BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

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

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For State Treasurer.
GEN. SILAS M. BAILY, of Fayette county.

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.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is 51 years old to-day.

THE Garfield fund now aggregates $321,000.

GUITEAU trial coming on. Subscribe for the CITIZEN.

MRS. GARFIELD and family have returned to Mentor, their old home.

IT is thought that Guiteau will not be tried until the first Monday of December.

WE regret to learn of the serious illness of Major W. C. Adams, of Fairview, and hope he may recover.

THE closing funeral ceremonies at Cleveland, over the remains of President Garfield, and which we were unable to give last week, will be found in the CITIZEN this week.

'IF ye love me, keep my commandments,' said the Master. If we would honor the memory of James A. Garfield we must be true to the principles which he taught and in defense of which he gave up his life.

IT is said that Conkling is trying to work his way back into the Senate of the United States. The scheme is supposed to be an effort to get Mr. Lapham, one of the newly elected Senators from New York, a place in the Cabinet, or some other important place, and then Conkling to take his place. We have too much confidence in President Arthur and the Repulicans of New York to think for a moment that they would countenance such a thing at this time.

DEMONSTRATIONS of sympathy with the American people and Mrs. Garfield and of respect for the memory and admiration of the character of General Garfield were general throughout the world. From as far distant places as Cairo, Egypt, reports come of memorial services. In London and throughout all England the mourning for President Garfield has never been equaled by that for any foreign sovereign; business was very largely suspended, the exchanges being closed; palaces, business offices, hotels, etc., put on the insignia of mourning, and even cab and omnibus drivers decorated their whips with crape. Immense crowds attended the churches where memorial services were held and listened to eulogies on the illustrious deceased.

IF the Democrats could or would carry out the tenth part of all they lay down in their platforms they would be a pretty good party. But all the experience of these latter years are against them on this point. The resolutions they passed in State Convention last week are profuse in what they call "Jeffersonian doctrines," and in what their candidate for State Treasurer would do and would not do in case he were elected. But these "Jeffersonian" principles have heretofore been found to be but pretty theories and seldom put into practice. They elected a State Treasurer not many years ago, "square timber Noyes," they called him, but there are no reforms on record that he instituted. When they get into office they are just like other people, if not a little more so.

REPORTS from Washington and New York, through channels entitled to credit, to the effect that President Arthur is not going to shame his countrymen by repudiating or even looking coldly on the Garfield policy of administration are encouraging and assuring. We sincerely trust they may not prove deceitful and that the good work of reforming the Government and administering the civil service as though it were a trust and not a perquisite may be found to have received new life and new impetus by the author's sad and seemingly calamitous death. President Arthur is a man of intelligence, energy and culture, and it cannot be that he will miss so grand an opportunity to make himself popular and honored in the land. To be sure he will have some adverse associations and prejudices to conquer, but when he sees so plainly what is the matter with our politics, what the people want and mean to have, and what it is the easiest thing to do, we cannot doubt he will do the sensible thing and let the dead past bury its dead without his assistance The retention of the Garfield Cabinet—at least of all the leading members of it, is highly importent if he intends to start right and to early win the confidence of the country. This is promised in dispatches to some of the leading Republican journals, but it is not generally credited.—*Crawford Journal.*

THE proceedings of the meetings of the Bar here and the citizens of Petrolia, this county, on the death of the late President Garfield, will be found upon the first page of the CITIZEN this week. They will be read with interest; particularly the remarks of C. A. Sullivan, Esq., at the meeting here and the resolutions passed at the Petrolia meeting. That resolution especially of the Petrolia meeting that refers to the results of "stalwartism," truly gives voice to the feelings of the people, and the citizens of Petrolia deserve the thanks of all for their courage in denouncing it. For if there is one lesson more than another, to be learned from the recent National calamity, it is that which is learned from the evil effects of the bitter political strife for office. That the speeches of Conkling, abusive of President Garfield for his appointments to office, had an effect on the mind of the assassin, Guiteau, there can be no doubt. "Stalwartism," as preached and practiced by Conkling and his friends, meant their continuing rule in the Republican party, and, if not rule, then the ruin of it. This was evidenced by the action of Conkling himself as well as by the subsequent and fatal one of Guiteau.

AT the special session of the United States Senate, that convenes next Monday, there may be a speedy organization of the same and there may not be. If the body were fully seated there would be 38 Republicans and 38 Democrats, counting Senator Mahone, of Virginia, with the Republicans and Senator Davis, of Illinois, with the Democrats. But there are three vacant seats in the body until the two New York Senators and the Senator who will succeed Gen. Burnside, deceased, from Rhode Island, are sworn in. These are all Republicans and cannot participate in the organization of the Senate until sworn in and becoming members of the body. They cannot be sworn in before a President, *pro tem*, of the body is elected, as that officer administers the oath to the new members. If this is the case the Democrats have the power to elect one of their members as the President pro tem, which is a matter of interest just now from the fact that that person will occupy the position the Vice President did as regards the succession to the Presidency. While this might be unfortunate, in some respects, yet it would be still more unfortunate to witness a deadlock and a wrangle in the Senate at the present time. This cannot arise unless the Republicans believe and claim that the three new Senators have a right to participate in the organization before being sworn in. What the parliamentary law or practice has been on this point we do not inquire or know, but we agree with that sentiment which believes it would be unseemly and unfortunate for the country if there is not a peaceable and speedy organization of the Senate when that body meets on Monday next.

STATE TREASURER.

The Democratic State Convention, that met at Williamsport last week, nominated the Hon. Orange Noble. of Erie, as their candidate for State Treasurer. This now completes the list and makes five candidates in the field for that office.

Besides Mr. Noble, as the Democratic candidate, there is the regular Republican candidate, Gen. Silas M. Bailey, of Fayette county; the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, Independent Republican candidate, of Union county; Mr. Wilson, of Mercer county, Temperance candidate, and Mr. Jackson, also of Mercer county, as the Greenback candidate. From these the people will have to choose in November next. We may at another time discuss the political situation as presented by these several candidates.

TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

By the dispatches we give in another place, it will be seen that the trial of Guiteau has already commenced in Washington, D. C. A bill of indictment against him will be laid before a grand jury this week and will doubtless be found a true bill for murder. The trial may not take place for some weeks yet. But it is thought there will be no legal difficulties in the trial and of a conviction. The President having died in the State of New Jersey, it was supposed a question might arise as to whether he would not have to be tried in that State. But a recent opinion from the pen of Judge Agnew would seem to set that question at rest. He shows that Congress, as late as 1867, by a statute has provided that Guiteau can legally be tried in either place, in Washington where the shooting was done or in New Jersey where the President breathed his last.

We may give this opinion of Judge Agnew in full at another time, and will give our readers as full proceedings of the trial of Guiteau as possible. It will be looked to with great interest by all. While the people all desire to see the trial proceed according to the forms of law, yet they all desire at the same time to see quick and certain punishment for a crime, the boldest, the most fiendish, and the most lamentable in its consequences ever perpetrated in this or any other country.

SUBSCRIBE for the CITIZEN—it will give the proceedings in the Guiteau trial.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

The acts of President Arthur so far are calculated to create confidence in him. No man could have come to the Presidency under more embarrassing circumstances than he has done. All his political surroundings were unfavorable, and the misgivings of the great mass of the Republicans of the Nation were freely expressed. Yet he may agreeably disappoint all and we at present believe he will He has a grand opportunity—the grandest ever afforded in this country to any one man—to free himself from boss rule and dictation, and to be the President of the people, in the spirit and light of his lamented predecessor, and it looks as if he realized the situation. We give no credence at present to the many rumors about Cabinet changes. No sudden changes will be made, at least ought not to be.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

NOT AFRAID OF THE LAW—THE WITNESSES SUBPŒNAED—WHO WILL TESTIFY.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—District Attorney Corkhill to-day took the last steps in the preliminary arrangements for securing the indictment of Guiteau next week by issuing subpœnaes to the following witnesses for the 'United States against Charles J. Guiteau:' Edward A. Bailey, Stenographer, who has a large mass of notes of conversations with Guiteau while in jail' giving his history from early boyhood, reasons for committing the act, etc.; Geo. W. Adams, President of the *Evening Star* Published Company, who was at the depot on rout to Cape May when the shooting occurred: George W. McElfresh, detective; Dr. D. W. Bliss and Dr S. Lamb, who we present at the autopsy; Jacob P. Smith, special officer at the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Depot, who witnessed the shooting and assisted in the arrest of Guiteau; Sarah E. D. White, in charge of the ladies' waiting-room at the depot—she witnessed the shooting and helped to raise the President; R. A. Park, ticket-seller, who jumped through the window of his office and assisted in raising the President; Policeman Patrick Kearney, who spoke to the President just before the shooting, telling him he had ten minutes to wait for the train. This witness also assisted in Guiteau's arrest The District Attorney will ask Senor Don Simon Camacho, Charge d'Affaires of Venezuela, who was in the depot and witnessed the shooting, to come forward and testify. No subpœna can issue in the later case, because the gentleman represents a foreign country and is not subject to subpœna.

All of the above-named witnesses are directed to be in attendance at the reassembling of the Grand Jury at the Criminal Court-room on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock. when a presentment of the case will be made to the Grand Jury. No answer has yet been received by the District Attorney from George M Scoville, Guiteau's brother-in-law, who was requested by the prisoner to appear as his counsel. Guiteau says he is not afraid of the law, for that will protect him and prevent his being hung. He is reported as feeling somewhat disappointed at not receiving a prompt reply from his brother-in-law.

Little doubt exists here but that his case will be presented quietly on Monday next to the Grand Jury, and that body will report in favor of his indictment for the murder of President Garfield.

GUITEAU'S BROTHER-IN-LAW, MR. SCOVILLE, WILL APPEAR AS HIS COUNSEL.

CHICAGO, September 29.—George Scovill, Guiteau's brother-in-law, arrived here last night from Hartford, Wis., where he has a beautiful summer residence. He said he had received notification that Guiteau had chosen him for his counsel, and that he would have to appear on next Monday morning. 'Have you answered the dispatch?' 'Not yet,' replied Mr. Scoville. 'It was sent to me to Wisconsin, but I had not made up my mind what to do.' 'Will you act as Guiteau's counsel?' 'I would rather leave it to the United States Government to appoint counsel to defend him, but my wife, who is Guiteau's nearest relative, and almost his only friend upon earth, insists that I shall appear as his counsel, and I suppose I shall have to grant that request.' 'Will you so telegraph Mr. Corkhill?' 'Yes, sir;' I shall answer his dispatch to-day to that effect.' 'When will you leave for Washington?' 'I shall be there in time to be on hand when he is called upon to plead.' 'Will you engage other counsels to assist you?' 'That I haven't determined upon yet.' 'Do you anticipate a speedy trial?' 'I don't know about that. I don't think Guiteau can be tried right away. When he is called upon to plead the time of his trial will be fixed. We will have to secure time in order to prepare for the defense. Witnesses will have to be summoned from all parts of the country, and that will take time.' 'What will be your detense?' 'I think that has been pretty well outlined. I am not in favor of making any technicality to the form of indictment or to question the jurisdiction of the court. Our defense will be insanity, and I shouldn't advise anything else. We have known nothing of Guiteau for three years past until this summer. I do not apprehend but that he will be accorded a fair trial. Our greatest effort will be to get men on the jury who will have judicial minds, men who have read of the case, know the facts, and who will be fair in the trial. I believe the government will see that he shall have an impartial trial.'

George Scoville to day formally asked Emery Storrs to assist in the defense of Guiteau. Storrs declined with thanks.

A Washington dispach says Colonel Corkhill, United States District Attorney, received this morning, from Attorney General Stockton, New Jersey, a communication in which he states that no action will be taken in Guiteau's case by the authorities of that State.

The Garfield Family Fund.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The projector of the fund for Mrs. Garfield in a card, referring to the suggestion that some of the money be given to the dead President's mother, states that under the terms of the subscription papers sent out not a cent of the sum subscribed can be diverted to any other uses than those specified in the subscription papers—that is for the President's wife and children. He has this afternoon received two checks—one for $500 and one $250—for General Garfield's mother, which he will forward with any other sums received to her or invest, as she may prefer. The fund for Mrs. Garfield now reaches $324,675.67.

For State Treasurer, General Silas M. Baily.

A man who, from his youth up, has fought the battles of Republicanism in a region where no hope of success could add vigor and zeal to the contest, and with no reward save the consciousness of having served the cause he loved.

A man who has attested his love of law by service on the field of glory and of blood, who won his promotion in the glorious Pensylvania Reserves, from Captain to Brigadier, by meritorious service on the field.

A man who stood in the red hell of battle at Drainesville, on the Peninsula, at Gaines' Mill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and the Wilderness, and who bore witness with his blood that he loved his country well

He bears upon his person the rough scars left by the cruel cannon ball, and will carry to his grave the evidence of his patriotism and courage.

He is able and worthy to lead Republicans to victory as he led his regiment to war.—*Speech of Attorney Genneral Palmer in Republican State Convention.*

A General Split in the Republican Ranks of Several New York Districts.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At the Second Assembly District Convention to-day, an anti-Stalwart was elected chairman by a vote of forty to eight. The eight Stalwarts representing the town of Marshall and First and Second wards of Rome immediately withdrew and elected a contesting delegation to the State convention.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—There was a scene of great confusion to-day at the Republican Convention of the First District. The result was two conventions in the same room, and two sets of delegates to the State Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—There was a split in the Republican Convention of the Third Oneida District, and two sets of delegates were elected.

The New Horse Diseasein the West.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—Pink eye, the new and mysterious horse disease, is spreading in this city. It first made its appearance here about ten days ago, and has spread so rapidly that nearly every large stable in the city is suffering from its ravages. Eight horses in the fire departmen are down with it. Express companies and street car lines all report animals suffering from the complaint. The disease first made its appearance in running at the eyes. The horse feels dumpish and the legs swell. After a few days, as a general thing, the horses recuperate. The disease often proves fatal.

The President and the Doctors.

President Garfield's wound will take rank among the most celebrated cases in surgery. At first it was supposed that the liver and intestines had been injured, and death was expected within a few hours from hemorrhage or peritonitis. More than a week passed before the surgeons were willing to admit that their first diagnosis was incorrect. They then found that there was a long channel from the external opening, extending downward towards the right groin, and concluded that this was the track of the bullet. A lump was felt on pressure at the end of this channel, and an electric contrivance apparently indicated the presence of a metallic substance at that place. During the last week of the case, the opinion that the ball was located here was almost unanimous.

Surgeons not connected with the case, assuming this latter diagnosis to be correct, have held that the bullet should have been removed at all hazards as soon as its location was discovered. The physician "who has been 'practising in the columns of the *New York Herald*." as Dr. Agnew said, has demonstrated with great learning that the bullet was partially flattened by striking against the rib, and that a jagged ball could never become encysted. It could therefore only be a constant source of inflammation and suppuration, and until it was removed there could be no well-grounded hope of ultimate recovery. The *post mortem* examination made by the surgeons showed that all the diagnoses had been incorrect, and that the *Herald* man was more hopelessly wrong than anybody else in his view of the case.

So late as the morning after the President's death, the *Herald* asserted that probably no well-informed medical man doubted that had the surgeons cut for and removed the bullet in the first place, Mr. Garfield would be alive and well. The autopsy showed that the bullet was in a place where removal was out of the question, and that it had never been a source of danger in the case. The cause of death was the inflammation and suppuration induced by the fragments of the spinal column, which led to the burrowing abscess, the absorption of pus, the metastatic abscesses and the finally fatal hemorrhage. Had this artery not been ruptured, death would have ensued in a day or two from exhaustion. The case was hopeless from the first, and the autopsy justifies in every respect the course of treatment adopted by the surgeons in charge. It is some consolation for the mourning nation to know that no human skill could have saved the President's life, and to be certain that the assassin's bullet was the sole cause of his death. There can be but one opinion about the bad taste and professional jealously that have marked the public utterances of those who have criticized everything that has been done in the case by the surgeons in charge.

Experience the Best Guide.

The constant practice most women have in caring for the sick, makes them often more skillful than physicians in selecting medicines. The reason why women are everywhere using and recommending Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because they have learned by that best of guides—experience—that this excellent family medicine speedily overcomes despondency, periodical headache, indigestion, liver complaints, pain or weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex.—*Home Journal.* See adv.

DUST TO DUST!

GEN. GARFIELD'S BODY CONSIGNED TO THE GRAVE.

Closing Scenes at Cleveland.

AT HOME AT LAST.

CLEVELAND, September 26.—At last he is at home. It has been a sad journey and the end was only reached today. This afternoon the mortal remains of one of the very best loved men this new nation ever had were returned to their native hills. He often wished to be here even when in health and surrounded by wealth and power, but when death approached his great warm heart and powerful busy brain turned toward this spot as the child longs for it's mother's arms when weary. From childhood he had worked hard for a great place in life. When his foot had reached the top round of the ladder, the summit of which he had so richly earned, a reptile stung him and he fell. He caught hold of the round from which his foot slipped, and for a time his grip was strong, but the poison the viper had sent was too deep, and after an effort such as no mortal ever before made for life, the once strong hands relaxed, and with a sigh the struggle ended, the spirit went above, and the form which friends and country loved was limp and lifeless. Loving hands and loyal, stricken hearts that had waited, hoped and feared as never before watched over man, tenderly raised the body up and brought it home upon a bed of tears and a truck of flowers. It has been a long journey, and many tearful mourners have stood by the roadside.

THE SOLEMNITY OF THE FINAL ACT.

Words are powerless to picture it or to even faintly describe the awful solemnity of the final act. In his lifetime General Garfield loved these hills and valleys by the lake side and the people who lived here, and his longing to be surrounded by the dear old quiet of his birthplace was so touching and pathetic as to touch the hearts of all. His wish has been respected even in death, and could he have looked at the evidences of their affection, as shown to-day, or upon the final home they have selected for him, he might have thought the measure of his glory full and slept on. The ostentatious homage of the public pales by the side of the heartfelt grief which to-day followed the remains to Lake View. The services over the remains were simple and affecting. Few ears in the vast concourse could catch the minister's words when he prayed or spoke the eulogy of the deceased. If they could they would have marveled to see how poorly words can portray such a life and character.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

Before these representatives were all in their places the funeral car was drawn into the inclosure by twelve black horses. This sombre vehicle attracted great attention, and is doubtless one of the fines vehicles of the kind ever improvised for a like service. It consists of a platform eight by sixteen feet, supported on four heavy truck wheels. From the edge of the platform to within an inch of the ground heavy black drapery bordered with silver fringe is suspended. Immediately below and contiguous to the platform hang folds of heavy white silk caught up with black silk cord. Two terrace steps lead up to the pall. Between the steps rolls of immortelles run around the whole car. On each corner of the platform is a stand of flags draped in black. The arch canopy is supported by three columns on each side covered with black broadcloth and coiled garlands of immortelles, with capitals of Egyptian designs. Immediately obove the columns runs a projecting cornice, with black and white roses. In the frieze, under which are hung festoons of heavy broadcloth and silver fringe, large wreaths of immortelles being displayed in the shape of lambrequins on the four corners above the canopy, are black ostrich plumers—the whole crowned by a large urn wreathed with immortelles. This magnificent car was drawn by twelve black horses, four abreast, covered with heavy black blankets almost touching the ground, fringed with silver. On either side of each four horses was a colored groom—the same six who did a like service at the funeral of the first martyr President.

THE SCENE ON THE ARRIVAL OF TAE FAMILY.

The scene upon the arival of the family at the pavilion, where the remains rested upon the magnificent catafalque, deserves special mention, for it was the culmination of the sorrowful interest of a long mourning, and the sad completing touch to the mournful preparations for the final ceremony. Going up the short incline from the steps of the carriage to where the body lay, the aged mother leaned upon the arm of James, the young son who was sick at Williams College when the father died, and who is still pale from that illness and the great strain upon him. The burden seemed too heavy for both himself and his aged grandmother. who leaned heavily upon his arm.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

There was a touching scene when Mother Garfietd entered the pavilion. Before taking a seat she pressed toward the coffin containing the remains of her best-loved child, and leaning over it hid her face from all observers with her arm. It was a touching scene which moved many a heart to tears. The disposition of the family, relatives and Cabinet around the catafalque necessarily consumed some few minutes, and when it was completed and all was in readiness for the ceremonies to begin the scene was indeed a sorrowful one. At the head and foot of the coffin on either side stood the almost motionless sentries, musket in hand, as if to ward off invaders from the treasure they were guarding and even those who had a right to claim it. On either side were the bank of flowers I have previously described, which are fast following the body to decay. The beautiful white doves on the four corners of the baldachin which holds the mourning canopy seemed to be breaking the last tie before flying to the spirit of the departed with tidings of the esteem of his countrymen which is this day being made so marvilously manifest. On the right, looking east, the mornning family sat, cut from the loved from only by the silent senturies.

THE CEREMONIES.

The quiet moment when this scene was witnessed was of short duration, for the ministers who were to officiate witdrew to the platform, and the man of God who assisted in the religious exercises called upon the Cleveland Vocal Society to sing the funeral hymn from Beethoven, Thou Art Gone to the Grave. A moment after the strains of the beautiful music floated over the impressive scene and the funeral ceremonies began. After the singing of the hymn was concluded Dr. J. P. Robinson called upon Bishop Bedell of this Episcopal Diocese, who read a passage of Scripture, begining with Job xiv. Rev. R. C. Houghton then delivered in a very impressive manner the following eloquent prayer.

AN ELOQUENT PRAYER.

"O God, our Father, we bow before Thee with the weight of a great sorrow upon our hearts. Our beloved President is dead, and all our hopes, which depended on his wisdom and his integrity for their fulfillment, are blighted. Just why Thou hast suffered this sore trial to come upon us we cannot tell, for Thou hast not informed us of the secrets of Thy government. Thy thoughts are not our thoughts, Thy ways are not our ways. We bow in humble submission to Thy will, and we pray for Divine help that we may not for one moment even doubt Thy wisdom or love.

THE SERMON BY REV. MR. ERRETT.

The Vocal Society then sang as follows:

"To Thee, O Lord, I yield my spirit,
Who breaks in love this mortal chain;
My life I but from Thee inherit,
And death becomes my chiefest aim.
In Thee I live; in Thee I die
Content, for Thou art ever nigh."

Rev. Isaac Errett, of Cincinnati then delivered an eloquent address, taking for his text the following: "And the archers shot King Josiah, and the King said to his servants, 'Have me away, for I am sore wounded,'" etc. He said: "There never was a mourning in all the world like unto this mourning. I am not speaking extravagantly when I say it, for I am told that it is the result of calculations carefully made from such data as are in possession that certainly not less than three hundred millions of the human race share in the sadness and the lamentations and sorrow and mourning that belong to the occasion here to-day.

READING THE PRESIDENT'S FAVORITE HYMN —HO! REAPERS OF LIFE'S HARVEST.

When the sermon was concluded the Rev. Jabez Hill, of Cleveland, read General Garfield's favorite hymn, "Ho! Reapers of Life's Harvest:

Ho! reapers of life's harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade,
Until the night draws round thee
And day begins to fade?
Why stand ye idle, waiting,
For reapers more to come?
The golden morn is passing,
Why stand ye idle, dumb?
Thrust in your sharpened sickle
And gather in the grain,
The night is fast approaching
And soon will come again.
The Master calls for reapers,
And shall He call in vain?
Shall leaves lie there ungathered,
And waste upon the plain?
Mount up the heights of wisdom
And crush each error low;
Keep back no words of knowledge
That human hearts should know,
Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy Lord.
And then a golden chariot
Shall be thy reward.

STARTING THE BODY ON ITS FINAL JOURNEY.

Mr. Hill read this beautiful hymn with great effect, and it was really the feature of the funeral ceremonies. As the last words died upon his lips the vocal society began singing it. The little incident moved many to tears. When the singing was concluded Rev. S. Pomeroy delivered a short and appropriate prayer and then gave the benediction. After the ceremonies were thus concluded there was a delay occasioned by the immense number of bodies that had to be formed in line before the corpse was started upon its final journey. Ex-President Hayes and wife and ex-Secretary Evarts followed the relatives and the three inseparable associates of Garfield in his life time, Gen. Swaim and Colonels Rockwell and Corbin. followed. Private Secretary Brown directed the movements of the family and friends. It was 12:30 P. M. when all was in readiness, and the imposing yet mournful procession started up the road to General Garfield's final home.

AT THE TOMB.

At the tomb beyond the hill a different scene was being enacted. None were admitted to the cemetery without passes from the Local Committee on Arrangements, but early in the day numbers of ladies and children went to pick flowers on the hillside. These they carried in pretty baskets to the vault and the soldiers there had not the heart to refuse them admittance. In a few minutes the stone chamber where the President sleeps to-night was filled with tender blossoms. The black tapestries covering the walls were hung with trailing ivy and smilax, while the footsteps on the marble floor lost themselves in a soft bed of flowers. The low hum of bees and the song of birds came softly to the ear in that silent chamber of death behind whose wall the remains of three dead soldiers have found an eternal rest. The small lake to which the path from the tomb descends was filled with clear, limpid waters, fed by a little fountain which tossed and sparkled in the sunlight. Under the shroud which overhung the vault to-day were the battle-flags of General Garfield's old regiment. A wall wider than the tomb itself was strewn with evergreens which ended where the main avenue began, and where the bearers from the hearse were to lay their burden.

THE DESCENT OF THE FAMILY.

The carriage stopped suddenly before the tomb and the curtains were raised by Mrs. Garfield, who looked out searchingly, first peering toward the dark caverns which were to receive for the present the remains of the President. Her pale, tearful face was under control for a moment, and in that moment the soldiers who had borne the casket from the catafalque lifted it reverently to the ground in front of the tomb, to which it was carried over a soft bed of flowers, crushed under the soldier's noiseless tread. White-pinks, tulips, lilies of the valley, and immortelles marked the pathway to the tomb. Mrs. Garfield sank back in the carriage, while the aged mother of the President listened and watched intently the services that followed. Carriages containing the members of the Cabinet, the pall-bearers, and the intimate friends of the dead President were driven close to the tomb. The pall-bearers were Secretary Blaine, and Colonels Rockwell and Swain. The two oldest sons of the President stood under the shroud of mourning.

THE LAST SCENE OF ALL.

A funeral ode was beautifully rendered by the Gesang Verein, Frohinn Harmonie, and Orphans Singing Societies of Cleveland. Rev. J. H. Jones, Chaplain of the 42d Ohio Regiment, spoke briefly of his dead friend and comrade. He was twice overcome by emotion. Prayer and benediction were offered by President B. A. Hinsdale of Hiram College. The members of the Cabinet were given an opportunity to visit the tomb before it was closed to them forever. Secretary Blaine went to Mrs. Garfield's cariage, but the widow of the President did not go to the tomb. Harry Garfield stood several moments over his father's remains. Stooping to take a flower from the floor of the tomb as he went away. Colonel Corbin sprang forward to catch the boy, thinking that he was falling. The tomb was closed in silence and locked, and many realized, as they had never before, that time for the President had merged in eternity. Four soldiers of the 8th Ohio Regiment will guard the temporary resting-place of James A. Garfield.

—We invite the attention of ou readers to the advertisement of the Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio, in another column. They offer rare inducements to earn an honest living. Sept. 21, 6-m.

GENERAL Election Proclamation!

WHEREAS, In and by an Act of the General assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth, passed the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1839. it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Election and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the place where the election is to be held.

I, WM. H. HOFFMAN, High Sheriff of the county of Butler, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Butler, that on Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, being the

8th day of November, 1881.

a general Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

One person for the office of Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Associate Judge of Butler county.

One person for the office of Sheriff of Butler county.

One person for the office of Prothonotary of Butler county.

One person for the office of Clerk of Courts of Butler county.

One person for the office of Register and Recorder of Butler county.

One person for the office of Treasurer of Butler county.

Two persons for the office of County Commissioners of Butler county.

Two persons for the office of County Auditors of Butler county.

One person for the office of Coroner of Butler county.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Adams township at the house of J. S. Donthett.

The electors of Allegheny township at School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Buffalo township at the house of Robert Gregg, now George Truby, now Robert Bartley.

The electors of Butler township at the Court House in Butler.

The electors of Brady township at the School house at West Liberty.

The electors of Clearfield township at the house of John Green.

The electors of Clinton township at the house of John C. Riddle, now John Anderson.

The electors of Concord township at the School house No. 4, in Middletown.

The electors of Clay township at the Centre School house in said township.

The electors of Centre township at the house (formerly occupied by Jesse Harvey) formerly owned by W. D. McCandless.

The electors of Cherry township at the house of William Lindsey.

The electors of Connoquenessing township, Northern precinct, at School house No. 7, in Whitestown; Southern precinct at the house of Peter Staff, in Petersville.

The electors of Cranberry township at the house of Frederick Meeder.

The electors of Donegal township at the house of Adam Schreiber, in Millerstown.

The electors of Fairview township at the house of J. Dickey in Fairview borough.

The electors of Forward township at the house of Robert H. Brown

The electors of Franklin township at Grange Hall in the borough of Prospect.

The electors of Jackson township, Western precinct, at the house of Jacob Heil in Harmony; Eastern precinct at the house of John P. Miller in Evansburg.

The electors of Jefferson township at the house of Morris Reighter.

The electors of Lancaster township at the Public School house No. 5.

The electors of Middlesex township at the house of George Cooper.

The electors of Marion township at James Bailey's.

The electors of Muddycreek township at the Town Hall in Portersville.

The electors of Mercer township in the School house No. 4. in said township.

The electors of Oakland township at the house of William McClung.

The electors of Parker township at the house of John Kelly in Martinsburg.

The electors of Penn township at the house of Richard Fisher.

The electors of Summit township at the house of Adam Frederick.

The electors of Slipperyrock township at the School house, at the North end of the borough of Centreville.

The electors of Venango township at the house of James Murrin.

The electors of Winfield township at School house No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Washington township at the Town Hall in North Washington.

The electors of Worth township at the Town Hall in Mechanicsburg in said township.

The electors of the borough of Butler at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Centreville at the School house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Zelienople at the Council house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Prospect at the new School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Saxonburgh at the School house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Sunbury at the Public School house in Sunbury.

The electors of the borough of Millerstown at the house of Adam Schreiber in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Petrolia at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Fairview at the School house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Karns City at the Town Hall in said borough.

And I, the said Sheriff, do further give notice to all election officers, citizens, and others, of the following provisions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, relating to elections —viz:

OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he shall have removed there and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer his vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SECTION 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SECTION 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SECTION 7. All laws regulating the holding of the elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege by reason of his name not being registered.

SECTION 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student in any institute of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in a public prison.

Election officers will take notice that the Act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of the Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the army of the United States from voting has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1 The right of the citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, On the 31st March, 1874, passed an act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes,' the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, territory, district, city. parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or territory; or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the Constitution or laws of any State or territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite qualification for voting, and by constitution and laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites and become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisites and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse, or knowingly omit to give effect to this section, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with the full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

AND WHEREAS. It is declared by the second section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution of the United States, that 'this Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land * * * anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not withstanding.

If any person should prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of such election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly intefere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or the avenue to any window where the same shall be holding, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; be imprisoned for any time not less than one month or more than one year, and if it be shown that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, and on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

SEC. 14 District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or Judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace.

15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held an office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and alderman, notaries public and persons in militia services of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled by an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices as shall be designated by general law.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board, on the morning of an election, it shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 9. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall be severally sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act, shall before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. certificate of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at the elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts todesignate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

MODE OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 5. All the elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it was received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district.

ACT MARCH 30, 1866.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows:

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and shall be labelled on the outside with the word "Electors."

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for for Member of Congress of the United States, all persons voted for for Member of the State Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all persons voted for for Member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and all persons voted for for county offices of said county of Butler, and to be labelled on the outside with the word "County."

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for for Judge of any of the courts of said county or of this Commonwealth, and be labelled on the outside with the word 'Judiciary.'

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for for officers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, other than Judges of the Supreme Court of said Commonwealth, and be labelled on the outside with the word "State."

OF THE ELECTION RETURNS.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all the said officers and by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reason for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the votes are couuted; and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in the presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally papers, and oath of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, city or village upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock past meridian of the day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return shall be filed, and the day and the hour of filing marked thereon. and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judge shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the return presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint; in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of said court shall be opened to the public. And in case the returns of an election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in any case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court, shall examine the return and if, in the judgment of the court, it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, in any of the election districts complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law, and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in a box and sealed up with the ballots. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act.

Given under my hand at Butler, this 1st day of October, 1880, and in the 106th year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. H. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN the matter of the application of Robert Lawrence for divorce a 'vinculo matrimoni' from his wife, Rosanna Lawrence.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Butler Co., Pa., A. D. No. 64. March Term, 1881.

Now, September 14th, 1881, on motion of Mitchell, White and Bowser, Court award publication and appoint E. I. Brugh, Esq., commissioner, to take testimony, two subpœnas having been returned n. e. i. BY THE COURT.

TO THE RESPONDENT, ROSANNA LAWRENCE:

You are hereby notified to be and appear in your proper person, before our judges at Butler, at a Court of Common Pleas, then and there to be held on the 5th day of December, 1881, to answer the petition or libel of the said Robert Lawrence, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, W. H. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

To all parties interested—Take notice that I will attend to the duties of my appointment as commissioner in the above stated case at my office in the borough of Butler, on the 5th day of December, A. D., 1881, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

5oct3 E. I. BRUGH, Commissioner.

TRAVERSE JURY

For week commencing Monday, Oct. 10, 1881.

John Fleming, Penn township, farmer,
John Coyle, Clearfield, farmer.
August Jackman, Summit, farmer.
J. R. Mitchell, Fairview.
John W. Winer, Worth.
Humes A. McCandless, Centre.
C. B. McClure, Centreville.
Martin Sitler, Jackson, west.
Moses Dunbar, Middlesex.
W. D. Bovard, Cherry.
John Raltshouse, Clinton,
Walter Evans, Centre.
Simeon Croft, Connoquenessing, north,
Owen McDermot, Buffalo,
Harvey Hall, Slipperyrock.
Robert Black, Sr., Middlesex.
John Hickathorn, Worth.
J. J. Miller, Clay.
Joseph Douthett, Adams.
James Badger, Centre.
W. J. Martin, Parker.
David Dixon, Penn.
James Deer, sr., Penn,
Everett Ralston, Slipperyrock.
Henry Jennings, Fairview,
James Forquer, Parker.
William Thomas, Mercer,
John Cranmer, Franklin,
James C. Reed, Donegal,
George Sheiver, Lancaster,
Lamott Steel, Harrisville.
Isaac Hall, Clay.
Al. Black, Parker.
Jacob Stamm, jr., Forward.
Caleb Cooper Muddycreek.
John W. Parker, Adams.
Noah Henry, Oakland.
S. G. Christy, Concord.
John Lawall, Winfield.
W. B. Curry, Franklin.
F. McBride, Clearfield.
Robert Maxwell, Concord,
John T. Kelly, Butler borough.
John McLaughlin, Donegal.

Traverse Jury for week commencing Oct. 24, 1881.

O. M. Christy, Clay.
W. W. McCall, Clinton.
Benj. Sarver (of Benj.), Buffalo,
David Gilbert, Fairview, east.
L. B. McCoy, Cherry.
Joseph Becker, Jefferson.
J. M. Irick, Butler township.
Daniel Convery, Oakland.
Jacob Sanderson, Parker.
John T. Shaffer, Zelienople.
Josiah W. Campbell, Centre.
Jacob Lauderer, Lancaster.
John A. Mortland, Slipperyrock.
Z. B. Sheperd, Slipperyrock.
Jeff. Dunlap, West Sunbury borough.
Conrad Ritzard, Donegal.
John McCollough, Donegal.
J. A. Foot, Petrolia.
Abner Seaton, Mercer.
F. C. Flannigan, Donegal.
Philip Vogle, Butler township.
J. W. Hoover, Allegheny.
R. M. Adams, Venango.
Thos. Blair, Venango.
L. A. Gibson, Parker.
William Updegraff, Muddycreek.
Patrick Kelly, Butler borough.
J. D. Mahan, Middlesex.
Leonard Nicholas, Butler borough,
J. C. Gaisford, Millerstown.
Joseph Slicker, Summit.
James Reed, Esq., Oakland.
Moses H. Hendrickson, Cranberry.
William Lightnold, Clearfield.
J. F. Balph, Oakland.
John Sutton, Parker.
William Mitchell, Butler borough.
Henry Deer, Clay.
Henderson Olliver, Muddycreek.
R. H. McQuistion, Butler township.
Henry Bruner, Connoquenessing, south,
Daniel O'Donnell, Buffalo.
Joseph S. Dick, Franklin township.
Joseph Flick, Franklin.