the cold night, she had prayed to God for her babies, and that He would help her to get them, and then how she was rudely driven away; and about the horror of that awful night when she separated from them. When she ceased talking there was a silence that was painful. There were tears on the face of the venerable judge, tears in the eyes of the attorneys and on cheeks of the spectators. She had won her case and walked out of the court house leading her babies by their hands. This ended the attempts of the husband to get the children.

"And the second speech?" I asked.

"It was that of a colored man. He had served a term in the penitentiary upon conviction of murder in the second degree for killing a man near Highspire, and came home to settle down. He meant to do right, and he was doing well, when in an evil hour he joined in a game of cards, there was a dispute, and a knife lying on a table, used to cut tobacco with, was seized by him and plunged into the breast of his opponent. Then he arose and walked away, and the wounded man died in five minutes. He was tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree, and in this State the offense of this character is punished with imprisonment for life. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him he made a plea that I shall never forget. Of course I can't give it to you verbatim, but it was the most pathetic plea that I ever listened to. He began by referring to the time he was a slave when he grew up ignorant and untutored until the war set him free. Then he told of his struggles to get knowledge, and his success, meanwhile the court room grew hushed and the low tones of the prisoner's voice could be heard at the door of the room. He referred to his first crime, for which he had served so long, and depicted his life in the penitentiary, his hopes, his fears, his longings for freedom, and how he had determined to be a good man when he got out, and show the manhood in him. Then he told of the joy he felt on crossing the threshold of the penitentary to liberty, and the cry he raised to heaven as he again saw the blue sky and felt that he was a free man. He spoke of his efforts to get work, how he succeeded and attended to business; how he put away evil things and shunned evil companions. With hushed voice he told of his fall, how the man he killed had been his enemy all through life, had hounded him without mercy and sought to drag him down, and yet he did not mean to kill him 'And now,' he said, 'you can put me in prison for life, but oh, don't do it, kill me at once for to go back again to a prison cell for me means a slow, lingering death.' When he had ceased there was a sigh from every breast in the court room. Poor fellow, the judge had to do his duty, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for life. He died there in a few years. And these are the two most impressive speeches I ever heard in a court room."

Another Boom.

"The horrid brute!" ejaculated Mrs. Stiffneck as she threw the paper to the floor.

"What's the matter, my dear?" asked the wondering husband.

"The matter? Why I see by that paper that an Ohio man sold his wife for $600."

"Well, I swan," replied the husband with great surprise, "they must be having a pretty wild boom in Ohi—"

But before he could finished his sentence the battle had commenced and he was right in the thick of the fight.

—Brick works are to be established this fall and winter in forty cities in the West and South.

—It is stated that there are 40 Hebrews in New York each of whom is possessed of the $1,000,000 in cash.

—Postmasters say that more letters are mailed in the month of September than in any other month of the year.

—Never defer until tomorrow what should be attended to to-day. A slight cough shouldn't be neglected when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it.

The readers of our publication are requested to use Salvation Oil for any and all pains. It is a sure cure and costs only 25 cents.

Prof. Tyndall on Lightning Rods.

In the course of a recent letter on protection from lightning by the use of rods, Dr. Tyndall says: "The abolition of resistance is absolutely necessary in connecting a lightning conductor with the earth, and this is done by closely imbedding in the earth a plate of good conducting material and of large area. The largeness of area makes atonement for the imperfect conductivity of earth. The plate, in fact, constitutes a wide door through which the electricity passes freely into the earth. Its disruptive and damaging effects being thereby avoided. The truths are elementary, but they are often neglected. I watched with interest, some time ago, the operation of setting up a lighting conductor on the house of a neigbor of mine in the country. The wire rope, which formed part of the conductor, was carried down the wall, and comfortably laid in the earth below, without any terminal plate whatever. I expostulated with the man who did the work, but he obviously thought he knew more about the matter than I did. I am credibly informed that this is a common way of dealing with lightning conductors by ignorant practitioners, and the Bishop of Winchester's palace at Farnham has been mentioned to me as an edifice 'protected' in this fashion. If my informant be correct, the 'protection' is a mockery, a delusion and a snare."—*Ex.*

A Dialogue Reprinted.

"Returning from a council the other day, I overhead a discussion between my delegate, Deacon Grumbole, and Deacon Webfut, of the Baptist Church at Riverside. Of course the topic was immersion, and it was introduced by Deacon Webfut remarking that his pastor, Dr. Jordan, had baptised five persons the previous Sunday. Deacon Grumbole, who will never be outdone if he can help it, quietly replied that Cyril baptized on that day nine persons."

"Well, I hope he did it in the spiritual method."

"Certainly; our pastor always does according to Scripture."

"Well, now, Brother Grumbole, what is your idea of the Spiritual method?"

"O, I got my notion of it from the first case of baptism on record."

"What was that? Not Philip and the eunuch?

"O, no; it was centuries before that. I mean the Israelites when they were baptized in the Red Sea."

"Well, brother that was a clear case of immersion. They were, as Paul says, all baptized in the cloud and in the sea."

"You were satisfied, brother Webfut, thatthey were really baptized?"

"Certainly; the Apostle says they were, and tells how it was done."

"Well, then, I have just one question to ask? Did they get their feet wet?

"They were immersed, that is plain enough. As Paul says, they were under the cloud and passed through the sea, and were all baptized in the cloud and in the sea; if that wasn't immersion what was it?"

"Well, brother Webfut, did they get their feet wet?"

"Why, that's nothing to do with it; they had water on all sides of them, and water above them; they were completely surrounded by water"

Well, Brother Webfut, as I understand, they went 'on dry ground thro' the midst of the seas; and if you can immerse me on dry ground, I am willing to be immersed. I believe in dry ground baptizm, where you won't get your feet wet."

The First Cook.

If you go to the Cafe Royal, in Regent Street, between twelve and one. you may almost every day see, seated at one of the tables, a tall, thin, gentlemanly Frenchman of about fifty, enjoying the excellent cookery of that etablishment. This is no less a personage than the first cook in London. It is said that he makes an income of over £2000 a year. He is attached to no house. In his own brougham he sets out toward evening for the house of some rich man who is going to give a dinner at which every dish must be above criticism. Here he alights, and making for the kitchen, goes through the process of tasting all the soups, sauces, and made dishes, advising, when his palate suggests, a little more salt here, a pinch of herbs there, a dash of sugar in this *entree*, a suspicion of onion in that *salmis*, etc.

This done, he pockets his fee of two guineas, and drives on to the next dinner-giving patron who has bidden him to his feast in this strange fashion. His nightly list comprises many houses all through the London season.

Thoroughly Characteristic.

"What's all this racket?" asked a traveling man, as he got off the train in Philadelphia.

They're celebrating the signing of the United States constitution."

Why, that happened a hundred years ago!"

"Yes."

"And they are just getting on to it? Well, if that ain't Philadelphia all over.

—The attorneys of the Blair Co. Liquor League are quoted as saying that "it would be about as safe for a man to undertake to