BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEGLEY, PROP'RS.

Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class matter.

Republican County Ticket.

Associate Judge.
A. D. WEIR, Buffalo township.

Sheriff.
FERGUS M. SHIRA, Parker township.

Prothonotary.
M. N. GREER, Buffalo township.

Clerk of Courts.
W. B. DODDS, Muddycreek township.

Register & Recorder.
HENDERSON W. CHRISTIE, of Butler.

Treasurer.
J. HARVEY MILLER, of Butler.

County Commissioners,
CHARLES COCHRAN, of Concord township.
GEORGE W. HAYS, of Middlesex township.

County Auditors,
G. W. CROW, of Forward township.
J. H. SHANNON, of Franklin township.

Coroner.
WILLIAM KENNEDY, of Penn township.

WE give the news from the President up to Monday night.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD stood the surgeon's operation like a hero.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "In spite of all the high priced soap the State is made to pay for, the Harrisburg ring is not clean."

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, an eminent civil engineer, and well known in former years at Pittsburgh, died in Brazil on the 14th inst. He left this country some years ago to accept the office of chief engineer of the Brazilian Government, receiving, it is said, a salary of $20,000 a year.

THE comb of Boss Conkling has been cut. Boss Mahone is in deep tribulation. There is revolt against Boss Cameron in Pennsylvania and Boss Logan in Illinois. This has been a bad year for bosses—but then we have no boss in Maryland and don't expect to have any.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

W. P. MURPHY, of Freeport, thinks there is a striking resemblance between Conkling's present position and his own at a certain period of his life. When a boy, Mr. Murphy says his sister was teaching the district school, and he made up his mind that he would run the school or he would not go. Acting on this determination pretty soon he kicked up a row, and was punished as he deserved. He went home and told his father about it, expecting to be sent back the next day, when he would make more trouble than ever: but his father, instead of sending him back where he would annoy the rest of the school and the administration, put a mattock in his hand and set him to digging around the stumps. He thinks that the New York people will set Roscoe to digging around stumps, and hopes the great Conkling will learn as useful a lesson from the exercise as he did.—*Freeport Journal.*

THE account found in another place of the manner in which the Clerks of the Senate and House, and other officers of the legislature last winter, defrauded the State of Pennsylvania, is shameful in the extreme. It surpasses, in cool rascality, anything that has yet come to light, except the Post office Star Route swindles on the National Government. How this cheating of the State is done at this late day will be a matter for the Republicans of this, and every other county in the State, to enquire into. Members and Senators as a general thing we presume knew nothing of the dishonesty practiced in their names and for their use, but they can only relieve themselves now by causing a thorough exposure of the whole villany and corruption. What the Senate or House needs with a barber shop, bay rum, tonic, soap, brushes, etc., is something new and should be investigated. It would seem as if the Legislature had become a very dirty place, and that the members, as soon as they entered the halls of the two houses, became unclean. Considering that they all have boarding houses and private rooms, and are presumed to keep themselves clearly therein, it is hard to understand why they need so much cleaning during the few hours of each day they are engaged in legislating. These barber shops, etc., are all things of recent invention, and the exposure now being made will probably end them.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

We give but little credence to the reports going as to the routes of some of the projected new railroads hereabouts. We have generally found that railroad men build their roads on the route or routes that suits them best. And in this connection, we know of no route that the Narrow Gauge interest on the north-east of Butler, can reach their interest to the south-west, at or near Evansburg, except by way of Butler. Still it is the duty of every property holding citizen to render all encouragement possible to the making of railroads. That they are a great improvement. and a very general advantage, cannot be denied. There may be such a thing as the refusal or neglect of a community to take the proper interest, in a contemplated road, having a bad effect. But this we think cannot be said of the people of this town or vicinity. They have always shown the proper interest in such matters and we have no doubt will do so on the present and all coming occasions.

WHEN a man can get a Democratic shave for five cents it looks like throwing money away for the State to furnish shaving-mugs for State Senators at $55 a dozen and have them scraped for nothing. The mug of the average State Senator isn't worth any such price.—*Phila. Press.*

SITUATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The hearts of our people were again cast down on Saturday last on learning of the sudden change in President Garfield's condition. He had been getting along so favorably that fear had about ceased, and hope had taken its place, that he would recover. He may yet recover, for while there is life there is hope. An operation, which is the last and extreme remedy, has been performed by the most skillful surgeons and physicians of our country, and with much apparent success. An account of this operation will be seen in another place of this paper. The course of the ball and its place of lodgment are now pretty well ascertained, and the opening made to its track is for the purpose of drawing off pus or matter that must come away, to save his life. This had been discharging so well at the mouth of the wound that all was supposed well. But the chills and high fever of Saturday and Sunday showed that all was not as well as was supposed. The faith of the people however is as strong as ever that he will survive. They will not give him up until the stern announcement of his death is made. Latest news that we have before going to press is still favorable. The operation performed seems to have been a great success in draining the wound of unhealthy matter.

CONKLING'S OVERTHROW.

The Legislature of the State of New York, last Friday, ended the long contest about her United States Senators by electing the Hon. E. G. Lapham to the seat vacated by Roscoe Conkling. It had previously, the week before, elected the Hon. Warner Miller in place of Platt, who had also vacated his seat with Conkling. When Conkling resigned his seat and induced Platt to do so with him, his idea doubtless was that the Legislature of New York would send them back, and thus rebuke President Garfield for making appointments to office that did not suit him, the said Conkling. But the legislature and Republican party of New York looked upon his act of resigning in the same light that the Republicans all over the country looked at it And they resolved to punish him for so causeless an attack upon an Administration that was doing every thing in its power to harmonize all interests in the Republican party. For weeks and weeks he kept the Legislature in session and vainly attempted to force himself back into the Senate. But the contest is ended, and he is utterly overthrown. And nothing in the history of the Republican party gives its people more real solid pleasure, than does the discomfiture of this reckless and pompous man. He is not only defeated but his power for evil is gone forever, and the people rejoice. For some years past the policy of himself, and a few others, was to rule the party, and if not, then to ruin it. But instead of that, he is himself driven out of public life, and it is the most earnest hope of all good men that nothing may ever arise by which such men will be restored to place or power.

Common Sense at Albany.

The Indiana, Pa., *Messenger* contains the following relative to the overthrow of "bossism" in New York State and the election of new Senators in the place of Conkling and Platt:

Nothing could more plainly show the complete collapse of Bossism in New York. The tumbling to pieces of Mr. Conkling's Machine is even more complete than the destruction of the Cameron Machine in Pennsylvania; for in New York, the Speaker of the Assembly himself took the initiative and acted boldly for a confessed anti-Machine candidate.

At last even the politicians are reaching the conclusion that the welfare of the Republican party is of greater importance than the welfare of a few leading, selfish, unscrupulous schemers The first results of this independence may not be all that is desired by the most earnest reform Republicans, but they are highly satisfactory when the degradation of the former rule is remembered. Many Pennsylvanians might have been selected who would have been more satisfactory to the best elements of the Republican party than Mr. Mitchell. Many citizens of New York might be found whose election would meet with a warmer reception than will greet Mr. Miller or Lapham. But the movement of which these men are the result, is far more important than the men themselves, and if it ripen and bear the full fruit now promised, the day is not far distant when the best offices will be filled by men who are immeasureably above the scheming, petty politicians who have been bred and nursed in the pestilential atmosphere of the pothouse.

Deeds Must be Recorded.

In the ejectment suit of Duncan McBane vs. George W. Wilson et al., for the recovery of a tract of land in Jefferson county, to which both parties laid claim, Judge Acheson, of the United States Circuit Court, filed an opinion yesterday which orders that judgment shall be entered for the plaintiff in the amount claimed. The case, which involves a considerable sum of money, hinged entirely upon the point of law which provides that unless a deed of conveyance is recorded within six months after its execution it shall become null and void. The deed of Alexander Smith from whom McBane purchased the land was recorded Sept. 8, 1874, while that to Henry Metzgar, from whom Wilson received his title was not recorded until June 8, 1876, although the latter to all intents and purposes had owned the land over a year before Smith's purchase. On account of this neglect to record the deed within the stated time, judgment for the plaintiff was given.—*Pitts. Com. Gaz.* 14th *inst.*

SUDDEN RELAPSE.

ALARMING CHANGE IN THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

BUT ENCOURAGING SYMPTOMS RETURN AS THE RESULT OF A SURGICAL OPERATION, AND HOPES OF RECOVERY REVIVED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.—At 7 o'clock this morning the Presinent showed his usual morning symptoms of recovery, but about 8 o'clock he was attacked with something like a chill. He shook all over, and his muscles became rigid with what surgeons call a rigor. This chilly, shaking sensation lasted until about 9 o'clock, when fever set in and rose rapidly. The pulse went up to 130 and the temperature above 101. In an hour or so the fever declined some. The doctors are not yet able to define the cause of the change. The flow of pus from the wound stopped this morning, and the surgeons say this may have caused the change in the President's condition. A longer drainage tube was substituted, and the doctors pressd on his stomach and bowels, but very little pus exuded. Whether this means that the wound is healing between where the ball is and the mouth of the wound, or that an abscess is forming, is not yet known.

The attending surgeons in consultation considered the President's condition such that the consulting surgeons, Hamilton, of New York, and Agnew, of Philadelphia, had better be called for at once. A telegram was sent at noon asking them to come immediately.

11:30 A. M.—Dr. Boynton, who has just come from the President's chamber, attributes the sudden rise in the President's pulse and temperature to some obstruction in the way of a free discharge of pus from the wound. Symptoms of granulation were noticed along the track of the ball yesterday, and it is possible that this healing process is going on at some point comparatively near to the external surface of the body, and has dammed up a quantity of the pus in the deeper part of the wound, and that the chill and increased fever are to be thus accounted for. The discharge this morning, although perfectly normal and healthy in its character, was unusually scanty, which would seem to indicate that its flow has been in some way impeded or interrupted. The chill mentioned in the official bulletin commenced about 8 o'clock and lasted until 9, being quite severe, the pulse running up at one time to 130. At this hour the fever is said to be gradually disappearing, and the patient's condition is considered better than when the bulletin was issued.

The following was sent by the Secretary of State this afternoon: "To Lowell, London: About noon to-day the President's condition became very suddenly worse. He had chills, alternating with fever, increased pulse and very high temperature. His symptoms at half-past four are better and he is much better in every respect. The consulting surgeons, Drs. Hamilton, of New York, and Agnew, of Philadelphia, have been summoned and are now enroute to Washingtom by special trains. BLAINE."

THE PRESIDENT UNDERGOES A SURGICAL OPERATION WITH BENEFICIAL RESULTS.

Sunday 11 A. M.—Information has just been received from the President's chamber that the examination which commenced about 8 o'clock has just been concluded. It is understood that at the instance of Dr. Agnew an incision was made in the President's body a few inches from the original wound for the purpose of reaching what is thought to be a pus cavity in the track of the wound. After the operation had been performed a drainage tube was inserted and a small quantity of pus it is said made its appearance. It cannot be ascertained at this writing what the effect of the operation had upon the patient, or what his condition is at the present time. The surgeons are now in consultation in their own room and a bulletin will probably be issued very soon.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENTS.

1:30 A. M.—At this hour the President's pulse is 102, which indicate a gradual decrease of fever. His temperature is 99:5. He has taken a second allowance of beef tea and seemed to relish it. He has been resting very quietly since the operation was performed, dozing at intervals. His condition now shows very clearly that he has experienced a reaction from the incision and is considered better at present than he has been during the past thirty-six hours.

3:30 P. M.—Dr. Agnew, one of the consulting surgeons, will leave for his home near Philadelphia on the 5:40 P. M. train to-day. Dr. Hamilton, the other consulting surgeon, will remain here for the present. The latter says, "We feel encouraged at the President's present condition." Col. Rockwell says the President is still resting quietly, that his pulse and temperature are going down gradually. The Colonel believes the President will pull through. Postmaster General James just said Dr. Bliss told him a few moments ago that the President's condition thus far to-day was more favorable, that he is resting well, and that his general appearance is better. The favorable reaction which followed the operation is very encouraging to the surgeons and they consider the patient's condition improved.

7 P. M. [Official]—The President has been much relieved by the operation of this morning and the pus has been discharging satisfactorily through the new opening. At noon to-day his pulse was 118, temperature 99.8, respiration 24. At present his pulse is 104, temperature 99.2, respiration 23.

D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYBURN.

1:30 A. M.—The President is resting quietly. The attending physicians are dozing and members of the household, excepting the watchers in the sick room, are asleep.

Dr. Agnew had the cooling apparatus taken out of the President's room. He said it kept the President's temperature uneven.

LOCATING THE BULLET.

Experiments were made in the presence of Dr. Agnew to-day by Prof. Bell with his electrical indicator with a view of ascertaining how it would work in indicating where the bullet lies in the President. A soldier from the Soldiers' Home, who carries a bullet in his body, was made a subject of tests. It was known by the doctors precisely where this bullet laid, but they took two persons who did not possess this knowledge, and by the use of the indicator both of them located the ball. This ball, however was within two inches of the surface of the body, and though the tests were very satisfactory, it is not believed the indicator would point out a ball any deeper than two inches. The results of to-day's experience convinced Drs. Agnew and Bliss that if the bullet is within two inches of the surface of the President's body they will be able to locate it.

THE SURGICAL OPERATION.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The condition of the President to-day was the source of much anxiety, and in the absence of official information later than the morning bulletin all sorts of wild and unfounded rumors were in circulation. Since the evening bulletin, however, a more hopeful feeling has prevailed and the excitement of to-day has to a great extent subsided. The attending surgeons to-night do not hesitate to say there has been substantial and permanent improvement in the President's condition. This afternoon Dr. Reyburn expressed the opinion that the crisis of the disturbance caused by the formation of a pus cavity has passed, and that there is now every reason to believe in the entire disappearance of the unfavorable symptoms of the last thirty-six hours.

In explaining the nature of the operation performed by Dr. Agnew this morning, and the necessity for it, Dr. Reyburn made in substance the following statement: The direction taken by the ball after it entered the body was forward and slightly downward until it struck one of the ribs. It was thence deflected still further downward and a little to the right so as to make an acute angle with the line of the back. In other words, when the probe was introduced into the wound to the depth of three or three and one-half inches, its direction was such that its inner end was only about an inch and a half from the outside of the body at a point lower down. An examination, which was made in the presence of Drs. Agnew and Hamilton this morning, showed that a pus cavity had formed in the track of the ball near and beyond the point where it glanced from the rib, and that this cavity could be reached by a direct incision three inches below the mouth of the wound. It was decided at once to perform the operation. No anæsthetics were used, but the part to be operated upon was benumbed by a spray of ether and a wide cut was made into the pus cavity, which was reached at a depth of a little more than an inch. With the aid of a probe and a pair of forceps a drainage tube, which is a small, flexible tube of rubber, perforated with holes, was then introduced into the wound made by the ball, and after being carried through the pus cavity, was brought out through the newly made incision. One end of the tube then projected from the cut made by the surgeon's knife and the other from the mouth of the original wound. As the pus oozed into the tube through the perforation it could escape from either end, and was repeatedly washed out with a weak solution of carbolic acid and water, which was thrown through the tube in a stream. The discharge which followed the opening of the pus cavity was entirely satisfactory to the surgeons, and was soon followed by relief to the patient. The drainage tube has been left as it was originally placed and will remain there for the present. If the wound discharges freely through the new opening, the tube may perhaps be withdrawn from the old one in order to allow the latter to heal. The incision made to-day is in a direct line with the deeper parts of the wound, and it is thought the pus will escape through it without any of the obstructions which impeded its outflow along the track of the ball, and which caused the pus cavity.

In reply to the question whether another pus cavity is likely to form and bring about a recurrence of the alarming symptoms of yesterday, Dr. Reyburn said, "I cannot answer positively, but as the pus now has free egress, I do not think it possible that another cavity will form."

Being asked whether there were or had been any symptoms in the President's case of pyæmia, or blood poisoning, Dr. Reyburn said, "None whatever. Rigor of course may be a symptom of pyæmia, but it is also a symptom of various other complications and it does not point to pyæmia. In the present case the pus continues healthy and all the characteristic symptoms of pyæmia are all wanting. You may say, upon my authority, that no indications of blood poisoning has been observed, and we have no reason to expect any."

In conclusion Dr. Reyburn said the President's condition and symptoms to-night are more favorable and more encouraging than at any time since the chill of yesterday morning.

HIS CONDITION THROUGH MONDAY—DR BLISS CONSIDERS THE PRESIDENT FULLY AS WELL AS BEFORE THE RELAPSE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.—The President has got through to-day admirably and everybody feels greatly encouraged about him to-night. He has rested well all day, and the beneficial effects of yesterday's operation are plainly visible. To-night's bulletin showed fever, and this caused feeling of uneasiness outside, but the surgeons said they had anticipated fever and that it really had not gone as high as they expected; that it was the same surgical fever which has all along attended the case and will continue with it, and was not significant of any danger whatever.

The Western Associated Press agent asked Dr. Bliss at nine o'clock to-night if the rise of fever caused any alarm. He replied; "Not the least. The fever was not as high as we thought it would go, and it came on later than it has on former evenings. Instead of a febrile rise being an unfavorable symptom to-night, on the contrary, it is very favorable. It was later in making its appearance, and it proves that the incision made yesterday has thoroughly opened the wound and is draining it well."

"Doctor, in the light of to-day's experience are you convinced that it was the obstruction to the flow of pus which produced the unfavorable change?" "There is no doubt whatever of that. The damming up of the pus in a wound like that of the President's always makes itself felt at once. It invariable produces constitutional disturbance. It was so in the case of the President on Saturday morning when we dressed the wound. I observed a change in the patient. He was restless and the dressing disturbed him more than usual. I made an examination and ascertained that a pus cavity had formed at the bend in the track of the wound, and I knew immediately that it was caused by the fractured rib. I drained the sac or pus cavity by pressure, but it only gave patial relief, and we determined that an incision must be made and immediately to telegraph for the consulting surgeons.

"Doctor, do you apprehend other formations of these pus sacs?"

"No, we do not; the channel for the flow of pus is now straight. You see, we kept the incision open and that makes a straight channel. We know this, because we have inserted our fingers deep enough to find out the fact. Now that the pus will not have to make a bend in coming out, we believe the flow will continue even and uninterrupted."

"Doctor, do you regard the President as once more on the road to recovery?" "Yes, undoubtedly improving, and the chances are favorable. We are all very hopeful now, as we believe the worst is passed."

Robbing the State—Barefaced Swindling.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 21st inst., contains a most startling revelation of the manner in which the State was robbed during the late session of the Legislature. We cannot give all, but the following, among the items, of expenditure paid for by the State, will give some idea of the way in which business is carried on at Harrisburg. The *Press* says as follows:

"BAY RUM AND TONIC."

A very good illustration of this loose manner of doing business, which shows how boldly the swindling operations are carried on, is furnished by the following bill, which was paid in full on June 2. The bill is the more interesting because, it is alleged by one who knows. that *not one item charged in the bill was furnished*:

BOLD OPERATIONS OF THE RING.

HARRISBURG, May 27, 1881.

Senate of Pennsylvania. To William M. Gray, Dr.

March 7. To 3 dozen corn brooms, at $3.60	$ 18 00
To 3 dozen scrub brushes, at $3.24	9 72
To 3 dozen three-hooped pails at $2.55	7 65
To 7 gallons bay rum, at $5	35 00
To 2 dozen long-handled window-brushes, at $7.50	15 00
March 12. To 4 dozen shoe-brushes, at $2	8 00
To 2 shoe-top brushes, at 15 cents	30
To 75 yards crash toweling, at 18 cts.	13 50
To 3 dozen corn wisps, at $1.75	5 25
March 21. To 3 dozen chamois skins, at $1.40	4 20
To 6 gross matches, at $2	12 00
To 6 dozen blacking, at $1.05	6 30
To 3 dozen water-pitchers, at $3	9 00
To 5 dozen clothes-brushes	27 00
April 2. To 2 dozen feather dusters, 12-in., at $25	50 00
To 6 gallons bay rum	30 00
To 10 gallons tonic	30 00
April 5. To 24 decorated cuspadores, china	60 00
To 8 dozen shaving soap, at $3.20	25 60
To 10 lbs vasaline soap	20 00
April 11. To 10 dozen toilet soap, at $3.20	32 00
April 16. To 4 dozen flint goblets, at 60 cents	2 40
April 20. To 2½ dozen hair-brushes (Clinton), 75, at $20	50 00
May 2. To 4 dozen black enameled dust brushes, at $5.10	20 40
May 10. To 7 gallons bay rum	35 00
Total	$526 32
Cr. By 5 dozen clothes-brushes not delivered	27 00
	$499 32

Attached to this bill is the following certificate:

HARRISBURG, May 31, 1881.

The above goods received by me for use of the Senate, and I certify that the charges are correct.

J. C. DELANEY,
Librarian of the Senate.

Not only were the goods charged and paid for but they were not received by Mr. Delaney for the use of the Senate, and some of them were not even contracted for. The bay rum items in this one bill together amount to 20 gallons at $100—$100 for bay rum for the Senate barber shop with one barber for two months! One of the largest barber shops in Philadelphia with four chairs and as many barbers uses only 2½ gallons per week and they dose nearly every customer with it. If this bay rum had been furnished the Senators could have bathed in it for a week—those that do bathe—and had enough left to deodorize the Chief Clerk.

THE FURNISHING CONTRACT AT HIGH PRICES—SHAVING-MUGS FOR SENATORS.

The duty of opening the proposals and awarding the contracts is expressly imposed by law on the Secretary of the Commonwealth. A stipulation so clear that the proposal shall be by *him* and the contracts awarded by *him*, it is plain cannot be delegated to deputy or clerk in the absence of any provision in the law authorizing it. Yet on the 28th of last month, the day named in the advertisement, when the hour arrived to make the awards, Mr. Quay was not present, and S. A. Losch, Chief Clerk of the State department, discharged the duty. If this act is not sufficient to render all contracts then and there awarded void it is difficult to imagine what an express provision in a law is intended for. There were present Governor Hoyt, Auditor General Lemon and State Treasurer Butler. John C. Delaney, and Samuel Adams and others, supposed to be interested, were also there. The bids were opened in the Executive Chamber. From the first the old game of buying off bidders was resorted to. For the repairs contract the bidders were Lewis A. Thompson of Philadelphia and Boyd & Co., of Harrisburg. The last-named firm was composed of Samuel Adams, Boyd Martin and Peter Boyd. Thompson got the contract in spite of the untiring energies of Boyd & Co., who supposed they had cleared the field of all competitors. For furnishing the Senate and House Adams competed with Thompson, and Thompson won. This being one of the contracts which has been approved, and may cost the State several thousands of dollars for a few hundred dollars' worth of goods, a statement of some of the prices to be charged will not be out of place.

The oil cloth awarded at ninety cents per yard can be bought for the purpose intended at eighteen cents and is now retailed at that figure; cocoa matting awarded at seventy cents is dear at sixty cents; rugs, 60x30, $11, retail for $6; rugs, 18x30, $4, sell for $1; walnut arm chairs at $21, cost 13; lounges, $27, sell for $11, and yield $3 profit; Brussels carpet at $1.65 per yard can be bought for $1.34, and Wilton rugs at $14 are worth but $5.50. While the contract was awarded to Mr. Thompson, it is supposed the real bidder is one Morrell of Philadelphia.

The contract for distributing documents of the Senate and House was awarded to John H. Leonard, supposed to be from Lancaster, and set up by Delaney or Cochran. There were a number of bidders, but the parties used their power of persuasion and many dropped out. Among those that held on was John A. Lentz of this city, who stated that Delaney offered him $100 to pull out, and he refused because Resident Clerk Patterson was interested with him and wouldn't assent to the bargain. He was beaten, anyway, and Leonard got the contract.

But, as usual, the bucket and broom contract was the bone of contention. E. W. Chellis, the proprietor of a 99c. store, was the individual favored this time, and, of course, Sam Adams was the losing competitor. The latter was badly treated. He claimed to have Chellis' promise not to bid, and was greatly chagrined after putting in a bid for a very high figure, 78 per cent. below the maximum, to find that Chellis had taken the prize with a bid of 21 per cent. below. Under the contract, besides bucket and brooms and other materials for the scrubbing brigade, are included another batch of the luxuries of life, viz' 6 Jewett's filters and coolers. 3 and 5 gallons, each $17 and $35 (all the departments are now well supplied with these same articles); 2 dozen shaving mugs with name of Senators and State coat-of-arms, same as now in use, per dozen, $55, or nearly $5 per Senator; 3 dozen shaving brushes per dozen, $15, worth $6 per dozen; 5 gallons of alcohol, $7 per gallon; 5 dozen linen Turkish bath towels, 30x60, per dozen, $30, and 5 dozen cotton towels at $25 per dozen, besides damask towels, cut-glass goblets, hair and nail brushes, sufficient to stock a first-class hotel."

Centreville Items.

Messrs. Jno. T. Bingham and Gettes Morrison, are about to establish a livery stable.

Messrs. Cartwright and Forsythe will construct the stonework of the Cooper bridge.

Rev. D. C. Cooper and wife, formerly residents of Centreville, now of Lima, Ohio, are visiting friends here.

Two horses were killed by lightning on Thursday, on the farm of the late Robt. Maxwell.

A horse of Jas. Shields was badly injured by a mower on Saturday. It backed against the cutter bar in turning, and received a deep cut between pasture and hoof.

A game of base ball was played on Friday, between our home club and a nine selected from a company of sports—men camping on Wolf creek. Result Centreville, 23, Sports, 8.

A young man of our town was nicely taken in to the tune of $10, while attending Dan Rice's show which exhibited here on Friday. He says he gave a person connected with the show a ten dollar bill from which to take ten cents, the man handing it back to him remarking that he was short of change. The next day he looked at the bill and found it had by some means changed from a ten to a one dollar note. BETA.

The President's Mother.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—News of the serious and possibly fatal illness of the President's mother reached here late on Saturday night. Every effort will be made to keep the knowledge of the fact from the President, as the shock might be injurious to him at present. He is very much attached to his mother.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A dispatch was received this afternoon at the White House announcing that the President's mother was much better. The news gave great satisfaction to all, as it was feared President Garfield would learn of her illness and be excited by it.

The Missing Bullet.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—District Attorney Corkhill found yesterday the missing bullet which was fired at the President and for which there has been so much search. It appears that a German glazier, who tramps around the streets repairing windows, went into the depot to get a ten dollar bill changed on the morning the President was shot. He was standing in the main room about forty feet from where the assassin stood and in a southeast direction. He had begun to unstrap his box in which he carried glass, and had got one strap off his shoulders when he heard the noise of the pistol, and immediately three panes of glass in his box were shattered. He at once rushed from the depot, thinking it was no place for safety. On Saturday he was cleaning out his box and found the ball in his putty, and was narrating the fact to his friends, when one of them told him that it was fired at the time the President was shot, and took him to the district attorney's office, where he gave his statement, and gave up the ball. He thinks it was the first shot that broke the glass, but says they were so close together that he had not time to get away. His position confirms the statement of Senor Camache, the Venezuelan Minister, as to the exact position of the assassin at the time of the fireing of the shots.

Truth and Honor.

Query:—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowls, purify the blood, remove costiveness and billiousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compels us to answer, Hop Bitters; being pure, perfect and harmless. See another column.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Good Foundation

One of the greatest troubles of our people is weakness of the stomach. As this soon causes Indigestion, Nervouness and Rheumatism, they prevail in almost every American household. There is positively no need for anybody to suffer from these painful troubles who can buy a 50 ct. bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic; for this superior medicine always tones up the stomach and nervous system, and keeps the kidneys active in carrying off the foul matters, thus laying a good foundation for perfect health.—*N. O. Picayune.*

DEATHS.

EWALT—In this place on the 23d inst., Mrs. Barbara Ewalt, wife of Mr. Jacob Ewalt, aged 78 years.

MORRISON—In East Brady, Thursday, July 21st, James Morrison, aged 65 years, 9 months and 18 days.

JAMES J. CAMPBELL,
County Coroner.
Office in Fairview borough, in Telegraph Office.
an15] BALDWIN P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

☞ Advertise in the CITIZEN.

Summer Complaints.

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER** is a sure cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and is *perfectly safe.*

Read the following:

BRIDGEBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief* for cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDITT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881.
The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure cure* every time.
JULIUS W. DEE.

MOINGONA, IOWA, March 12, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief. L. B. CALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 28, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it *always cures.* Would not feel safe without a bottle in the house. J. B. IVIE.

SACO, ME., Jan. 22, 1881.
Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is *safe, sure, and reliable.* No mother should allow it to be out of the family.
H. I. HAYES.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all. For sale by all druggists at **25c. 50c.** and **$1.00** a bottle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1881.
We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.
W. O. SPERRY.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 22, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house. DR. E. MORTON.

U. S. CONSULATE,
CHEFELIN, EUPHRAT PROVINCE, Feb. 8, 1881.
I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an *indispensable necessity.*
T. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, Eng.
I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief. H. J. NOGGE.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, Eng.
During a residence of twenty-three yers in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief. R. CLARIDGE.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

KAUFMANN'S
CHEAPEST CORNER,
83 to 87 Smithfield Street, Corner Diamond Street,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Price List OF MEN'S SUITS at KAUFFMANN'S CHEAPEST CORNER, 83 to 87 Smithfield St., Corner Diamond St.,

$4 75 for Men's Blue Flannel Suits, worth $6-50.
$2 68 to $4 10 for Men's Diagonal Suits.
$1 56 for Men's Durable Working Suits.
$2 20 to $4 98 for Men's Chevoit Suits
$5 30 to $7 00 for Men's all-wool Business ness Suits, cut by merchant tailors.
$4 10 to $8 25 for Men's English Cassimere Suits, 28 styles to select from, worth $7 to $12.
$6 25 to $8 40 for Men's French Worsted Suits, Bird Eye and Basket Patterns.
$7 00 for Men's Indigo Yacht Cloth Suits, worth $12.
$3 20 to $6 18 for Men's Scotch Chevoit Suits, in nobby 1, 2 and 3 button Cutaway Sacks, light and dark patterns.
$2 75 for Men's Blue and Brown Check Cassimere Suits.
$4 62 to $6 39 for Men's Blue Diagonal Suits, worth $7 and $10.
$4 90 to $7 50 for Men's Extra Chevoit Suits, light patterns, worth double.
$7 10 to $12 61 for Men's Finest Imported Tricot, Diagonal, &c, &c., in every respect equal to custom made.

Price List OF BOY'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, at KAUFFMANN'S CHEAPEST CORNER, 83 to 87 Smithfield St., corner Diamond Street,

62c for Children's Kilt Suits
$1 87 to $3 98 for Children's Finest Kilt Suits in 1 and 2 pieces
61c for Children's Suits,
$1 19 to $2 90 for Boys' Chevoit Suits, some rare bargains.
86c to $1 75 for Boys' Cassimere Suits, 3 to 10 years.
Children's best quality Dress Suits in Tricot, Worsted or Crape, elegant lacing and trimmings, $2 48 to $5 75.
$2 15 to $3 69 for Boys' English Cassimere Suits, new patterns.
$2 00 to $4 10 for Children's Fine Dress Suits worth $3 75 to $7 00.
$1 37 to $3 70 for Children's Worsted Suits.
$1 71 to $3 98 for Boys' Diagonal Suits.
Boys' Imported Dress Suits, nobby silk pockets and lacings, in Serge, Tricot and Worsted, $3 70 to $7 63.

13,000 MEN'S WHITE VESTS AND SUMMER COATS!

SUMMER COATS. Brown Checks, Blue Checks, Gray Checks, Mohair, Silk Lusters, Mixed, Striped, &c., &c. All sizes from the smallest to the largest, FROM 25 CENTS UP.

WHITE VESTS. Marseilles Vests, Pique Vests, Duck Vests, Figured Vests, Linen Vests, Linen Vests, Barred and Striped Linen Vests, FROM 21 CENTS UP.

Price List OF MEN'S PANTS, at THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

79c for Men's Cassimere or Cheviot Pants.
95c for Men's Diagonal Pants.
$1 18 to $2 35 for Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants new and nobby patterns.
$1 70 to $2 37 for Men's Fine Dress Pants.
86c to $1 90 for Men's Cheviot Pants, in light and medium colors.
98c for Men's White and Linen Duck Pants.
$1 70 to $3 42 for Men's French Worsted Pants.
73c for Men's Union Cassimere Pants.
$1 98 to $2 62 for Men's Fine all-wool Cassimere Pants, handsome light stripes and checks.
$1 36 to $2 60 for Men's Genuine Scotch Cheviot Pants, light creams and tan colors—the most stylish we have ever shown.
Men's Finest Dress Pants, in all styles of goods worn, of foreign and domestic fabrics, wide or spring bottoms, $2 62 to $4 37.
$1 04 for Men's White and Linen Duck Pants.

Price List Of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, at KAUFFMANN'S CAEAPEST CORNER. 83 to 87 Smithfied Street.

13c for Men's Pulley Suspenders.
29c per dozen for Men's half Hose.
8c per dozen for Men's White Ties.
13c for Men's Summer Undershirts.
24c for Men's Genuine Silk Suspenders.
3c for Men's White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
36c for Boys' Cambric or White Fine Dress Shirts.
43c for Men's Percale Shirts, light colored, 13 patterns
8c for Men's Polka-dot Handkerchiefs.
54c for Men's Blue Flannel Overshirts.
3c pair for Men's Sleeve Holders.
5c for Large size Turkey Red Handkerchiefs.
7c for Men's Full Length Suspenders.
31c for Men's White Dress Shirts.
37c for Men's Silk Front Undershirts.
68c for the "Favorite" White Shirt, the best in the world for the money.
74c for Men's French Chintz Shirts, separate cuffs.
31c for Men's Unlaundried Good White Shirts.
41c for Men's Lisle Thread Underwear.
22c for Men's Extra Quality Suspenders.
39c for Men's Fine Clouded Underwear.
28c for Men's Good Jean Drawers.
61c for Men's French Chintz Shirts.
50c for Men's Heaviest Cheviot Shirts.
3c for Men's Black Bows.
11c dozen for Men's Chintz Ties.
31c for Men's Ribbed Gauze Underwear.
6c for Men's Striped Half Hose.

Price List of Men's Hats, at Pittsburgh's Mammoth Clothing House, Kauffmann's Cheapest Corner.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats! Straw Hats!
Black and Light Colored Hats! Black and Light Colored Hats! Black and Light Colored Hats!
Canton Hats! Mackinaw Hats! Saginaw Hats!
TO BE SOLD AT ONE-HALF THEIR REGULAR PRICE.

CHRIS. STOCK,

Manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Pressed, Japanned and Enameled Ware, Granite Ware, Wooden Ware, Bird Cages, and general housekeeping goods. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing done on short notice and at lowest market rates. The only authorized agent for the sale of A. Bradley & Co.'s well known Stoves and Ranges, and the only place to get the original and genuine odd plates for their stoves, made expressly by them for him. Beware of sham plates being