

VOL. XXXIII.

THE MODERN STORE. Cool Nights and Blankets and Comforters. A SHREWD PURCHASE BEFOREHAND.

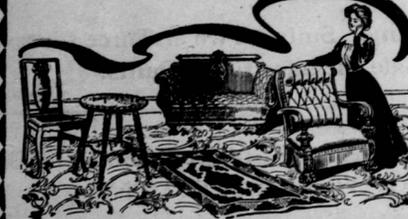
Our blankets were purchased early last spring before the big advance in wool and, therefore, we can sell you blankets at old prices. Special 10-4 size, pure wool blankets, in white, scarlet, silver-grey or blue and white, pink and white, red and black, and black and white plaid, worth \$4.00, our price \$3.25 pair.

Buffalo County Blankets in white and colors, \$4.50 to \$5.50 pair. Fine white California pure wool blankets, \$5.50 to \$6.00 pair. Extra large sizes and pure soft wool. Cotton Blankets, white and grey, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, \$1 to \$2 pair. Comforters filled with soft white cotton, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Ladies Home Journal Patterns for September now on sale here. We are sole agents for Butler county. Call or send for a beautiful 12 page Style Book free.

EISLER-MARDORF COMPANY, 221 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA. Samples sent on request.

OPPOSITE HOTEL ARLINGTON, BUTLER, PA.



You Live but Once. Most of Your Life is Spent in Your Home, Why Not Make it Attractive?

A place here and there will change the whole appearance of the most homelike home. A new carpet works a greater change than anything else—or instead of an entire new one a rug will hide the worn place and brighten up the room wonderfully.

As August is our dull month, we will not refuse any reasonable price—even at sacrifice of our profits—to move goods. There are heavy reductions to move goods—as our fall stock will be coming in soon. We must have room.

Don't Fail to see us During September.

BROWN & CO. Special bargain prices on Silks, Dress Goods, Table Linens, Crashes, Towels, Sheetings, White Spreads, Lace Curtains, Belts, Jewelry, etc.

No. 136 North Main St., Butler.

We wish to announce to the people of Butler County that our SEMI-ANNUAL MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE is in progress.

We are giving the same large discounts as here-to-fore and we solicit your patronage for the sake of your pocketbook. You know us and know what our sales have done for you in the past. We quote below a few of our big discounts.

Men's, boys' and children's suits at the following discounts: 240 suits at 20 per cent off regular price. 390 suits at 25 per cent off regular price. 355 suits at 1-3 off regular price. 250 suits at 1-2 off regular price.

One lot of boys' suits were \$1.50 to \$4, sale price \$1. Same discounts on shirts, hats, coats and vests, fancy vests, etc. Top coats at same discounts. Bring this ad. with you and compare prices. Yours for bargains,

Douthett & Graham. INCORPORATED. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY FROM TIME TO TIME.

Mrs. J. E. ZIMMERMAN. A splendid showing of New Fall Garments in Suit Department. New long coats in separate garments and suit effects—New separate skirts—New fall Waistings—Flannelette and fleeced Waistings—New styles in ready to wear hats in Millinery Department.

SUIT AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT. Newest style suits with coats 42 to 50 inches long in the new gray, blue, black and brown. Prices range \$16.50 to \$40.00.

ADVANCE STYLES IN FALL MILLINERY. New Polo, Empire and French sailor effects, for Fall and Winter of 1905-6. New wings, ribbons, velvets, feathers and braids at our well known modest prices. See them.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. We offer balance of our charming styles in white lawn waists at 4 prices. White and colored linen suits at 4 prices. Balance of our Silk Jacket Suits, all this season's styles, at \$10.98, former price \$25.00 up to \$49.00. Balance of Silk Shirt Waists at 4 prices.

COLORED WASH GOODS. Our entire stock of Wash Goods at 4 prices. 36 INCH BLACK TAFFETA SILK. See this splendid 8 1/2 inch Black Taffeta Silk made especially for us, our name woven on edge, at \$1.25 per yard. Unequaled elsewhere at \$1.75. Elegant for suits, coats or waists.

Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman, Butler, Pa.

last month was a big success. The clothing buying public of Butler saved themselves many dollars by this sale. To be candid with you, friends, it was the sale of all sales. It left us with some odd lots of goods, which we will sell at our August Grand Clearance Sale.

SCHAUL & LEVY. SUCCESSOR TO SCHAUL & NAST. 137 South Main Street, Butler, Pa.

Bickel's Fall Footwear. Largest Stock and Most Handsome Styles of Fine Footwear we Have Ever Shown.

SOROSIS SHOES. Twenty Fall Styles—Dongola, Patent Kid and Fine Golf Shoes made in the latest up-to-date styles. Extremely large stock of Misses and Children's fine shoes in many new and pretty styles for fall.

MEN'S SHOES. Showing all the latest styles in Men's Fine Shoes, all leathers, \$2 and \$3. Complete Stock of Boys', Youths' and Little Girls' Fine Shoes.

Bargains in School Shoes. High-cut copper-toe shoes for Boys and good water proof School Shoes for Girls. Large stock of Women's Heavy Shoes in Kangaroo-calf and Oil Grain for country wear.

Rubber and Felt Goods. Our stock of Rubber and Felt Goods is extremely large and owing to the large orders which we were able to get very low prices and are in a position to offer you the lowest prices for best grades of Felt and Rubber Goods.

Repairing Promptly Done.

JOHN BICKEL. 128 S. Main St., BUTLER, PA.

AUGUST CLEARANCE! A Sale of Summer Goods Below Cost.

Our July sale was a great success. For August selling we have slaughtered all summer goods. We will carry nothing over to another season if a sacrifice price will sell it. Cost not considered at this sale. Come and get goods at your own price.

Wash Goods at Half Price. Still some stocks of wash goods at the July sale but there are still some choice goods to be sold now at half price.

Shirt Waist Clearance. A chance to save one-fourth to one-half. Our entire stock of 'style' Shirt Waists now on sale at a fraction of the original price. Come now and get bargains.

Embroideries and Laces. Prices will be low and must be reduced. From our already low prices we now offer one-fourth of our all embroideries and laces.

Sale Prices in All Departments. Special bargain prices on Silks, Dress Goods, Table Linens, Crashes, Towels, Sheetings, White Spreads, Lace Curtains, Belts, Jewelry, etc.

L. Stein & Son, 108 N. MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

MEN. Won't buy clothing for the purpose of spending money. They desire to get the best possible results of the money expended.

G. F. KECK, MERCHANT TAILOR, 142 N. Main St., Butler, Pa.

Acme Washers. Do More Work, Better Work, With Less Work Than any other Washer on the market.

J. G. & W. CAMPBELL, BUTLER, PA.

Our Grand Clearance Sale

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Mechanics' Lien. W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, now for use of W. S. Wick, Plaintiff.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss: To the Sheriff of said county, greeting: Whereas W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, now for use of W. S. Wick, have filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the county of Butler against J. J. Grove for the sum of four hundred and eighty and 4/100 dollars with interest thereon from March 24th, 1905, to date of payment.

Mechanics' Lien. W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, Plaintiff.

Mechanics' Lien. W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, Plaintiff.

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ROAD AND BRIDGE REPORTS. Notice is hereby given that the following roads have been laid out and approved by the Board and will be presented on the 31st day of August, 1905, for the purpose of being opened to the public.

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ANIMALS AS DESPOTS. TYRANNY OF THE PAMPERED SACRED BEASTS OF ASIA.

In Benares the Person Who III Treats a Monkey Runs the Risk of Being Torn to Pieces—How the Holy Bull Victimizes the Poor Man.

Readers of Kipling's "Kim," which gives a better picture of Indian life than anything else in print, may recall how the hero first begged on behalf of the Tibetan boy, the bazaar man to whom he gave the begging bowl.

"That bowl, indeed! That cow belled basket! Thou hast as much grace as the holy bull of Shih. He has taken the best of a basket of onions already this morn, and, fessow, I must fill thy bowl. He comes here again."

"The huge, mouse colored Brahmanne bull of the ward was shoudering his way through the many colored crowd, a stolen platoon hanging out of his mouth. He headed straight for the shop, well knowing that he was a sacred beast, lowered his head, and puffed heavily along the line of baskets ere making his choice. Up flew Kim's hard little eye and caught him on his mist blue nose. He snorted indignantly and walked away across the train rails, his hump quivering with indignation.

"See! I have saved more than the bowl will cost thee over. Now, mother, a little rice and some dried fish atop—yes, and some vegetable curry."

"A growl came out of the back of the shop, where a man lay. "He drove away the bull," said the woman in an undertone. "It is good to give to the poor."

"Kim looked at the load lovingly. "That is good. When I am in the bazaar the bull shall not come in this house. He is a bold beggarman."

Indeed, he is, and is only one of many. The people of India, like those of other Asiatic countries, are slaves of their sacred animals. There is no tyrannous more outrageous than that of the animal despots of Asia.

An English aloof trotter of my acquaintance being shown the sights of Benares, the most sacred city in all India, some years ago. As he passed through one of the narrow, crowded streets of the bazaar he met a huge white Brahmanne bull striding along as if the whole city belonged to him, brushing his nose unheeded into the baskets of grain, rice and country produce which were displayed outside the little walled shops.

It was exactly the kind of scene described so well in "Kim." The Englishman met in the narrow pathway "sidewalk," as it would be called here, in an India sidewalk and road are usually indistinguishable. Neither would give way for both, but rather, the more assertive race. The bull tried to push past the nose.

"Get up, you brute!" he cried with an emphasis on the word. In a moment the bazaar was in an uproar. The natives, who, a moment before, had cringed servilely to the sahib, now crowded around him, with the passion of murder in their hearts. They yelled him with dirt and stones, and he was hurled into the air. He fell once more, surely, in India than anywhere else on earth, and he was most pitifully to kill him. He was not an Indian dog who had struck the sahib too good for him. He would bring a curse on the city. The fanning and plagues would come. Their wives would be childless.

So the talk ran excitedly from man to man. The tumult grew. The angry mob increased. The crowd, which had not been for the opportune arrival of a police patrol of stalwart Sikhs—regularly scornful of Hindu gods, and yet respectful of such a man as this—the globe trotter would certainly have paid with his life for his ignorance of Hindu ideas as to the sacredness of sacred animals.

Such riots as this are common enough in India during the winter tourist season, and it is indeed marvellous that many Americans and Englishmen are not slain. The trouble occurs especially in Benares, the most fanatical city in the empire, and possibly in the whole world. The Hindu Mecca, as it has been called, is the headquarters of the animal worship which distinguishes that cult. There are sacred animals all over India, but nowhere else are there so many of them as in Benares, and nowhere are they held in so much reverence and allowed so much license.

Anglo-Indians are often contemptuous of natives and native superstitions, but in Benares they are not. They strike a sacred bull in Benares. Kim did it in Lahore. In Benares it would be exceedingly unwise even to swear at the holy beast in the presence of natives who might understand the oaths.

"The bulls are especially sacred," wrote Professor James Riddell in a letter to the author of this article, after he had just returned from a tour of India, in which he secured some extremely interesting photographs of various sacred animals. "They use the altars of the city, enter sweetmeat and grocery stores and help themselves to the choicest articles without hindrance. They enjoy the freedom of every city. They are not confined to the narrow lane where he fills the entire space, no pious Hindu will pass that way while the sacred beast is taking his rest."

ORIGIN OF GOLD PENS. THE FIRST ONES WERE MADE IN ENGLAND AND WERE FAILURES.

Then an American Citizen Discovers That Iridium Can Be Used For Protecting the Points, and the Pen Becomes Successful.

To Americans is due the credit for having made the fountain pen the useful article it has come to be, for without the gold pen point, which cannot corrode, the fountain pen would be useless.

The manufacture of gold pens was commenced in the United States in 1835 by a watchmaker of Detroit. Attempts had been made in England to make gold pens prior to that time, but they met with little success. Alloyed gold is too soft to make a durable point, and this circumstance made it necessary to protect the pen points with diamonds or rubies until the late 1800's, when a citizen of the United States, but residing in England while the experiments in the manufacturing of gold pens were in progress there, accidentally discovered that the native alloy of iridium and osmium ore, one of the hardest and most refractory of all metallic alloys, could be used for protecting the point of the fountain pen. This discovery was a great better advantage and more cheaply.

Hawkins' rights were purchased by a clergyman of Detroit, who induced the watchmaker above mentioned to manufacture gold pens. The first pens made by him were poor substitutes for the quill then in use. In 1840 his plant was taken to New York, where the business was enlarged.

Quite an improvement was added to the plant by the machines for the making and tempering of the pens, invented by John Rendell, one of the employes of the establishment. This improvement was so perfect that it combined the elasticity of the quill with the permanency of the metal. About 1850 it was discovered that by interposing the addition of nickel in the gold instead of osmium the ink on the two metals, the solder and the gold, was avoided and a firmer hold in the pen was given to the points.

The gold pen has been brought to its present degree of perfection by the American manufacturer, and the industry from its inception has been characterized by the use of American methods. For the production of the gold pen a high degree of skill is necessary, and only experts are employed in the different plants.

The gold used in the making of the pens is obtained from the United States assay office. It is then melted and alloyed about sixteen carats fine and rolled into a long narrow strip, from which pen blanks or flat plates in the shape of a pen, but considerably thicker than the finished pen, are cut by means of a lever press or die and annealed. The strips are then rolled and notched or recessed at the end to receive the iridium that forms the exceedingly hard point which all good pens possess.

The iridium is coated with a cream of borax ground in water and laid in the notch formed in the end of the blank. It is then secured by a process of sweating, which is necessary, as it is not melting the gold of which the pen is formed so that it unites solidly with the iridium. The blank is then passed between rollers of peculiar form to give a gradually diminishing thickness from the point backward. The rolls have a small cavity in which the extreme end of the iridium pointed nib is placed to prevent injury to the iridium. After rolling the strip of pen is stiffened and rendered spongy by hammering.

This is the most important process in the manufacture of the pen, and is done with the greatest care. The nib is then trimmed by a press similar to that which is used for cutting out the blanks of an automatic machinery. When the blank has been trimmed the name of the manufacturer and the number of the pen are stamped on it by means of a screw press.

The pen is given its screw surface also by means of a screw press, the blank being pressed between a concave disk beneath and a convex one above. Quite a little force is necessary to get the pen into the required convexity, and when this operation is completed two jaws approach the blank and press it up on opposite edges, thus giving the pen its finished shape. The next step is to cut the iridium into two points by holding it in the edge of a thin copper disk which is charged with fine emery and oil and rotated at a high speed. The nib is then slit by a machine and the slit cleared by means of a fine circular saw. After slitting, the nibs are brought together by hammering, and the pen is furnished on the inside by a concave form and on the outside by a convex form. This is necessary to give the pen a uniform surface and greater elasticity.

These nibs are then set by the fingers alone, after which operation the pen is ground by a lathe with a thin steel disk and a copper cylinder, both charged with fine emery and oil. The slit is then ground by a fine disk, and the sides of the nibs and the points are ground upon the copper cylinder. After grinding is done the pen is polished upon buff wheels, which completes the "recess" of manufacture.

Before the pen is placed upon the market, however, it is given a thorough inspection to see that it possesses the proper elasticity, fineness and weight, then passed to an inspector who tests it and weighs it—Chicago Chronicle.

Its Opposite. She-Tho' they say that persons of opposite qualities make the happiest matches. He—That's why I'm looking for a girl with money.

A Helping Hand. "I have heard," stammered a timid admirer, "that you are engaged. Is it true?" "I'm not engaged yet," replied the fair girl, "but I hope to be soon." "Er—how soon?" he asked, with shining eyes.—Philadelphia Record.

AMONG THE MONKEYS. A MONKEY RAN THE RISK OF BEING TORN TO PIECES—HOW THE HOLY BULL VICTIMIZES THE POOR MAN.

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