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THE BUTLER CITIZEN, BUTLER, PA.

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Butler, Karns City and Parker Railroad
Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millersburg, Karns City, etc., at 7:20 a. m., and 2:30 p. m.

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Trains leave Butler (Butler or Pittsburgh Time)
Market at 5:06 a. m., noon, 4:30 p. m., and 8:06 p. m.

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Through trains leave Pittsburgh for the East
at 7:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.

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William S. Boyd has 200 acres of No. 1 Prairie Land in Butler county, Pa., which he will exchange for 100 acres in this county, and pay \$2500.00.

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A handsome six-room frame house, located on Hill street, northwestern part of Butler, Pa.

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The undersigned offers at private sale the farm lately owned by Robert Gillespie, dec'd., late of Millersburg township, containing 162 Acres.

FOR SALE

The well-improved farm of Rev. W. R. Hutchins, in the northern corner of Millersburg township, Butler county, Pa. is now offered for sale.

FOR SALE

\$5 will buy a one-half interest in a good business in Pittsburgh. One who knows something about farming preferred. An honest man with the above amount will do well to invest in better. SMITH, JAMES, care of St. James, 65 Liberty street, Pittsburg, Pa. (Jan27-ly)

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Three acres of ground, large house and store, with outbuildings, 4000 ft. water at the door, and good young orchard. Is six miles from Butler and a good location for a country store. Will give possession immediately.

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\$5 to \$30 per day on days Simple work. Particulars apply. Address: 100 North Second Street, Butler, Pa. (Jan27-ly)

Butler Citizen

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1880.

NO. 17

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

CALL AT THE Boot and Shoe Store

John Dickel,

MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

The largest and most complete stock of Goods ever brought to Butler is now being opened by me at my store. It comprises

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Misses' & Children's Shoes,

in great variety. All these Goods were purchased for CASH in the Eastern markets, and therefore I can sell them at the

Old Prices, and

NO ADVANCE.

Lines of Philadelphia, New York and Boston Goods embrace my stock, and customers can take their choice.

I Mean What I Say:

NO ADVANCE ON OLD PRICES!

All can call and see for themselves. The best of satisfaction will be given for CASH.

THE MAKE, STYLE AND FINISH

of Goods in my store cannot be excelled by any other house in the county, for proof of which a personal inspection is all that is necessary.

Leather and Findings

at Pittsburgh prices. Shoemakers should come and purchase if they wish to obtain material cheap.

SUPERIOR MILLING!

WALTER & BOOS, FLOURING MILL BUTLER, PA.

Proprietors of the Well-Known Splendid

We wish to inform the public that we have remodeled our Mill with the latest improved

Gradual Reduction System Machinery, which is well known by Millers to be the best in existence. We can say to Farmers and Producers of wheat that it will be profitable to them to give us a trial. We claim that we can make

BETTER ARTICLE OF FLOUR, AND MORE OF IT, out of the same number of bushels of wheat than any other Mill in the county, and equal to any first-class Mill in the city, or Western Mills.

The new Under-running Mill, used for Re-grinding, bought of Munson & Bro., Utica, N. Y.; the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier, bought at Jackson, Mich., together with Bolting Cloths, Reals, Conveyers, &c., suitable for the Machinery, cannot be

Excelled in the United States

or elsewhere. This may seem an exaggeration to some, but we wish the public to know that we are able to perform all that we publish, as we have given our machinery a thorough test in the presence of several good Millers and Millwrights, and it has proven even better than it was guaranteed to do.

We are also remodelling our Mill for

Grinding Other Kinds of Grain, which will be entirely satisfactory to our customers. Farmers wishing to have their grain home with them the same day, can do so on short notice. They will thereby save another trip.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST GRADES OF WHEAT FLOUR, GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, Buckwheat Flour, Bolted and Unbolted Corn Meal, different kinds of Chop, Bran and Mill Feed, all of the best quality and at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Parties in town purchasing from us will have their orders promptly attended to and articles delivered at their place of residence.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for all Kinds of Grain.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

John Lefevre, Charged with the Murder of His Wife, Before the Bar of Justice.

In our issue of the 24th of December last we made a note of the circumstances that led to the arrest of John Lefevre, of Jefferson township, this county, on the charge of murdering his wife Sarah, nee Harrison, and in our issue of the 7th of January last we gave the proceedings and result of a hearing held before Esq. Keck, of this place, Mr. Lefevre being held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

That body having found a true bill against Mr. L., the case came on for trial on Monday afternoon of last week, 8th inst.

The Commonwealth was represented by Dist. Attorney Forquer and Messrs. Bowser and McCandless, and the defendant by Messrs. Thompson & Scott, Greer and McQuiston.

Before arraignment the defendant, a motion was made by his counsel for further specifications or particulars of the manner of the alleged killing, which were set forth in the bill of indictment. This request the Court ordered to be complied with to a certain extent, and the prosecution confining the charge of killing to strangulation and blows, and, after being done, the defendant was arraigned and pled not guilty, putting himself upon God and his country, according to the forms required in such cases.

A jury was obtained during the afternoon without much trouble, the following twelve of the regular panel summoned being chosen and sworn: 1. J. M. Cleeland, 2. Isaac Wible, 3. Sutton Harper, 4. John Ricker, 5. William Bromfield, 6. F. T. Shaffer, 7. William Curry, 8. Joseph Lehman, 9. S. P. Eakin, 10. Samuel Bolton, 11. Thomas Garvey, 12. James Croft.

The District Attorney opened the case on part of the Commonwealth, after which the examination of witnesses was proceeded with. The following is a synopsis of the testimony.

Smith Greer was called and testified that he resided sixty rods from defendant's house; that on Dec. 15th, about 11 a. m., he saw Lefevre motioning him to go to him; he did so and followed Lefevre to his house, saw the body of Mrs. Lefevre in the kitchen, her feet on the carpet strip of the hall door; her face was colored—a kind of reddish shade—and very much swollen; blood in several spots on the stairs and floor, hair down and bloody; Lefevre said that he had just had the churn ready for him to do the churning, and then went up stairs to get beans to cook, soon after which he heard a scream up stairs and then a fall, and running, found the body at the foot of the stairs, the feet up on the stairs and the back of the neck over the lower step of the stairs; this was Monday; Tuesday while Greer was at supper, defendant complained of a sore hand and said he had hurt it breaking a lump of coal; his hand was much swollen.

Court adjourned till to-morrow at 9 A. M.

TUESDAY. Court convened at 9 o'clock. The room was well filled with spectators. The prisoner came in serenely, and several times during the day indulged in a smile at the witticisms of the counsel.

The first witness was Smith Greer, who was recalled to testify to the correctness of the diagram of the house. Mitchell Heckert testified that he helped the model.

Mrs. Eliza Kaufold testified—Helped to wash and lay out coal on Tuesday; head and neck very much swollen; mark about as wide as two fingers around her neck; face and neck was kind of bluish yellow color; mark on breast and under right eye; thought side of head appeared soft and as I washed blood out of her hair it came out; her hair was all tangled and bloody; her left arm was raised and her right ear was slit across; I saw defendant that day in the house; he looked sorry looking.

Mrs. Thomas Greer, sworn—Reside about 60 rods from and in sight of Lefevre's house; saw him motion to my son Smith; he went up, returned at once and I went up; think it was between half-past 11 and 12; found Mrs. Lefevre lying on the kitchen floor on her back; the strip was off the door into the hall; she was dead; her right eye was black; Lefevre said they were churning; she told him to churn until she would go up stairs for beans to cook for the little folks' supper when they came home from school; as he was churning he heard a scream and a fall; opened the door, ran to the foot of the stairs and found Mrs. Lefevre lying with the back of her neck on the lower step and feet up in the corner of the winding stairs; I saw blood on the floor in the hall, and by the pantry door near the stairs I saw a spot of blood that looked like as if some thing bloody had rolled over the floor; Lefevre said he had pulled Mrs. Lefevre off the stairs and straightened her out in the hall; the spot where the blood was would correspond to the description of where she laid; her eyes and mouth were closed, hands open and arms limber.

Miss Louisa McCaskey, sworn—Reside within fifty rods of Lefevre's; got there about 12 o'clock; saw the body in the kitchen on the floor with a piece of carpet under the head; Lefevre was standing in the kitchen; did not speak when I went in; Mrs. Lefevre's eyes were shut, mouth closed and the tongue not protruding; did not touch the body; the face and neck was very much swollen, and as near as I can describe it was of a dark nuttato color all over her face, and all around her neck was a swollen cord

was very much swollen, and there was a mark under one of her eyes; I noticed her right ear cut across; that was all the mark; I saw blood on the lower step; another mark of blood about the size of my hand about ten or twelve inches from the step on the floor; then about eighteen inches or two feet from the stair step a spot of blood about ten inches wide and fifteen long; this was neither a pool of blood nor a stream, but a smear; looked as if it had been rubbed there; I suggested to Lefevre that an insect leg or heret would be of use; that he was there when she fell down the stairs.

A. P. Caskey, Mrs. James Duffy and James Wike's testimony corroborated that of Mrs. Greer and Miss McCaskey.

Daniel Spires testified that last summer about the time Lefevre's wife had been arrested for strangling her husband at Hannaburston. He told me he was going down to make up with his wife until he got his matters in shape, and then he would leave her; that it would not be long he would live with her; I saw Lefevre's hand the day after Mrs. Lefevre's death; his right hand was very much swollen, the fingers and back of the hand puffed up; he said he was out getting coal on Monday evening, and in breaking a lump with a mallet in the dark, struck the back of his hand against another lump of coal; saw it on Wednesday again; there was no mark or abrasion of the skin; I am a coal miner, and I do not think I could strike his hand with a lump of coal to cause such a swelling without making marks; his hand was clear of marks both times I saw it.

Harry Cooper, a little eleven year old son of the dead woman by her first husband, testified. Resided with mother, stepfather and two brothers; was at home on the Monday prior to mother's death; her and John (meaning stepfather) quarreled all day Sunday, as they usually did; on Monday morning Henry Loudenslaker came to get a fall fixed while we were at breakfast; Lefevre said he had made two falls and got nothing, and would not make any more, and besides he had no shaving-horse; mother said if it was for Pugshe he could do it, he replied, "Yes, he could." I went to school about 8 o'clock and that was all I saw that week. One time last summer, on Sunday, we went to prayer-meeting, and some boys chased us home; he said for us to go back; mother said no; he got a rod and was going to whip Willie; mother said if he wanted to strike anybody, to strike her; he struck her three times on the back, knocked her down and kicked her; she got up and seized the fire poker; he said if she hit him he would knock her brains out; they nearly always fought on Sunday; after mother was buried John Lefevre, son of the defendant, who lives in Butler, was there, and wanted his father to come and see the house; he said maybe he would come up sooner than he expected; John said you are your own man—now, and he said he was; mother had shoes on when we left Monday to go to school.

On cross-examination the counsel tried to get Harry to say he told Smith Greer that she had a pair of Lefevre's shoes on her feet when he saw her; he said he did not see her shoes; a long and tedious cross-examination by Col. Thompson failed to elicit anything except that Dan Duffy had talked to him about the boots before he went before the grand jury last week. Harry's testimony was delivered in such an innocent and straightforward manner as to convince all who were telling the truth. All the ingenuity of the counsel was expended in making his testimony before the committing magistrate could not disturb him.

Here Court took a recess until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. At 2 P. M. the Court met and Harry Cooper's cross-examination was continued. Col. Thompson quizzed him for half an hour, but to no purpose.

Tommy Cooper, a thirteen-year old son of the dead woman, was then sworn in, and corroborated his brother Henry in all respects, except that he thought his mother wore boots instead of shoes, and that Lefevre said to his wife, you are a damned infernal liar, instead of G—d—liar.

The little German boy, Henry Loudenslaker, came next. He came to Lefevre to get a fall fixed; he worked for the Coopers; except he said Lefevre told his wife it was a lie, saying of the adulterers.

Daniel Duffy testified that about 12 M. he saw the body; the face and neck were much swollen; cartilage of both ears cut through; body lying on the back; both ears full of blood; mark on the forehead, the chin, the neck, wider under the chin than any place else; two marks on the forehead, as though made by the knuckles; mark under the right eye, as if made by a thumb nail; two marks on her breast; face so much swollen he could not have told who she was if he had not seen her in the house of Lefevre; the marks and eyes were closed; blood ran from the right nostril when she was raised from the floor; black mark on the right wrist and elbow; witness also corroborated Daniel Spires as to the condition of Lefevre's right hand the Tuesday and Wednesday following, and as to the cause of the hurt as told by defendant after the arrest of defendant went with Bowser and Forquer, attorneys, to the house of Lefevre, to let them in, the key being left under the roof, Mr. Forquer found a mop of woolen cloth of two different colors, covered with loose boards and an old skillet; the cloth appeared to be bloody, and contained hair; he supposed from its length it to be the woman's hair. Col. Thompson subjected witness to a cross-examination of two hours, forcing him to admit he had taken an active part in bringing up witnesses, and in fact urging the information against the defendant. He testified that Mrs. Pugh mopped up the blood with a coarse floor cloth, but the witness, without having it in his hands, swears the cloth found by Mr. Forquer is not that cloth. His positive testimony for the prosecution was

The Cooper boys say Lefevre had dirty brown overalls on when they started to school on Monday. Duffy says he had dark pantaloons on at 12 o'clock, when he saw him first.

Wm. Smith corroborated the other witnesses as to the marks, and testified that Lefevre had overalls on when he saw him on Monday at 12 o'clock, thus flatly contradicting Duffy.

WEDNESDAY.

The first witness called was Rachel Reizer, who swore that on Tuesday evening after the death of Mrs. Lefevre she helped dress the corpse and saw the marks and the ring around the neck described by other witnesses. In pulling one of the stockings of the body, witness observed that the leg was badly swollen. In sweeping up the beans in the hall she found some of them sticking fast in a spot of blood. Before the inquest Lefevre appeared much distressed and down-hearted, but she observed that as soon as the verdict of accidental death was rendered he became very lively and talked freely.

Lucy Lang, who also assisted to dress the corpse, testified upon that point and said Lefevre remarked as he pulled one of the stockings of his dead wife, "that is a good fat leg." She also heard him tell Sus Harrison, mother of the deceased, that when he found the body he pulled it half way into the kitchen, through the door opposite the stairway, and then ran to notify the Greers.

The next witness was Wm. Harrison, brother of Mrs. Lefevre, who testified as to the marks on her head and neck. He said the head and face were swollen and disfigured so as to be beyond recognition. Joseph Harrison, another brother, testified: Got to Lefevre's house Tuesday afternoon after sister was in her coffin; examined the stairs; saw what I am positive was a spot of blood on the fourth step from top of stairs; saw blood on first and second riser of stairs; when stair door was closed the only part of stairs in view was first and second riser and step.

Dan Duffy recalled—Saw a tin pail holding half a gallon in pantry lying on side; defendant told me it was the tin Lefevre went to get beans with. On cross-examination witness said he thought about the pan Monday evening, and went to old District Attorney Forquer at his office.

Mary A. Duffy, sworn—Heard conversation between Lefevre and his son John after the funeral; the son wanted him to come to Butler and stay with him; he said maybe he would when he did not expect him, he was his own

—now.

A SISTER'S STATEMENT. Susan Harrison, sister of the deceased, sworn—Got to the house on Tuesday after sister was in her coffin; saw a ring around her neck as far as I could see; also that there was a serious injury on her ear and that the skin on her chin was grazed; deceased would weigh about 120; asked the defendant how it happened; he said she went up to get beans; he soon heard a little exclamation, "oh," or something, and fell; he ran out and saw her false teeth lying in the corner; picked them up and laid them on the window, and then he came to Butler and stay with him; he said maybe he would when he did not expect him, he was his own

—now.

Cross-examined by Col. Thompson—Was married twice and am now single; married Van Austen and got a divorce; married Col. Snodgrass and was divorced; my sister Sarah was deceased; married Sam Cooper about 20 years ago; she had four children and was divorced; married defendant; she owned the house and ground where they lived.

Defendant offered to show that the youngest of the Coopers (Willie) was born long after the divorce; defendant's father fixed upon a man named Miller. Defendant also offered to show, if the Commonwealth would permit, that defendant paid the money to procure the divorce from Grabe. Ruled out.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

Dr. Stephen Bredin was called and sworn, but before taking his testimony Col. Judge called on Mr. Bredin. At the afternoon session Dr. Bredin testified that on Sunday, the sixth day after Mrs. Lefevre's death, he examined the body, which had been disinterred at the instance of Mr. Harrison; the face was of a copper color; took scalp off, cutting from ear to ear, stripping down and front; blood echnosed; two spots on the forehead, under the right eye and above each ear; both ears were cut and the left had the marks of two distinct strokes crossing each other at an angle of ten degrees; the right ear was cut horizontally, but cut through the cartilage. The witness pointed out on the face of counsel Greer the location of the marks on deceased's face; all marks on the ears and under the eye must have been produced by the application of direct force and by some instrument with a point not larger than the marks, as there was no continuation of the wounds in any direction; witness saw a mark around the neck, an inch and a half wide, cut through the neck; found cellular tissue full of blood, both in fluid and coagulated states; took out five vertebrae of the neck and found no fracture or dislocation; removed the skull cap and then the brain, which was in a healthy condition; there was no fracture of any part of the skull; opened the chest and examined the heart; it was found in healthy condition; the lungs were laid open to view, but did not cut into them; a mottled or granitic appearance indicated the presence of blood; thick coagulated

think the wounds were sufficient of themselves to produce death; Lefevre told me his wife fell down stairs with her neck on lower step and head resting on the floor.

SYMPTOMS OF STRANGULATION. On cross-examination Col. Thompson endeavored to place the Doctor on record as to symptoms of strangulation.

Question—In case of the death by strangulation of an adult in full life, would not the lungs be gorged with blood, the left side of the heart be full of blood and the right empty, the eyes open and protruding, mouth open, tongue out, and hands clenched? Answer—Not necessarily. The lungs would ordinarily be gorged with blood, but if previous blows had paralyzed her and the heart ceased to pump blood, then such would not be the case.

Dr. Fillow corroborated Dr. Bredin. Dr. J. M. Scott corroborated the others.

Seven pieces of board taken from the partition with blood spots were offered in evidence. The closet door was also offered in evidence. A piece of board showing two bloody finger marks, taken from the cheek of the patient door, was also offered in evidence; also a piece of rafter with a spot, got near where the cloth was found, got near.

THURSDAY.

Dr. Scott recalled—I made a careful examination of the stairs on Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock; I found blood on the first step and second riser. I saw the blood on the sides of the walls of the staircase; I found a piece of lath on the wall near the top of the stairs, which I examined carefully, but saw no blood or marks; I did not find anything about the stairs that would make the marks found on the body of Mrs. Lefevre; the mark under the right eye, the ring around the neck, and the cuts on the ears, I think could not be produced by falling down stairs; death by a fall or sudden shock could not produce the mark around the neck in such a short time; the body of a person killed instantly by a sudden shock or fall would not swell after death until putrefaction would set in; at death swelling would be the result of congestion of circulation, except it might be slight swelling from blood pouring out into cellular tissues, but it would not be extensive until putrefaction would commence; I do not think the external injuries were sufficient to produce instant death, but the bruises might produce death, after the lapse of time, through inflammatory action; I am not prepared to say what was the actual cause of death.

Dr. S. Bredin, recalled by prosecution—I made a careful examination of the steps of the stairway and sides of wall in staircase, and I looked for any sharp edge of wood or other substance that would produce such surgical injuries as those on the ears and that around the neck, and I found nothing that in my opinion could produce those marks on Mrs. Lefevre, by falling the distance Mr. Lefevre alleged she had fallen; I found nothing that would produce the mark under the eye; it would be impossible for the fall on the stairs to make that ring around the neck; Lefevre told me she lay with the back of her neck on the lower step, her head on the floor, and feet up towards the stairs; my opinion is that in falling down stairs the force of gravity would carry the body clear down to the floor; that it would be impossible for the body, falling down the stairs, to stop in the position Lefevre said he found it; if a person died instantly from wounds or from a sudden shock, the face would be pale, and the whole body would be pale, caused by the blood receding; I would not expect the body to be swollen unless the patient lived long enough for swelling to take place; I get that from the study of anatomy. [It will be remembered that a number of witnesses who saw the body of Mrs. L. about 12 M. on Monday, testified that her face was much swollen and discolored.]

Dr. King, sworn for prosecution. Was at post-mortem made by Drs. Bredin and Fillow on Sunday, sixth day after death of Mrs. Lefevre. [Witness corroborates other doctors as to condition of body, marks, &c.] Had talk with Lefevre when examining the stairs; told him I did not think the body would stop on the stairs in falling, but that if she had fallen hard, he said she had fallen rather soft; from my examination of the stairs and the walls of the stairway I did not find anything that would produce the marks found upon the body.

Question—From your examination of the body and wounds, state what you think was the cause of death, and medical man, produced this woman's death. Answer—My opinion is that she came to her death by strangulation and external bruises and wounds combined; when asked by Dr. Bredin what had become of the bloody apron and bloody clothes he said the women had burnt them and discarded.

Cross-examined—Internal evidences of death by strangulation would be lungs gorged with dark colored blood, right side of heart full of blood, partly fluid and partly clotted, and brain suffused with blood; external evidences, eyes open, dilated and staring, mouth open, tongue protruding, red mucous in wind-pipe; if the person was beaten and belabored so that the shock to the nervous system would produce a semi-unconscious or comatose condition, that would account for the absence of the internal symptoms ordinarily found to exist.

Defense asked that answer of witness be stricken out, because he gave an opinion or theory from pre-existing state or condition of the body not proven, and which can only be arrived at by inference, and upon which inference he now bases or founds his opinion. One inference cannot be founded upon another inference.

Prosecution asserted there is such a close connection between them as to render them competent.

Powerful arguments were made on this point by Col. Thompson for and Judge McCandless against. When this question being settled, the prosecution will rest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, \$1 each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements one-fourth of a column, \$6 per month. Extra charges for double line rates, additional charges for extra week ending charges are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriage and death published free of charge. Ordinary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance. Auditors' Notices, \$4; Executors and Administrators' Notices, \$3 each; Entry, Cancellation and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and the best circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, (a Republic country) it must be apparent to business men that it is the medium they should use in advertising their business.

When this question being settled, the prosecution will rest.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Court striking out Dr. King's testimony.

Little Harry Cooper identified boots said to have been worn by deceased on the day of her death, and also his stepfather's dirty yellow overalls.

Prosecution formally offer in evidence the bloody cloth and hair found by Mr. Forquer under the rafter, and then rested.

The opening for defendant was made by Lev. McQuiston, Esq., during which defendant shed tears copiously. The theory of defence is that the cloth under the rafter was secreted there by some one for purpose of manufacturing evidence, and that the blood stains in the pantry were made while cutting and packing pork.

Robert Cooper (father of Samuel Cooper, husband No. 1) testified that he helped defendant butcher two hogs on Nov. 28, and piled the meat along the partition between kitchen and pantry.

Mrs. Pauline Pugh testified—On Tuesday, after the body was coffined, I took water in a tin basin, and soap and old pant leg, and washed up the blood, throwing the cloth out. [The cloth found by Mr. Forquer shown witness.] I believe that is the same cloth I washed up the blood with; when the body was dressed, all of the skirts of her dress was torn up and used to wipe up blood found in the pantry; wealth allege it was burned by defendant.

Robert Elliott, son-in-law of defendant—I made a draft of the house; am a carpenter. [Witness goes into a detailed statement about the stairs; five pieces of board cut out of the door and around the stairs, identified and offered in evidence.]

Andy Armstrong, another carpenter, corroborated him.

Little Harry Cooper, recalled for defence, flatly contradicts the theory of the defence, and says that the meat was piled against the other wall of the pantry, and not against the partition where blood was found.

Smith Greer contradicted Harry Cooper in regard to statement made by him that his mother had Lefevre's boots on the morning of the difficulty.

Greer, Smith, Wike, and several other witnesses, swore that Lefevre had yellow overalls on, contradicting Dan Duffy.

Mrs. Wike said there was milk in the churn, and she helped to churn it on Tuesday.