SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per year, in advance.....$1 50
Otherwise..... 2 00

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

Subscribers removing from one postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Marriage and death notices must be accompanied by a responsible name.

Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

Butler Citizen.

VOL. XVIII. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1881 NO. 19

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisement exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch. Figure work double these rates; additions changes where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in. Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

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

List of Traverse Jurors drawn for a Special Term of Court, commencing 2nd Monday of April, 11th day.

Jacob Adder, Winfield township.
D M Anderson, Franklin.
Michael Angert, Clearfield.
Andrew Barr, Cranberry.
James Brown, Mercer.
Robert Bovard, esq., Venango.
John Book, jr, Worth.
S W Badger, Worth.
S H Critchlow, Forward.
John Daley, Fairview.
Patrick Donahue, Clearfield.
A Dickey, Worth.
W F Eakin, Connoquenessing.
T S Fletcher, Parker.
William C Fleming, Buffalo.
Hiram M Gill, Slipperyrock.
John Groman, Butler borough.
Abe A Gould, Oakland township.
Capt John Hesselgesser, Winfield.
Abram Heasbew, Millerstown bor.
P J Kelley, Buffalo township.
F G Kline, Zeilenople bor.
Samuel Kerr, Harrisville.
J C Martland, Brady township.
J C Moore, Centre.
Austin M'Clymonds, Muddycreek.
John T McCandless, Clay.
J B McQuistion, Butler bor.
Neal McBride, Clearfield township.
B S Mackey, Millerstown bor.
R W McGee, Harrisville.
John Mitchell, Butler.
Al Ruff, Butler.
J O Ray, Fairview twp.
Wesley Roessing, Butler bor.
W W St. Clair, Worth twp.
Foster Seaton, Marion.
Albert Starr, Penn.
Frederick Stark, Saxonburg bor.
John Stable, Middlesex twp.
H C Turk, Brady.
Arthur Turner, Jefferson.
Jacob F Wise, Jackson.
Henry Ziegler, Forward.

SECOND WEEK—THIRD MONDAY 18TH

Samuel Adams, Fairview township.
William Adams, Washington.
Archibald Black, Donegal.
John Belfour, Adams.
Charles Cranmer, Clay.
D M Cross, Marion.
Joseph Curry, Slipperyrock.
John Cannon, Parker.
Allen Campbell, Sunbury bor.
John Doerr, Butler twp.
T B Dodds, Franklin.
Joseph Ewing, Clinton.
W H Enamінger, Butler bor.
O P Graham, Cranberry.
R S Grant, Allegheny.
William Gibson, Petrolia bor.
John Hamil, Summit twp.
Paul Keisler, Slipperyrock.
Thomas Kennedy, Winfield.
Simon Keefer, Lancaster.
James Kelley, esq, Sunbury borg
John M Louden, Clay twp.
Alex Lowry, Butler bor.
J W McNaughton, Washington.
J H Mantz, Centreville bor.
Thomas Morrow, Clearfield.
James Monroe, Petrolia bor.
James Mahood jr, Washington twp.
William McKlubin, Clinton.
Claud Mangel, Winfield.
H C McCoy, Cherry.
W A Purviance, Forward.
David Patton, Concord.
William Roossenberry, Venango.
James B Story, Butler bor.
David B Stoops, Adams.
W H Shanor, Lancaster.
Philip Shoup, Forward.
Henry Sanderson, Clay.
John Updegraff, Worth.
Freeman Vandivort, Cranberry.
C A Wagner, Millerstown bor.
J W Young, Allegheny twp.
F Zehner, Jackson.

THIRD WEEK—FOURTH MONDAY, 5TH

Solomon Albert, Franklin township.
F M Brawley, Parker.
Alex Brown, Mercer.
J E Bard, Centreville bor.
James Barr esq, Adams twp.
Samuel Cross, Worth.
James Colgan, Allegheny.
Israel Crunner, Clay.
John Cypher, Winfield.
James Crawford, Allegheny.
Thomas Chantler, Middlesex.
John Carrothers, Clay.
John Cumberland, Concord.
William Cruikshanks, Winfield.
B Dougherty, Petrolia bor.
Charles Bedtrick, Middlesex twp.
John B Davis, esq, Clinton.
John Ferguson, Middlesex.
Benjamin Garvin, Cranberry.
A D Gillespie, Washington twp.
John Goehring, Jackson west.
J W Glenn, Mercer.
Absalom Gray, Connoquenessing north.
Michael Higgins, Venango.
J M Hepler, Petrolia bor.
James Kildoo, Clay.
King Lawrence, Muddycreek.
Thomas McGaffick, Slipperyrock.
J Russell McCandless, Cherry.
A H Morse, esq, Buffalo.
Samuel Meals, Venango.
A Miller, Fairview west.
Hugh McFadden, Donegal.
James Niblock, Connoquenessing south.
James Norris, Summit.
Henry Pillow, esq, Butler bor.
John Parks, of Wm, Middlesex.
Lewis Reetig, Summit.
G S Shakely, Parker.
Abraham Seckler, Jackson west.
Edward Sefton, Clinton.
Alex Wilson, Allegheny.
John Webb, Clay.
D C Wadsworth, Clay.

List of Traverse Jurors drawn for a Special Term of Court, commencing 3rd Monday of May, 16th day.

Robt Anderson, Allegheny twp.
Jacob Byerly, Buffalo.
W E Brown, Mercer.
John Beck, Fairview.
Peter Barnhart, Fairview.
Noah Bowen, Adams.
George Cooper, Middlesex.
John Clark, Washington.
Charles Conoby, Penn.
John B Cunningham, Clinton.
Geo W Campbell, Butler bor.
G W Dodds, Connoquenessing.
Nicholas Dumbach, Cranberry.
John W Ekis, Saxonburg bor.
James Freeman, Cranberry township.
Paul Gottlieb, Jefferson twp.
Samuel Gallagher, Muddycreek.
A W Grossman, Brady.
Henry Greenawald, Jackson.
Jacob Graham, Clearfield.
B F Hilliard, Washington.
Jacob Hilgar, Slipperyrock.
David Henry, Buffalo.
Joseph Logan, Jefferson.
John Link jr, Worth.
Baxter Logan, Penn.
Peter Miller, Lancaster.
Alonzo McClandless, Franklin.
Patrick McNamee, Venango.
William Moore, Fairview.
Alex Morrison, Lancaster.
W T Mechling, Butler bor.
James Ray, Penn township.
A M Reynolds, Venango.
Robert St. Clair, Centre.
J F Stinestorf, Washington.
William Shephard, Middlesex.
Frank Slator, Donegal.
John Studebaker, Worth.
Chas Tinker, Cherry.
John Vensil, Donegal.
W F Wick, Clay.
Christ Walter, Jackson.
J C Ziegler, Jackson.

HOTELS

GRAND BOULEVARD HOTEL.

Corner 59th St. & Broadway,

NEW YORK.

On Both American and European Plans.

Fronting on Central Park, the Grand Boulevard, Broadway and Fifty-Ninth St., this Hotel occupies the entire square, and was built and furnished at an expense of over $800,000. It is one of the most elegant as well as being the finest located in the city; has a passenger Elevator and all modern improvements, and is within one square of the depots of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Elevated R. R. cars and still nearer to the Broadway cars—convenient and accessible from all parts of the city. Rooms with board, $2 per day. Special rates for families and permanent guests. E. HASKELL, Proprietor.

THE SBHREIBER HOUSE.

L. NICKLAS, Prop'.,

MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

Having taken possession of the above well known Hotel, and it being furnished in the best of style for the accomodation of guests, the public are respectfully invited to give me a call.

I have also possession of the barn in rear of hotel, which furnishes excellent stabling, accomodations for my patrons.

L. NICKLAS.

VIA-SANO

THE GREAT LIVER KIDNEY AND BLOOD REMEDY & Anti-Bilious TONIC.

A compound of the active principles of Eucalyptus, Sarsaparilla, Mandrake, Dandelion, Kidney-Wort, Buchu, Hops, &c., which acts promptly on the Liver, Kidneys, Blood, Stomach and Bowels at the same time. These organs are so intimately connected that when one is diseased, they all become more or less affected. Hence the great value and superiority of this compound, which restores them all to healthy action, and as a tonic, builds up the entire system. It is also a most valuable remedy for Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Gravel, Female Weakness, all Skin Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic affections, old sores and ulcers. Pleasant to take. Trial bottles, 25 cts. Large bottles, 50 cts. All druggists and country stores have it, or will get it for you. Also prepared in sugar-coated pills, and mailed for 25 cts. a box. AGENTS WANTED. HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected in the shortest time by it. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per Box.

GEO. A. KELLY & CO., General Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by D. H. Wuller, - Butler Pa.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are young and indiscretion or dissipation has shaken the poor health or languish, rely on **Hop Bitters.**

If your system is weak, old or sick, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take **Hop Bitters.**

If you are a mother of children, suffering from any infirmity, if you are married or single, old or young, suffering or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on **Hop Bitters.**

Have you dyspepsia, indigestion or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are sick or low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Thousands die annually from some form of **Kidney** disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of **HopBitters.**

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG Co., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

WILL IT CURE ME?

Said a man, whose woebegone countenance and broken-down constitution plainly showed traces of disease—a sufferer with Nervous Dyspepsia, in whose stomach the most delicate morsel lay like lead. Refreshing sleep and quiet nerves were strangers to him, and he despaired of ever being well. We advised him to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR,

which he did, and in a short time was not only relieved but cured.

Reader, if you are suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Disease in any form, do not wait until the disease has taken a firm hold upon you, but use the Regulator when the symptoms first show themselves. SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is not an alcoholic stimulant, but a PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY that will cure when everything else fails. It is a faultless family medicine. Does not disarrange the system, is no violent drastic purge, but nature's own remedy. The friend of everyone, and will not disappoint you. A single trial will convince you that it is the cheapest, purest and best Family Medicine in the world.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient how they recovered their health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

Simmons Liver Regulator!

Original and genuine prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Phila.

apr 28-1y

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, HAY-FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. HEALS SORES IN NASAL PASSAGES. SUBDUES CATARRHAL HEADACHE. PROVED CERTAIN. 50 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS.

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

For Deafness,

apply a particle into the ear.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

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

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

For sale in Butler by D. H. Wuller, J. C. Redick, Zimmerman & Wuller, Conifer & Linn.

Union Woolen Mill,

BUTLER, PA.

H. FULLERTON, Prop'r.

Manufacturer of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &c. Also custom work done to order, such as carding Rolls, making Blankets, Flannels, Knitting and Weaving Yarns, &c., at very low prices. Wool worked on the shares, if desired. my7-1y

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Simon Smith, late of Allegheny township, Butler county, Pa., deceased, this is to give notice to all persons, knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM SMITH, }
SAMUEL SMITH, } Adm'rs.

feb 16

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 2marly

SIMON GIRTY.

Sketch of the Life of the Notorious Tory Outlaw.

Simon Girty, senior, was as early as 1740 a licensed trader on the frontiers of the provinces of Pennsylvania. About that period he located on or near Sherman's creek, and here his son Simon Girty who figures so conspicuously in the annals of border life was born in January, 1744. There were three brothers, Thomas, George and James. In 1750 the father and sundry other "squatters" on Sherman's creek were dispossessed of their settlements by the sheriff of Cumberland county and his posse, by direction of the provincial authorities. For several years previous the Shawanese Indians on the Juniata demanded their removal, but warning was of no use, and at last the strong arm of the law was invoked, the settlers taken into custody and their cabins burned.

Girty and his family removed to the Conococheague settlement, where, it is said, he was killed in a drunken bout. In 1756 his widow was killed, and Simon, George and James were taken captives by the Indians. Thomas, the eldest, being absent at his maternal uncle's on the Antietam, was the only one who escaped.

Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas under the name of Katepacomen, became an expert hunter, and in dress, language and other habits a thorough Indian. The author of "Crawford's Campaign" says that "it must be passed to his credit that his early training as a savage was compulsory, not voluntary, as has generally been supposed." George Girty was adopted by the Delawares, became a fierce and ferocious savage; while James, taken into the Shawanese tribe became no less famous as a cruel and bloodthirsty raider on the Kentucky border, "sparing not even women and children from the horrid torture."

As to Simon Girty, his tribe, although having their homes in southern New York, roamed the wilderness north-west of the Ohio; and when the expedition under Colonel Bouquet, at the close of the Pontiac war of 1764, on the Muskingum, dictated peace to the Indian tribes, one of the hostages given up by the Ohio Indians was the subject of our sketch. Preferring the wild life of the savage, Simon Girty escaped and returned to his home among the Seneca Indians. One of the conditions, however, of the treaty referred to was the yielding up by the Ohio Indians of *all* their captives *willing or unwilling.* This being the case, Girty was returned to the settlements, and took up his home near Fort Pitt, on a little run emptying into the Allegheny and now known as "Girty's run."

In the controversy with the Virginia authorities Girty espoused their cause, and he figures quite conspicuously in the difficulties of Dr. John Connolly and his party with the government of Pennsylvania. In the unprovoked war of Lord Dunmore, in company with Simon Kenton, he served as Hunter and scout. He subsequently acted as Indian agent, and became intimately acquainted with Col. William Crawford, at whose cabin on the Youghiogheny he was a frequent guest, and it is stated was a suitor for the hand of one of his daughters, but was rejected.

At the outset of the Revolution Simon Girty was a commisioned officer of the militia at Fort Pitt, took the test oath as required by the committee of safety, but in March, 1778, deserted to the enemy in company with the notorious Alexander McKee and Matthew Elliott. It is not known what was the real cause of the defection of Girty, but it is more than probable that not being fully trusted by the authorities, an application for a captaincy in the eighth regiment of the Pennsylvania line in the Continental service having proved unsuccessful, led him to add treason and disloyalty to his long catalogue of misdeeds.

Well skilled in Indian lore, he had frequently acted as interpreter at Indian treaties and was therefore known to the British officers in command on the lakes, who were well acquainted with his courage, shrewdness, and above all, his savage ferocity. The deserters were warmly welcomed by the enemy; while at Pittsburgh the little band of ardent patriots were thrown into consternation by the sudden and uncalled for treachery. The perfidious Delawares on the Muskingum who were vacillating in their neutrality, were almost persuaded by Girty to become hostile to the colonies while some of the Shawanese actually "took up the hatchet" and began their marauds upon the remote frontier settlements. Simon Girty himself now commenced his wild career by sudden forays against the borderers, and in his fierceness and cruelty out-did the Indians themselves. Hence the sobriquet of "Girty the White Savage."

Heckwelder, in his most interesting narrative of his missionary life, does not give a very pleasing picture of Girty The latter had planned the destruction of the Moravians, owing to their powerful influence with the Indians and their efforts to preserve peace to the frontiers, and in July, 1779, made a feeble attempt on the life of that "Apostle to the Indians," the Rev. David Zeisberger. He caused, however, the breaking up of the missionary establishment on the Muskingum, thus effectually destroying the influence of the Moravians.

On the 16th of August, 1881, Girty led a strong force of Indians against Bryant's Station, five miles from Lexington, Kentucky. The Kentuckians, says Butterfield, "made such a gallant resistance that the Indians became disheartened and were about abandoning the seige when Girty, thinking he might frighten the garrison into a surrender, mounted a stump within speaking distance and commenced a parley. He told them who he was; that he hourly looked for reinforcements with cannon, and that they had better surrender at once; if they did so, no one should be hurt, otherwise he feared they would all be killed The garrison was intimidated; but one young man named Reynolds, seeing the effect of his harangue, and believing his story, as it was, to be false, of his own accord answered him: 'You need not be so particular to tell us your name; we know your name, and you, too. I've had a villanious, untrustworthy curdog this long while, named Simon Girty, in compliment to you; he's so like you—just as ugly and just as wicked. As to the cannon, let them come on; the country's roused and the scalps of your read cut-throats, and your own too, will be drying on our cabins in twenty-four hours.' This spirited reply produced good results. Girty in turn was disheartened, and with his Indians soon withdrew.'

Passing over further detailed accounts of the numerous murderous forays against the Americans, we come to that noted campaign against the Sandusky Indian towns in 1782, led by Col. William Crawford. Girty's brutality reached its climax when he viewed with apparent satisfaction the most horrible and excruciating tortures which that ill-fated but brave and gallant officer was doomed to undergo; and this episode in his career has placed his name among the most infamous, whose long catalogue of crimes causes a shudder as the details are penned, even after the lapse of a century.

During the next seven years little is recorded of this desperado, save that he married a year after Crawford's defeat, Catharine Malott, a captive among the Shawanese. They had several children. She survived her husband many years, and died at an advance age.

Notwithstanding Girty's brutality, depravity and wickedness, he never lost the confidence and esteem of the Indians. During the several campaigns which resulted so disastrously to the Americans, the advice of Simon Girty was conslusive. It is stated that after St. Clair's defeat a grand council was held at the confluence of the Maumee and the Auglaize by nearly all the Northwestern tribes, to take into consideration the situation of affairs; and Simon Girty was the only white man permitted to be present; and as in the subsequent conference of 1793, it was determined mainly through the exertions of Girty to continue hostilities.

The same year, while commissioners on the part of the United States attempted to negotiate with the confederate nations for an adjustment of our difficulties with Indians, Girty acted as interpreter. His conduct was exceedingly insolent; and it is related that he was not only false in his duty as interpreter, but that he run a quill or long feather through the cartilage of his nose cross-wise, to show his contempt for the American gentleman present.

At the defeat of General St. Clair, Girty was present on the British side, and saw and knew General Richard Butler, second in command, who lay upon the field writhing from the agony of his wounds. The traitor told a savage warrior that the wounded man was a high officer; whereupon the Indian buried his tomahawk in General Butler's head, whose scalp was immediately torn off and whose heart was taken out and divided into as many pieces as there were tribes engaged in the battle.

With the victory of Wayne in 1795, which forever destroyed the power of the Indians of the northwest, and which resulted in the famous treaty of Greenville, Girty sold his trading establishment and removed to Canada, where he settled on a farm just below Malden on the Detroit river, the recipient of a pension from the English government. Here he resided until the war of 1812, undisturbed, and almost blind and incapacitated for active service. After the capture of the British fleet on Lake Erie, and the retreat of the British army from the eastern bank of the Detroit river, Girty followed, remaining away from his home until after the proclamation of peace, when he returned to his farm at Malden, where he died in the autumn of 1818, aged over seventy years.

It is a difficult matter at this remote day to give a correct estimate of the character of Simon Girty, yet enough has been said to show that he was a heartless villain, and no bravery, courage, or seming compassion for Kenton, or one or two others whose lives he interceded for and saved, can compensate for that one hellish deed which he could have prevented, the burning of Colonel Crawford. He seemed to revel in the very excess of malignity, and above all in his hatred to his countrymen. The recent attempt to make a hero of him has proved furtil. Without one redeeming quantity, a personage with "all the vices of civilization engrafted upon those of a savage state," we have a hideous picture for all time—that of Simon Girty.

A man being asked about the trustworthiness of a certain person who was in search of a situation said: 'There are, doubtless, vocations in which he could be trusted. There's real estate, for example If that was put in his care, I think the owner would find his property where he left it. I shouldn't care to speak as to any other kind of property.'

A little Democratic weekly in the State of New York prints an editorial headed 'Advice to Garfield' If the President doesn't both and heed it, he will be pretty mean; because the editor was compelled to crowd out a liver-pad advertisement to make room for the article. Presidents little know the the self sacrificing nature of some editors.—*Norristown Herald*

A POETICAL COW.—A Cape of Good Hope paper thus describes the pet cow of a parsonage, for sale there. We think she must have been bred and reared under good instruction:—"She is a picture worth focusing by any photographer. Her coat is the sleekest; her temper the meekest; her form is the neatest; her udder the greatest; her eyes are the brightest; her milk is the whitest; her horns are the shortest; and if wanted more test to prove she is a beauty, a darling, a pet, just buy her, and you will have joy in your bargain.

THE PRESIDENTS.

Some Interesting Particulars About Their Lives, Services and Deaths.

George Washington was born in Virginia on Friday, February 11, 1731, old style; February 22, 1732, new style. Became President Thursday, April 30, 1789, at the age of fifty-seven years, two months and eight days. He served continuously eight years, less two months. He died in Virginia, Saturday, December 14, 1799, aged sixty-seven years, nine months and twenty-two days.

John Adams was born in Massachusetts on Wednesday, October 10, 1735, old style; October 30, new style. Became President on Monday, March 4, 1797, at the age of fifty-seven years, four months and four days. Served only four years. He died in Massachusetts, Tuesday, July 4, 1826, aged ninety years, eight months and four days.

Thomas Jefferson was born in Virginia, Tuesday, April 2, 1743. He was inaugurated Wednesday, March 4, 1801, at the age of fifty-seven years, eleven months and two days. Served eight years He died in Virginia on the same day with John Adams, Tuesday, July 4, 1826, aged eighty-five years, three months and two days.

James Madison was born in Virginia, Tuesday, March 16, 1751. He was inaugurated Saturday, March 4, 1809, at the age of fifty-seven years eleven months and sixteen days, and served eight years. Died Tuesday, June 29, 1835, aged eighty-five years, three months and twelve days.

James Monroe was born in Virginia on Friday, April 28, 1758. Became President on Tuesday, March 4, 1817, at the age of fifty-eight years, nine months and four days. He died in New York on Monday, July 4, 1831—the third President who died on Independence day—aged seventy-two years, two months and six days.

John Quincy Adams, eldest son of President John Adams, was born in Massachusetts on Saturday, July 11, 1767. Became President on Friday, March 4, 1825, at the age of fifty-seven years, seven months and twenty-one days, and served four years. He died in Washington (while a member of the House of Representatives) on Wednesday, February 28, 1847, aged eighty years, seven months and thirteen days.

Andrew Jackson was born in North or South Carolina, on Sunday, March 15, 1767. He was inaugurated on Wednesday, March 4, 1829, at the age of sixty-one years, eleven months and seven days, and served eight years. Died in Tennessee, on Sunday, January 8, 1845, aged seventy-seven years, nine months and twenty-four days. He died on the anniversary of his great victory in New Orleans, thirty years before.

Martin Van Buren was born in New York on Thursday, December 5, 1782. He was inaugurated on Saturday, March 4, 1837, at the age of fifty-four years and three months, and served four years. He died in New York on Thursday, July 24, 1862, aged seventy-nine years, seven months and nineteen days.

William Henry Harrison was born in Virginia, on Thursday, February 9, 1773. He was inaugurated on Thursday, March 4, 1841, at the age of sixty-eight years and twenty-three days, and died in office just one month later, Sunday, April 4, 1841, aged sixty-eight years, one month and twenty-three days.

John Tyler was born in Virginia on Monday, March 29, 1790. Became President on the death of Harrison, Sunday, April 4, 1841, at the age of 51 years and 6 days, serving out that term only. He died Friday, January 17, 1862, aged 71 years, 9 months and 19 days.

James Knox Polk was born in North Carolina on Monday, November 2, 1795. Was inaugurated Tuesday, March 4, 1845, at the age of 49 years, 4 months and 2 days, serving four years. He died in Tennessee on Friday, June 15, 1849, only 11 weeks after goining out of office, aged 53 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Zachary Taylor was born in Virginia on Friday, September 24, 1784. He became President on Monday, March 5, 1849, at the age of 64 years, 5 months and 9 days, (This was the first instance in which the 4th of March, the day for inaugurating a new President, fell on a Sunday. But it happened at Monroe's second inauguration, and also at the inauguration of President Hayes. Taylor died in office on Tuesday, July 1, 1850, at the age of 65 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Millard Fillmore was born in New York on Tuesday, January 7, 1800. He succeeded Taylor on Wednesday, July 10, 1850, at the age of 50 years, 6 months and 3 days, serving out the term. He died in New York on Sunday, March 3, 1874, aged 74 years, 2 months and 1 day.

Franklin Pierce was born in New Hampshire on Friday, November 23, 1804, and was inaugurated on Friday, March 4, 1853, at the age of 48 years, 3 months and 9 days, serving only one term. He died on Friday, October 8, 1869, aged 64 years, 10 months and 15 days. Born, inaugurated and died on Friday.

James Buchanan was born in Pennsylvania on Saturday, April 23, 1791. He became President on Wednesday, March 4, 1857, at the age of 65 years, 10 months and 11 days, serving one term. He died in Pennsylvania on Monday, June 1, 1868, aged 77 years, 1 month and 8 days He was the only President who was never married.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, on Saturday, February 12, 1809. He became President on Monday, March 4, 1861, at the age of 52 years and 20 days. He served until his assassination in Washington on Good Friday, April 14, 1865, (died the next day, Saturday, April 15), at the age of 56 years, 2 months and 3 days.

Andrew Johnson was born in North Carolina on Thursday, December 29, 1808, and became President on Saturday, April 15, 1865, (on the death of Lincoln), at the age of 56 years, 3 months and 17 days. He died in Tennessee, Saturday, July 31, 1875, aged 66 years, 7 months and 2 days.

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born in Ohio on Saturday, April 27, 1822. He was inaugurated on Thursday, March 4, 1869, at the age of 46 years, 10 months and 5 days, and served eight years.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Ohio on Friday, October 4, 1822, and became President on Monday, March 5, 1877, at the age of 54 years, 5 months and 1 day.

James Abram Garfield was born in Ohio on Saturday, November 19, 1831, and was inaugurated on Friday, the 4th day of March last, at the age of 49 years, 3 months and 13 days

From the above it appears that seven Presidents were born in Virginia, 3 in North Carolina, 3 in Ohio, 2 in Massachusetts, 2 in New York, and 1 each in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. That is, 11 born in the South and 9 in the north. One was born in January, 3 in February, 3 in March, 4 in April, 1 in July, 1 in September, 2 in October, 2 in November and 2 in December.

Jackson and Lincoln were born on Sunday; Tyler and Polk on Monday; Jefferson, Madison, Harrison and Fillmore on Tuesday; John Adams on Wednesday; Van Buren and Johnson on Thursday; Washington, Monroe, Taylor, Pierce and Hayes on Friday; John Quincy Adams, Buchanan, Grant and Garfield on Saturday.

Jackson, Harrison and Fillmore died on Sunday; Monroe and Buchanan on Monday; John Adams and Jefferson on the same day, Tuesday, July 4, 1826, also Taylor on Tuesday; John Quincy Adams on Wednesday; Madison and Van Buren on Thursday; Tyler, Polk and Pierce on Friday; Washington, Lincoln and Johnson on Saturday.

Jefferson was born and died on Tuesdays; Jackson on Sundays; Van Buren on Thursdays; Pierce on Fridays.

WINTER CUSTOMS IN RUSSIA

The Russians have a great knack for making their winters pleasant. You feel nothing of the cold in those tightly built houses where all the doors and windows are double, and where the rooms are kept warm by big stoves hidden in the walls. There is no damp in a Russian house, and the inmates may dress indoors in the lightest of garbs, which contrast oddly with the mass of furs and wraps which they don when going out. A Russian can afford to run no risk of exposure when he leaves his house for a walk or drive. He covers his head and ears with a fur bonnet, his feet and legs with felt boots lined with wool or fur, which are drawn on over the ordinary boots and trousers and reach up to the knees; he next cloaks himself in an ample top-coat with fur collar, lining and cuffs; and he buries his hands in a pair of fingerless gloves of seal or bear skin. Thus equipped, and with the collar of his coat raised all around so that it muffles him up to the eyes, the Russian exposes only his nose to the cold air; and he takes care frequently to give that organ a little rub to keep the circulation going. A stranger who is apt to forget that precaution, would often get his nose frozen if it were not for the courtesy of the Russians, who will always warn him if they see his nose 'whitening,' and will, unbidden, help him to chafe it vigorously with snow. In Russian cities walking is just possible for men during winter; but hardly so for ladies The women of the lower order wear knee-boots; those of the shop-keeping classes seldom venture out at all; those of the aristocracy go out in sleighs These are by no means pleasant vehicles for nervous people, for the Kalmuc coachmen drive them at such a terrific pace that they frequently capsize; but persons not destitute of pluck find their motion most enjoyable. It must be added that to be spilled out of a Russian sleigh is tantamount only to getting a rough tumble on a soft mattress, for the very thick furs in which the victim is sure to be wrapped will be enough to break the fall. The houses and hovels of the Russian working classes are as well warmed as those of the aristocracy. A stove is always the principal item of furniture in them, and these contrivances are used to sleep on as well to cook in. The mujick, having no bed, curls himself up on his stove at his time for going to rest; sometimes he may be found creeping right into the stove and enjoying the delights of a good vapor bath. The amount of heat which a Russian will stand is amazing, and his carelessness in facing the cold afterward not less so. On a Sunday, which is washing day over Russia, you may see in every village a mujick who has been cooking himself in his stove till he is of a color like boiled lobster, rush naked into the snow and roll himself in it like a dog till he glows all over to his satisfaction. It seems monstrous that one of the Russian's principal protections against the cold—his beard—was laid under penalty by Peter the Great and subsequently by Elizabeth and Catherine II., when they were trying to civilize their subjects according to the custom of the West. These three sovereigns all laid a tax on beard; and peasants entering cities on market days were required to exhibit in proof that they had paid their tax, a brass coin stamped with a bearded face and the words, 'bereda lignaia tiagotoa' (the beard tax has been settled). This absurd impost was abolished by Paul; but the effects of it still survive in a manner, for the beard is still considered 'bad form' in aristocratic circles. Military officers wear only mustaches and whiskers; diplomatists and other servants eschew the whiskers and generally reap their faces altogether. A Russian with a beard is pretty sure to be either a 'pope' or a member of one of the classes below the upper middle.

An Altoona barber was fined four dollars for shaving on Sunday.

The Michigan Legislature proposes to make hugging a girl against her will a penal offense. The girls will now either have to submit gracefully and not assume to object, and scratch and fight, or they won't get hugged. This is as it should be. Some gallant member of the Pennsylvania Legislature should introduce a similar bill to-morrow.

MORGAN'S DEATH.

Thurlow Weed's Story of the Great Masonic Mystery.

The venerable Thurlow Weed, of New York, one of the most noted figures in the politics of the past, lives quietly and handsomely. No man has a better acquaintance with the politicians of the last generation than he, and he still takes such a strong interest in public matters that several quiet visits made at the Custom House in New York during the past few days by him gave rise to rumors that caused many that occupy snug berths considerable fears. Although Mr. Weed was not very well, he courteously consented to talk of the celebrated Morgan case, interest in which has been revived throughout New York State by the recent article on the mysterious murder of the two sons of Judge James L. Gillis. Mr. Weed was an editor in Rochester, and took a prominent part in all the proceedings in reference to Morgan, being a strong anti-Mason. His connection with the case began from the first, as Morgan wanted him to print his book, which he refused.

THE STORY OF MORGAN.

'I was sorry to hear of the trouble Judge Gillis is having in his old age,' said Mr. Weed; 'I knew him very well,' and he was a very worthy man, as were all those engaged in the persecution of Morgan. You can have no idea of the excitement that case caused for at least a decade. It became a political issue without any intention on the part of the Anti-Masons, and the latter became a strong party. Judge Gillis was not tried for the murder, but for abducting Morgan. The facts in the case were about these: Morgan was a drunken stone-mason and a member of the order of Free Masons; With the help of a country printer he printed an expose of the first three degrees of Masonry, and was about exposing the Royal Arch degree when the Masons determined to put stop to it. Morgan had come to me (I was in the newspapre business in Rochester at the time) to print his book, but he wanted me to take an oath of secrecy before I began the work and I would not do so.

THE FIRST PLAN.

'The Masons had Morgan arrested on a trumped up charge of petit larceny and lodged in jail. They then made arrangements to carry him off. A party of them, including Gillis, Nicholas G. Cheseborough, whose daughter called on me not a half an hour ago, and James Whitney and others, went to the jail and after considerable parleying with the jailor's wife they prevailed on her to give Morgan up. This was about nine o'clock in the evening, and the party drove off at once. The idea of the Masons was simply to get Morgan away from the bad company he was in, in which case the Masons belived he would give up his design of exposing the secrets of the Order. They proposed to buy him a farm in Canada and turn him from his evil ways generally. When the party left the jail they drove hurriedly to Mendum, when they changed horses, then to Rochester, Clarkston and Lewiston, driving rapidly and changing horses several times. Finally Morgan was lod