BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-classs 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.

HON. R. A. MIFFLIN of North Washington was in town on business on Monday last.

THE Karns City *Telephone* has been enlarged from a 28 to a 32 column paper, which indicates its prosperity.

BY the article in another place in this paper it will be seen that Guiteau wants out of prison and to become a lecturer. His safest place is doubtless where he is.

THE proceedings of the Convention of the Prohibition Reform Party of this county, came too late for insertion this week. Centreville items were too late also. They will appear in our next issue.

MR DAVID DOUTHETT of Forward township, who had been confined to his home for some time past by a severe attack of rheumatism, was upon our street on Saturday last. We were pleased to see him and to know that he had fully recovered his usual good health.

OUR friend of the Meadville *Republican* does pretty well in "poking fun" at its "brethern of the press" here. We appreciate its humor. But it knows the origin, and who "struck first," and when and where. We would dispise ourself if we had been the first to "call upon the Sheriff" in the matter referred to.

MERCER county has received all the nominations for State Treasurer so far made this year. Mr. R. W. Jackson of that county was nominated some time ago by the Greenback party as their candidate for Treasurer, and now the Prohibitionists have nominated Mr. James M. Wilson, of that county, as their candidate for the same office.

ESQUIRE E. MAURHOFF of Saxonburg was in town on Monday last, and says that at present there are quite a number of Pittsburgh people sojourning in that pleasant little village. They come there to escape from the dangers of the diseases prevailing in the city. Several springs of chalybeate water exist around Saxonburg, which add to its attractions.

THE house of Rev. E. Ogden, of Middlesex township, this county, was entered by a thief one night recently and two watches stolen. One of the watches, a good one, had been presented to Rev, O., not long since by members of his congregation. There is a "watch" on the track of the thief, who is suspected, and will likely be brought to "time" soon.

JUDGING from an article in the *Eagle* last week its editors and proprietors made a narrow escape from prison. We had no idea but that they could "give bail," or security for costs," and were quite releived when we learned that "the Judge in Chambers" had rather "strained a point of law" in favor of liberty. As the matter is now in Court we deem it premature and improper to make any "further remarks" concerning the same.

DOCTOR Swisshelm, (Jane G.,) is out in another caustic article in the Pittsburg papers, criticising the surgical and medical treatment of President Garfield. It may be that Doctor S., is right in some of her strictures, but in this case, of a "gun shot" wound, we would incline to have confidence in the treatment of the distinguished surgeons attending the President. In some other branches of the practice she might be received as an authority, but in this case we hope she may be mistaken in the opinions she has promulgated

MR ANDREW BAYNE, a highly respected citizen of Allegheny county, died at his residence in Bellevue,, that county, on Wednesday last, 3d inst., in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Bayne was the father of Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, present member of Congress from the Allegheny or 23d district. He had, many years ago, been Sheriff of the county and also served as a member of the Legislature from the same. The Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* of the 4th inst., in referring to his Legislative life says as follows:

"Ex-Sheriff Bayne, who died yesterday, was a member of the State Legislature from this county, a half a century ago, away back in the thirties, in the days when members from the country districts used to travel around in their bare feet, and during the noon intermission go out on the State House steps to eat their bread and cheese. This was held to be undignified and a law was passed, which is still on the statute books, prohibiting members from eating their lunch on the steps."

The above is in very strong contrast with the manner of living at Harrisburg in these latter days; particularly with the mode in which the members of our State Senate lived last winter, judging from the barber shop and other luxuries they had provided for themselves at the public expense. Had Mr. Bayne visited Harrisburg last winter he would have been horrified at the change. There is a law now needed in the other direction from the one passed in his day.

"KOUMISS"—WHAT IT IS.

The nourishment generally given President Garfield is milk, toast and beefjuice. But as an experiment the surgeons occasionally give him a food called Koumiss, which is a Tartar drink and is thus described:

"Koumiss," is in great repute among the Calmucks of south-eastern Russia as a nutritious and slightly stimulating drink. Koumiss, as prepared by the Tartars, is a thin, whitish fluid with a milky taste and a slightly pungent flavor, and is made by distilling mare's milk while it is undergoing the process of fermentation. It has a great reputation in south-eastern Europe and western Asia not only as an invigorating stimulant but as a nourishing food, and a large establishment, popularly known as the "Koumiss Cure," was founded on the Volga river, near Samara, a few years since, and visited by invalids from all parts of Russia.

IT seems strange at this day that desperadoes of the character described in another place should exist in so thickly a settled place as McKeesport, Allegheny county, and only twelve miles from Pittsburgh. Had that murder been committed by bandits in the far west it might not have been wondered at, but when it comes to pass in an old part of this State we think it time that there should be better police regulations than seem to exist in Allegheny county, and more severity there in the administration of the law generally. In this case robbers, who it was supposed would flee when seen, shoot down a man rather than give up their stolen property. We have never favored Lynch law, but an example of that kind seems too necessary in Allegheny county.

THE PRESIDENT—ANOTHER OPERATION.

The first news received here on Monday of this week was to the effect that on Saturday and Sunday last there had been an unfavorable change in President Garfield's condition. But later news proved the reports not so serious. A higher fever had arisen and was attributed to another obstruction of a free flow of matter from the wound. For remedy of this another cutting had to be done, after and since which his condition improved. His appetite continues good, and all other symptoms are still favorable.

The following is the account given of this last operation:

WASHINGTON, August 8.—All the doctors were in the President's room before eight o'clock this morning, which was somewhat earlier than usual, and nothing could be heard from them except what was made known through the first bulletin.

The use to which yesterday's preparation had been put was apparent soon after ten o'clock, when Blaine came from the doctors' room. He was asked what was going on inside, and replied that an extra bulletin was soon to be issued with full particulars. It was at once thought the ball had been cut out, but such proved not to be the case. Before the bulletin was issued it was discovered an operation had been performed. It seemed the physicians agreed that an increased temperature was due to the tardy flow of pus. Of course whenever the wound was dressed the flow appeared all right, but the indications were that the flow was not steady, as shown by impaired temperature each night, after the tube had been thoroughly cleaned, hence suspicion that an improved aperture was needed. To this end such aperture was made this morning.

The President was informed that an operation was necessary and that it was deemed best to place him under the influence of ether. He made no objection. Dr. Bliss used the knife while Dr. Agnew assisted in holding open the wound and directing the incision. The start was made at the mouth of the incision of two weeks ago, and the new cut made in a downward direction, increased in size so that the channel is now below the twelfth rib instead of above. By this means the old wound channel and region above the shattered rib has a free change to heal up, being now entirely separated from the channel.

The President speedily recovered from the effect of the ether and asked Bliss what had been done. The doctor told him and he expressed himself well satisfied. He remained comfortable after the operation and at 11:30 was doing nicely. The physicians expect this operation will cure the recent trouble, but a close watch will be kept on its issue. Dr. Hamilton will probably return to New York this evening. Prof. Taintor was on hand with a battery for testing the electric probes this morning, but it was deemed unnecessary to make an experiment.

1 P. M.—The President's pulse at the close of the operation was 118. Since then it has fallen to 104, and is still falling. The President is suffering no ill effects from the operation.

THE Kittanning *Press* of last week, has the following to say about the "State Senate Barber shop" business:

"After the exposures it is not likely that the Senate will continue to have its barber in the future. If Senators want their faces powdered and hair curled let them do it at their own expense. And they will no doubt have to do this, for the people in future will remember that it cost the State just $26.60 for shaving the face and dressing the hair of each Senator. They will demand a law to be passed forever forbidding any such fraud in the future. And this reform will have been brought about by the Republican party What more can the people ask? They first expose the fraud and will then punish the offenders."

Guiteau Wants Bail and to Lecture—He Desires Emery Storrs to Act as His Attorney.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Guiteau's petition to be admitted to bail is in some respects one of the most remarkable documents that has ever been drawn up for the consideration of a court of justice. It is now in the possession of District Attorney Corkhill, in whom Guiteau has the most implicit confidence and to whom he intrusts all his secrets, if a man who talks so freely and unreservedly can be said to have any secrets. Guiteau is undoubtedly becoming anxious to escape the penalty of his crime. It is true that he has professed all along to be perfectly willing to take the judgment of his countrymen. He undoubtedly thought that when he shot the President he was doing what the majority of the people of the country demanded. It may be that he was as crack-brained as he pretended to be, and that he labored under the delusion that Mr. Arthur would protect him from the gallows on his coming to the performance of the duties of the Presidency. However all this may be, it is apparent that now he has had enough of imprisonment, and that he has made up his mind that he will escape the penalty of the law by the plea of insanity. His petition to be admitted to bail is drawn in legal form, although, as will be seen, there is much in it that no lawyer would care to insert, while there is much that a cunning man, who is determined to feign insanity or a man really insane, would make part of his application. Should a lawyer be appointed to conduct Guiteau's case this application will unquestionably be used as evidence of insanity. Guiteau in asking for release on bail expresses great sorrow that the President has suffered so much, and so long from the wound he inflicted. He did not intend to cause him pain, but to remove him from the world instantly, and he seems to ask a favorable consideration from the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia because he feels as much sympathy as anyone for the suffering President. He asks his release because he fears that confinement will make him insane. He repels with scorn the idea that he is insane, or that he was insane when he conceived or committed the crime. He insists strongly that he is now sane, but he says that he feels "the nimbus of insanity playing around his brain." He then goes on to recite some facts that indicate that there is insanity in his father's family. He says that his father himself was a religious monomaniac and that two relatives on his father's side have been, and one is perhaps still, confined in asylums for the insane. He repeats again and again that he fears that the unaccustomed confinement will result in driving him mad, and he urges his release on that ground if no other, although he thinks that, under the circumstances, the President's recovery being now regarded as certain, justice demands that he should be admitted to bail. He offers a bond of fifteen hundred dollars, although he says that his own recognizance would be as good, as he wants to be tried and would present himself in court on the day appointed as certainly as the day will come, which he suggests shall be Febtuary 1, 1882. He announces that he proposes to make his own defense, with competent legal assistance. It may be mentioned in this connection that Guiteau is very desirous that first-class legal talent should assist him. He says he wants none of the riff-raff of the bar, and he has more than once suggested that Emory Storrs shall be his lawyer. Guiteau wants his temporary release not only that he may escape impending insanity, but that he may take a trip to Europe, where he wishes to remain a month or two. He is evidently still under the impression that his labor and sufferings demand some reward, and that the suggestion that he ought to have a little recreation (that is the word used by him) would receive favorable consideration from the court. While in Europe he says he will devote himself to the preparation of a lecture on a political subject, which he proposes to deliver on his return to this country. He tells the court that he will undoubtedly "draw" well as a lecturer, and states that he has been so advised by others.

Guiteau has been convinced, however, that he had better not be released on bail. Since drawing his petition he has begun to realize that it would not be safe for him to make his appearance in the public streets. He fears the violence of the mob just as keenly as he did on the day when he shot the President, and he has therefore asked District Attorney Corkhill to keep the petition and not to present it to the Court. In accordance with that request, it is safely locked up in the District Attorney's office, but its principal features have been given above.

Correspondence.

The following letter will explain itself, and we give it as the best correction of the matter referred to:

SENACA, KANSAS, Aug. 1st, 1881.
Mr. Negley, Butler, Pa.:

DEAR SIR:—Accept my thanks for the friendly notice of my book, contained in your issue of July 29, received to-day. However, it does not contain an account of *all* the battles in which Company D was engaged, but only those of 1864, viz Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Northam, Bethesda Church, also the experience of what was left of the "Reserves," from June of 64 till the close of the war. Their service during the latter period is not excelled for brilliant and desperate fighting. The account of Gaines' Mill battle is only incidental, and aside from the real plan of the work, which is to give a narrative of events as I saw them. I mention this, fearing some one might be disappointed, if they should expect an account of "all the battles." Would you have the kindness to call attention to this? Mr. S. Dodds, of Prospect will sell the book in your county The book is selling quite rapidly. On my return I found an order for 100 copies awaiting me. The publishers had previously reported 540 disposed of.

Truly yours,
R. E. MCBRIDE.

—In all the essentials of a good school for teachers the State Normal School, Edinboro, stands in the front rank. It has able and thorough teachers, earnest students, large, commodious class rooms, attractive society halls, delightful library, abundant apparatus. With all these advantages its terms are so low that every one may enjoy its privileges. Send a green stamp for its Hand Book. Address, J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Pa.

Murder at McKeesport, Pa.

The people of McKeesport, a town on the Monongahela river a few miles above Pittsburgh, were greatly excited on Tuesday of last week over the murder of George McClure a hardware merchant of that town, by a gang of desperadoes who had robbed his store on the Sunday night previous:

On Sunday night the grocery and hardware store of McClure & Henderson was robbed of some two or three hundred dollars' worth of goods, principally hardware. A trace of the theives having been obtained, McClure and a constable named Lynch started out on Tuesday to Dead Man's Hollow, an almost impenetrable mass of woods, a short distance below Elrod's station, about two miles above McKeesport. The clue which led to ascertaining where the robbers were was the fact that on Monday evening parties were seen unloading a lot of goods from a freight car at Elrod's. On Monday a search warrant was issued at the instance of McClure, and the house of a man named Lightner was searched. No goods were found, as the parties had had been warned, and five of them took a train and went away from town.

Tuesday morning McClure, Wilbert, Hendricks and Joseph Lynch went to Yough Hill to search for the goods. They found pieces of paper from knife and revolver boxes scattered about the ground near a spring, followed them up to a hollow log, where a silver caster and other goods were found. Hendrickson came home, and Lynch and McClure went to the house of George Fleming, in Dead Man's Hollow, and ate supper, and Fleming went back with them.

McClure had no idea, however, that there were so many persons in the party of robbers, and therefore did not deem it necessary to take more than one oficer with him His idea, too, was simply to gain the plunder more than to capture the thieves At Dead Man's Hollow he met a man named Fleming, a former constable, who volunteered to show McClure and Lynch where the plunder was likely to be found. The three had wandered around nearly all afternoon until about dark. McClure was sitting at the foot of a large cedar tree resting. Fleming was not far away and Lynch was a little distance off, when suddenly there appeared before McClure seven men, all armed. "Here," exclaimed one of the robbers, "is one of the——," and immediately commenced firing. A dozen or more shots were fired, one of them taking effect in McClure's fore head, killing him instantly. Fleming received a ball in his leg, not, however causing a serious wound. Fleming was not armed, and of course could not return the fire, Lynch had two revolvers, but took to his heels immediately after the firing commenced. He claims that he fired five shots and thinks he hit one of the robbers, but Fleming don't think so.

After the first volley, when McClure was shot, the desperadoes turned their attention to Fleming, and he, when wounded, as he could not walk, rolled down a hill and escaped.

Immediately after the news of the shooting reached the town tremendous excite ment was created. Crowds of people gathered and went out to the scene of the tragedy, on horseback, in wagons, on foot and every way, many going out on nine o'clock train. A determined effort was made to find the thieves and murderers, but the density of the undergrowth in the woods and the darkness of the night prevented any of them being caught.

A party consisting of officers Hoffman, Flowers, Chief Smith and two sons and ex-Chief Rigly left at 6 o'clock for Yough Hill and got there after the shooting. The desperadoes were last seen crossing a meadow toward the Leech farm, at a full run. Two of them bought cartridges at a drug store in Boston, across the river from Elrod. The store-keeper can indentify them. The murderers are McKeesport roughs, who sometimes work in rolling mills and at odd jobs. The names of the suspected persons are Jack Dacy Jack Lee, McConkey, Carroll, John Lightner, Heenan Lightner, and a man called Shorty. About one hundred and fifty from McKeesport and fifty from Boston and many others from other places went at once in search. Telegrams and messengers were sent up and down the river and elsewhere. The desperadoes are all young men but three. Three of them wore light hats and vests. The murderers stole two loaded revolvers and the contents of a pocket-book from McClure's body and rifled all his pockets.

McClure's body was not found until about half past nine o'clock. After Fleming and Lynch got away from the scene of the murder, they could not remember very distinctly where it was. The officers and other people who went up from McKeesport did not learn for some time where the body was lying. It was first found by some men from Boston, who went out as soon as they heard the news of the affair. They would not remove the body until the McKeesport officers arrived. The intensity of feeling of those who started out to hunt the robbers is indicated by the fact that one of them, a man named Maginnis fell over the bank into the river in geting down to the crossing place, but nothing daunted swam across the river, arriving on the opposite side as soon as the others, and fully as anxious to go up the hill.

The murdered man, George A. McClure, was about forty-five years old, and leaves a wife and several children. His body was brought back to McKeesport at midnight.

The Council of McKeesport held a special meeting on Wednesday, and offered $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and $100 each for the other parties implicated The police authorities in their search around the Hollow found the sweetheart of one of the supposed robbers. She had a photograph of three of the men which was secured, and copies taken of it and sent in all directions. Ther also sent with these pictures the following descriptions of the men accused of the horrible murder:

John Lightner, aged 22, dark, short hair, mixed dark brown and gray pants, dark sack coat.

'Arizona Shorty,' short, dark hair, dark blue pants and vest and brown coat, about 20 years old, formerly from Altoona.

Ward McConkey, dark, short hair and black pants and coat, about five feet high, a young man.

John Baizy, red hair, known as 'Buck Baizy,' formerly from Altoona, square built and heavy set in proportion.

'Nig' Lee wore on last Sunday a blue suit, a large ring on his left hand, dark hair, about 22 years old, with a a smooth face.

The County Commissioners of Allegheny Co. met and decided to offer a reward for the arrest of the murderers This, with the reward offered by the McKeesport Councils, will make about $1,500 for the arrest of all the desperadoes.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Dead Man's Hollow. where the murder was committed, is a broad ravine that extends toward the Youghioghenv river, making an acute angle with that stream as it passes the place. The river runs with but little winding past this place and empties into the Monongahela about two and a half miles below the scene of the shooting. On either side of the ravine mentioned is a high hill. Campble's house stands on the top of tha hill opposite to where the crime was committed, and farther back in the hollow, leaving the scene of the shooting in full view from his doorstep, on which his wife and daughter were seated at the time. They called him up from the field when they saw the shooting and told him that they had seen five men running from the place up the ravine. They were pretty certain of the number and said between twenty and thirty shots had been fired in all. They could not, however, give any description of the parties, the distance being too great to distinguish them clearly.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. and Miss Lowry, of New Jersey, are on a visit to their friends here, Mrs. and Miss Sullivan, mother and sister of Col. John M. Sullivan.

Lieut. James Lusk, son of Dr. Amos Lusk, of Zelienople, and now connected with the West Point Milltary Academy, is at home at present visiting his friends.

Mrs. John H. Haines. *nee* Miss Jane McCleary of this place, and now of Boston, has been visiting friends here and is stopping with the family of Dr. Neyman.

Rev. J. Q. Waters and wife, with some other friends here, are at present on a visit to the home of Rev. Asa H. Waters, at Camp Dunbar, in the mountains of Fayette county, Pa. This is one of the most romantic retreats in the State and is the location of the Soldier's Orphans Home superintended by Rev. A. H. W., the only drawback to it being its vicinity to the bands of robbers that infest that section, some of whom we see it stated are hiding about there.

Rev. Ferguson, of this place, has returned from his California trip, much pleased with the same. His pulpit was occupied on Sunday morning and evening last by Rev. Jeffries, of New Wilmington, Lawrence county.

Prof. Henry K. Shanor, a student for the Ministry, conducted the exercises in the English Luthern Church of this place on Sabbath last, the Rev. H. W. Roth, of Greenville, who was expected to supply the same, being too ill to do so. Mr. Shanor read to the congregation one of Martin Luther's great sermons, delivered more than three hundred years ago.

The Rev. Stauffer, of the Orphans Home of this place, has been granted a vacation of four weeks by his congregation here.

The Rev. J. May, of Mercer county, has been elected Pastor of the Reformed, or White Church, on the Harmony road, four miles west of Butler, in place of the Rev. Sandoe, resigned.

Mrs Grout still remains quite ill but hopes are intertained for her recovery. Mrs. Zimmerman, widow of the late Michael Zimmerman, Esq., dec'd, we learn is also quite ill at present.

Ex-Sheriff James B. Storey has accepted a clerkship in the Auditor Generals office at Harrisburg and assumed the duties of the same on the 1st of this month.

Several parties of this place are at present up at Chautauqua Lake.

An Important Decision.

The suit brought by Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Mercer against Seth Hoagland, guarantor of the Mercer County Mutual Insurance Company, was decided last week by Judge Acheson, of the United States Circuit Court, in favor of the defendant. The amount in dispute was about six thousand dollars, with interest on the same since '76, and the question referred to the court was: 'Does the agreement by a national bank to receive a greater rate of interest than that allowed by the laws of the State, and the adding of the same into the note, thereby increasing the principal, destroy the interest bearing power of the note from the time such illegal contract was executed?' For the past two years, interest had been computed at six per cent., but that amount, together with all interest charged prior to that date, was declared forfeited.

Perils of Pyæmia.

The *Lancet*, the leading medical journal of London, discussing President Garfield's wound, says: Portions of the dress may have been carried into the wound, and each abscess that forms is not only a direct source of danger from pain and the fever and the danger of its spreading deeply, but with each there is fresh liability of blood-poisoning. It is quite impossible to feel any certainty that we may not hear of another abscess or relapse, and it is of great importance that the patient's constitutional vigor should be maintained at as high a pitch as possible, in view of future troubles. The absence of fever and severe exhaustion removes any cause for immediate alarm, but until the wound is quite healed, and the bullet either removed or safely encysted, there will be liability to recurring abscesses, each attended with the risk of blood-poisoning.

The report of the Pennsylvania State Commissioner of Fisheries shows that there are 41 species of edible fish in the Allegheny and tributaries. They have the whole range of the thousands of miles of waters in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The Ohio river catfish are enormous in size occasionally running to a hundred and even a hundred and fifty pounds. We have thirteen species of the 'cat' in Pennsylvania out of the thirty that occur in North America. The most valued is the 'blue cat'—*Ex.*

(La Crosse Republican Leader.)
Have been cured by St. Jacobs Oil, I recommend the same to all sufferers with Rheumatism, says Mr. L. Shiffman 2804 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

A Traveler's Story.

After spending months at European and American watering places and thousands of dollars looking for health, I returned home disheartened and wretched. I had consulted the best physicians and traveled far and near without benefit and expected to die. A friend urged a trial of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Three bottles and careful diet have worked wonders and brought me excellent health and spirits, and you may publish my experience for the benefit of similar sufferers.—A Cincinnati lady.

Register's Notice.

The Register hereby gives notice that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians have been filed in his office according to law and will be presented to Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, A. D., 1881, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day:

1. Final account of Christopher Uhl, administrator of Gotleib Bauder, late of Lancaster township, deceased.
2. Final account of Mrs. E. J. Stoops, administratrix of James Stoops, late of Cherry township, deceased.
3. Final account of Jacob Cooper and Nicholas Frisheorn, executors of Wm. V. Lindsey, late of Jackson township, deceased.
4. First, partial and distribution account of Alexander Stewart. executor of the last will of John Cooper, late of Connoquenessing township, deceased.
5. Final account of Adam Pisor, Administrator of George Vogan, late of Worth township, deceased.
6. The final account of George Beam, guardian of the estate of B. F. Haine, a minor child of Anna Haine, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
7. Final account of William Garvin, administrator of Nancy McClain, late of Cranberry township, deceased.
8. Final account of S. D. Bell, administrator of O. D. Colby, late of Millerstown borough, deceased.
9. First and partial account of William Dee and J. C. Sweeney, executors of the last will of James Gallagher, late of Allegheny township, deceased.
10. The final account of Josiah Covert, executor of the last will of John Hall, late of Cranberry township, deceased.
11. Final account of John S. Hodil, guardian of Lena J. Morrison, a minor child of William A. Morrison, late of Harrisville borough, dec'd.
12. First, final and distribution account of J. R. Coulter and Franklin Jamison, executors of Eliza L. Howe, late of Venango township, deceased.
13. Partial account of R. H. Crawford, administrator of Jane Allen, late of Allegheny township, deceased.
14. Partial account of E. H. Crawford, administrator of Mary Ann Allen, late of Allegheny township, deceased.
15. Final account of James Barr and Jacob Hutchman, executors of Alexander Purvis, late of Adams township, deceased.
16. Final account of Thomas Badger, guardian of R. D. Fleeger.
17. Partial account of Abner J. Patton, executor of David Birch, late of Centre township, deceased.
18. Final account of J. Burkhart and F. Zehner, executors of Francis Burkhart, late of Zelienople borough, deceased.
19. Final account of Andrew J. Moore, executor of David Moore, late of Butler borough, deceased.
20. Final account of Robert Storey, guardian of S. Y. Brown, min r son of John C. Brown, late of Fairview towhship, deceased.
21. Final account of Margaret O'Donnell, administratrix of Patrick L. O'Donnell, late of Venango township, deceased.
22. Final account of S. H. Moore, executor of William Johnson, late of Worth township, deceased.
23. Separate and final account of David Douthett, one of the executors of Nancy Tate, late of Adams township, deceased.
24. First and final account of Theodore Kersting, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of George Kohles, late of Jackson township, deceased.
25. Partial account of Bridget J. Gatens and Charles Gatens, administrators of Michael Gatens, late of Clearfield township, deceased.
26. Final and distribution account of H. P. Double, executor of Isaac Double, late of Worth township, deceased.

H. H. GALLAGHER, Register.

NOTICE FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, with others, intend to apply to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a charter of incorporation under the name and style of Butler Glass Company, for the purpose of manufacturing glass. Capital stock to be $10,000, with the privilege to increase to $20,000.

ADAM TROUTMAN,
JACOB BECK,
J. E. BYERS, and others

Aug 10-3t.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that J. C. Beighley committee of Adam Beighley, has filed his partial account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county at C. P. No. 32. June Term, 1855, and that the same will be presented to said Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, September 7th, 1881.

A. RUSSELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's office, Aug. 8th, 1881.

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. may2-1y

Estate of James McGowan Dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James McGowan, dec'd, late of the borough of Prospect, Butler county, Pa. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MRS. S. A McGOWAN, Adm'x.
aug3-6t Prospect, Butler Co., Pa.

Estate of Jane M'Candless, Deceased.

Letters testamentary with the will annexed having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Jane McCandless, dec'd, late of Franklin township, Butler Co., Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for payment.

DAVID MARSHALL, Executor.
July 13, 1881. Prospect, Butler Co., Pa.

CHEAP TICKETS

to any point west. Land Explorers, Round Trip, First, Second or Third Class.

Reliable Information

regarding Homestead Pre-emption or Mining laws. Call on or address

E. A. TAYLOR,
Cashier Argyle Savings Bank,
May 14:6m Petrolia, Pa.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF
FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—MONEY RECEIVED.

Balance on hand from last year	$3,128 01
Received from State appropriation	1,003 80
From collector, including taxes of all kind	4,098 42
From sale of houses and lands	23 50
Total receipts	$8,253 73

MONEY PAID OUT.

For purchasing grounds	$ 105 00
For building houses	1,826 00
For teachers' wages	3,060 00
For rent and repairs	75 45
For fuel and contingencies	280 01
Fees of Collector	195 16
Fees of Treasurer	113 12
Salary of Sec'y, expns, statny, postage, &c	50 00
For printing and auditors' fees	10 00
For all other purposes and sundry expnses.	249 70
Total money paid out	$5,964 47

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand	$2,289 26
Amount due district	298 14

The above account has been duly audited by the auditors of this district and certified by them to be correct. W. F. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

J. R. RANKIN, } Auditors.
B. S. RANKIN, }

Dr. Frease's Water Cure.

A health institution in its 28th year. For nearly all kind of Chronic diseases, and especially the diseases of Women. Invalids are invited to correspond with us. Circulars free. Address, S. FREASE, M. D., New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. 1yjune29

PATENTS.

T. F. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield St., Pittsburgh Pa. Branch office at Washington, D. C. No patent, no pay. Send for Circulars. [8je4m

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:

BAINBRIDGE, 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. E. CALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 26, 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. NAYES.

ONEIDA, 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. 23, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house. DR. E. MORTON.

U. S. CONSULATE,
CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA, 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.*
L. 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. MOORE.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG.
During a residence of twenty-three years 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.

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.

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

The Cyclopaedia War.

The month of July, 1881, witnesses the completion of the largest and most important literary work this country and the century have seen. It is the Library of Universal Knowledge, large type edition, in 15 large octavo volumes, containing 10 per cent more matter than Appleton's Cyclopædia, at less than one-fifth its cost, and 20 per cent more than Johnson's Cyclopædia, at a little more than one-fourth its cost.

Victory

Chambers's Encyclopædia, which forms the basis of the Library of Universal Knowledge (the last London edition of 1880 being reprinted verbatim as a portion of its contents), is the laborious product of the ripest British and European scholarship. It has developed through a century of Cyclopædia making; its various editions having been many times revised, in successive years, till it has come to be universally recognized, by those competent to judge, as standing at the very front of great aggregations of knowledge, and better adapted than any other Cyclopædia for popular use. It contains such full and important information as the ordinary reader, or the careful student, is likely to seek, upon about 25,000 subjects in every department of human knowledge. Chambers's Encyclopædia, however, is a foreign production, edited and published for a foreign market, and could not be expected to give as much prominence to American topics as American readers might desire. To supply these and other deficiencies a large corps of American editors and writers have added important articles upon about 15,000 topics, covering the entire field of human knowledge, bringing the whole number of titles under one alphabetical arrangement to about 40,000. Thus the work is thoroughly Americanized, and the Library of Universal Knowledge becomes at once the latest and most complete Encyclopædia in the field, at a mere fraction of the cost of any similar work which has preceded it.

For The Price

of the 15 volumes, complete, in extra cloth binding, $15.00. In half Russia, sprinkled edges, $20.00. In half Russia, gilt top, $22.50. In full library sheep, marbled edges, $25.00.

The superlative value and importance of this great Encyclopædia lies especially in the fact that it is brought within the reach of every one who aspires after knowledge and culture. It is *really* a library of universal knowledge. It brings a liberal education easily within the reach even of every plowboy of the country and apprentice boy of the city. Every farmer and every mechanic in the land owes it to himself and to his children that such a Cyclopædia shall henceforward form a part of the outfit of his home. To the professional man, and every person of intelligence in every walk of life, a Cyclopædia is *a necessity.*

Revolution

Of course the old and wealthy publishers who have grown rich (it is said that the Appletons have made a profit of nearly two million dollars on their Cyclopædia) from the sale of their high-priced publications are not pleased that their monopolies are broken and their power overthrown. Of course the book agents and booksellers who have been used to getting from 40 to 60 per cent commission for selling these high-priced books are not so well pleased to sell the Library of Universal Knowledge on 15 per cent commission, though those who are not short-sighted discover that their own interests, after all, are identical with the interests of *the people*, and their real profits, in the end, are increased, by the immense sales which result from meeting the people's wants. The majority of booksellers, however, are better pleased to *slander* than to *sell* this and our numerous other standard and incomparably low-priced publications. But the Literary Revolution has always looked to *the people*, in whose interests it is, for its patronage, and it has never looked in vain, as our more than one million volumes printed last year (this year being increased to probably more than two millions) abundantly prove. You can order the Cyclopædia directly from us, and by uniting with your neighbors and friends you can secure club rates as follows:

$10,000 Reward

To Club Agents.

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed to any one ordering at one time three or more sets of the Cyclopædia; and a discount of 15 per cent will be allowed to any one ordering five or more sets at one time.

As a special inducement to our friends and patrons to go to work *promptly* and *vigorously*, each doing what he can for the dissemination of universal knowledge, we propose to distribute $10,000 in special premiums as follows, in addition to the regular discount to clubs:

$5,000 Reward to be distributed equally among the first 500 club agents who send us clubs of not less than five subscribers, after June 15th and before September 1st.

$5,000 Reward in addition to the first $5,000 to be distributed among the 100 club agents who, during the same time, send us the *largest number of subscribers*, not less than twenty in number, the amount to be distributed proportionately to the whole number of subscribers which each of the 100 club agents may send in.

The names of the subscribers must in every case be forwarded to us. The first $5,000 named will be distributed as specified as rapidly as the orders are received, and the remaining $5,000 will be distributed promptly on Sept. 1st. The names of the persons receiving these rewards will be printed, with the amounts received by each, and the list sent to all the club agents entering into competition for them. Subscribers must be genuine subscribers *for individual use*, to entitle the club agent to the rewards under this offer, and not booksellers or agents who buy to sell again.

Persons desiring to raise clubs may send to us at once for sample volumes, if they desire, in the various styles of binding, paying us 75 cents for the volume in cloth, $1.00 for the volume in half Russia, sprinkled edges, and $1.25 for the volume in library sheep. Orders for the full sets will be filled by us with the utmost promptness, within our ability to man