BUTLER CITIZEN

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

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

THE fall wheat in this county is said to be looking in excellent condition.

REV. WYLIE returned home last week after an extended business visit to the State of Illinois.

A COMMUNICATION and some other matters have been crowded out this week, which will appear in our next.

THE town of Indiana, Pa., will vote for or against the introduction of water works there on the 26th inst. Better vote for the works.

NEXT Saturday, Nov. 19th, will be the birth day of the late martyred President, James A. Garfield. Were he living he would then be fifty years of age. That such a good man was taken off in the manner he was, and at the time he was, is an event in our history that will never be forgotten by the people of these United States.

WE notice by the *Herald* of this week that Mr. Ziegler has added some very interesting recollections concerning the late Mr. Dougal. We will publish the same next week. Mr. Ziegler was an intimate friend of Mr. Dougal and his remarks upon his character, habits and learning can, therefore, be fully relied upon. His sketch will be read with interest.

MR DOUGAL.

In making the remarks we did last week on the death of Mr. Dougal, we did so, in some matters, on information derived from others, and had no idea at the time that there would be any trouble as to his estate. If, therefore, anything was said in our article that could in any wise be construed as prejudicing the rights or interest of any one, or that in any wise was unpleasant to the feelings of any of Mr. Dougal's numerous friends, we much regret the same, and hope these few words of explanation will be sufficient on the subject.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

By the official table we give it will be seen the whole Republican county ticket of this county, excepting the Sheriff, has been elected. The loss of Mr. Shira, our candidate for Sheriff, is be regretted. We do not think it was on account of any personal objection to Mr. Shira, but is due, perhaps, more than anything, to the great efforts made by the friends of Squire Donaghy for him. Mr. Donaghy also had the advantage of being in the Sheriff's office, where he had the opportunity of seeing many people and making many friends, and being well spoken of in regard to the discharge of the duties of the office also had its effect with many. That he is an obliging and faithful officer no one will question, but we have every reason to believe that Mr. Shira would have made an equally good officer.

NEW VOLUME.

This number of the CITIZEN commences a new year, having now ended its 18th year and started upon its 19th at this issue, Vol. 19, No. 1. We have been connected with now nearing 13 years. The great bulk of the subscribers when we purchased it yet remain upon its list. Many, however, are dead and gone, and some have removed to other parts. But many names have been added to its list, and the number of its readers now is more than double what it then was. It is our determination to still enlarge its circulation and usefulness, and to that end solicit the co-operation of all its friends. As this is the time of year when people begin to think of having papers to read during the long winter nights, we invite the aid of all its present readers in an effort to increase their number. Any present subscriber is, therefore, authorized to get new ones for the paper, and his or her efforts in that direction will be suitably recompensed in some manner.

AGGREGATES

The following is the aggregate vote for each candidate in this county at the late election, as will be seen by the official table in another place:

STATE TREASURER.

Baily, R.	3517
Noble, D.	3327
Wolfe, Ind. R.	771

Baily over Noble, 190. Noble and Wolfe over Baily, 581.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

A. D. Wier, R.	4034
W. C. Bryson, D.	3618
L. C. Miller, P.	169

Wier over Bryson, 416; over both, 247.

SHERIFF.

Fergus M. Shira, R.	3854
Thomas Donaghy, D.	3931
Levi Porter, P.	123

Donaghy over Shira, 77. Shira and Porter over Donaghy, 46.

PROTHONOTARY.

M. N. Greer, R.	4053
Alex. Russell, D.	3686
R. A. White, P.	147

Greer over Russell, 367; over both, 220.

CLERK OF COURTS.

W. B. Dodds, R.	4209
J. L. Kelly, D.	3551
R. L. Black, P.	152

Dodds over Kelly, 658; over both, 506.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

H. W. Christie, R.	4300
J. D. Lytle, D.	3423
T. A. McElvain, P.	144

Christie over Lytle, 877; over both, 733.

COUNTY TREASURER.

J. H. Miller, R.	4264
J. Lawall, D.	3502
J. E. Criswell, P.	150

Miller over Lawall, 762; over both, 612.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

G. W. Hays, R.	4148
C. Cochran, R.	4140
T. I. Wilson, D.	3539
J. Collins, D.	3359
J. M. Rose, P.	160
D. P. Kelly, P.	173

Hays, Cochran and Wilson elected.

For County Auditors, Shannon and Crowe, Reps., and Louden, D., were elected. William Kennedy, R., elected Coroner.

TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

The trial of the assassin of President Garfield commenced at Washington on Monday last. We have only space this week to give the following part of the first proceedings When Guiteau had been brought into Court and quiet restored, a Mr. Robinson, one of his counsel, assigned him as such by the Court, arose and asked for further time for trial. The following novel proceedings then took place, which look a little like a set up job on the part of Guiteau and his counsel:

"As Mr. Robinson sat down, Guiteau arose and said: 'If your honor please, I desire to address the court.' His manner was calm and business like. People rose to their feet all over the room, but there was no disturbance. He went on: 'I did not know that my counsel was ready to make his speech this morning. I desire to speak for myself. I am here on a murderous charge and I desire to be heard in my own defense.'

'This is not the time to enter upon your defense,' said Judge Cox, quietly; 'it is only a question whether more time is needed for preparing the defense.'

'It is not needed,' said Guiteau; 'we are ready to go on with the case now.'

Mr. Robinson smiled at this and asked the prisoner to sit down.

The prisoner said: 'You keep still,' but he did sit down, muttering as he did so: 'We are ready to go ahead now.'

Col. Corkhill said he saw no reason why the time should be extended.

There was developed an evident split between Messrs. Scoville and Robinson. Mr. Scoville, addressing the court, said that Mr. Robinson's application was made without his knowledge, which was certainly a strange proceeding.

Here Guiteau jumped to his feet and said in an excited manner: 'I endorse every word he says. Robinson came into the case without consulting me, and I don't like the way he talks. I order him peremptorily to withdraw from the case.'

Mr. Robinson renewed the application.

Guiteau again interrupted: "We don't want Robinson, any way. This is peremptory and he must go.

Col. Corkhill asked the Court to try to keep the prisoner quiet, whereupon Guiteau sat down, saying he would do whatever the Court wished him to. After that he was comparatively quiet.

Judge Coy then said he thought it would perhaps be better to allow the case to proceed so far as the selection of a jury, leaving it for counsel to arrange for a time and future continuance and for additional counsel.

The Court explained that it was a wrong interpretation of the law to demand on such a jury only those persons who had formed no opinion. The only absolutely disqualified persons were those who had formed an opinion that could not be changed by any evidence.

The first four of the jury panel stated distinctly and finally that they had opinions which no evidence could change, and they were speedily excused. The fifth seemed all right until asked if he had any scruples as to capital punishment. He smiled as he answered in the affirmative, and seemed glad to get out of it The sixth thought he could give a verdict in accordance with evidence, though he had repeatedly said he should hang the prisoner. This man was in the hardware business. Mr. Scoville said the juror was not wanted. The next man was a mechanic. He had an opinion not very decided, but thought he could give a fair verdict.

Mr. Scoville asked as to his politics and religion

Judge Porter, of the prosecution, objected.

Mr. Scoville said he desired to know something of the juror's conscience before knowing whether he might exercise the right to a peremptory challenge. That was all he was driving at. He was willing to let that question rest until he could present authorities. This man was Wm. P. O'Donnell, and in his case the defense made their first peremptory challenge. The eighth was excused because he had held firmly to the opinion found immediately after the shooting, and the ninth man was John Hamlin, a well known restauranteur of Washington. He answered all questions satisfactorily; some as to whether he held to any infidel belief. He was accepted by the defense and was duly sworn as the first juror."

Political Notes.

IN NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

In Venango county the Republicans elect their entire ticket, by majorities of from 100 to 500.

In Mercer county the Republicans elected all their ticket except the candidates for Register and Recorder and Prothonotary.

In Beaver county the Republicans lost their Sheriff and Register and Recorder.

In Lawrence county the Republicans elected their whole county ticket. Wolfe, for State Treasurer received 923 votes.

In Armstrong county the Republicans elect the whole county ticket.

Allegheny county elects the whole Republican ticket by large majorities. Wolfe, Independent Republican, for State Treasurer, has nearly 6,000 votes.

In Crawford county the whole Republican county ticket is elected, but the following rather singular voting was done on the State ticket, for State Treasurer, viz: Baily, Rep., 4507; Noble, Dem., 3718; Wolfe, Ind., 590; Jackson, Greenback, 1245; and Wilson, Prohibition, 608.

In McKean county, Edward McSweeny, Esq., formerly of Petrolia, this county, is elected District Attorney.

THE Grand Jury of Allegheny county found over nine hundred true bills at their last sitting. Most of them, between eight and nine hundred, were for violations of the liquor law. The costs in each case where the defendant pleads *nolle contendere*, (all have done so, or will) are 15.50, and the whole amount will be not less than $13,000.

Baily's Plurality Over Noble Seven Thousand and Two.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Official returns from every county in the State give Baily, Republican, for State Treasurer 7,002 plurality over Noble, Democrat.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS OF BUTLER COUNTY, Nov. 8.

DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer			Associate Judge.		Sheriff.		Prothonotary.		Clerk of Courts.		Reg'r & Recorder		Treasurer.		Co. Commissioner.			County Auditors.			Coroner.	
	Silas M. Baily, R.	Orange Noble, D.	Charles L. Wolfe, I.	Alfred D. Weir, R.	Wm. C. Bryson, D.	Fergus M. Shira, R.	Thomas Donaghy, D.	M. N. Greer	Alex. Russell, D.	W. B. Dodds, R.	J. L. Kelly, D.	Henderson W. Christie, R.	James D. Lytle, D.	J. Harvey Miller, R.	John Lawall, D.	Charles Cochran, R.	George W. Hays, R.	Thomas I. Wilson	James Collins, D.	J. H. Shannon, R.	G. W. Crowe, R.	J. W. McKee, D.	John M. Louden, D.	William Kennedy, R.	John Renno, D.
Adams township	105	61	2	112	59	113	57	106	64	109	60	109	61	109	61	106	113	56	51	109	108	62	61	109	61
Allegheny	58	54	102	144	65	119	93	144	66	150	63	149	63	150	65	137	152	69	66	145	148	63	63	150	63
Butler	54	106	15	65	109	49	121	48	125	77	95	76	97	91	81	58	68	110	106	70	66	103	107	65	106
Buffalo	160	53	4	165	43	157	60	198	19	164	54	166	53	120	97	164	163	53	55	162	163	55	54	165	54
Brady	68	64	6	75	64	74	65	*72	64	69	72	78	63	81	61	73	77	64	63	76	77	63	63	77	63
Concord	111	48	26	130	50	115	74	134	50	129	59	140	50	151	38	128	138	38	55	135	128	50	54	119	49
Clearfield	17	108	2	18	110	16	111	22	107	18	111	21	108	25	103	18	18	106	111	18	18	71	111	18	104
Cherry	124	85	4	120	96	121	96	104	114	122	95	131	86	130	87	122	127	89	85	125	112	87	108	126	89
Cranberry	62	73	12	73	74	71	76	69	77	73	73	62	81	71	76	71	72	78	63	74	72	73	74	74	73
Clay	99	40	13	115	44	120	45	117	45	121	43	120	41	122	41	92	123	50	40	118	89	41	78	123	41
Clinton	141	31	2	141	30	139	37	148	28	146	30	144	31	121	53	143	153	33	16	143	145	33	31	145	31
Centre	61	57	12	80	59	85	58	69	70	82	58	92	48	89	51	78	90	59	48	84	82	55	58	83	56
Connoquenessing, north	68	29	10	70	37	73	32	77	28	88	18	76	29	79	28	75	78	35	18	77	78	29	30	78	29
" south	38	39	11	45	42	43	45	46	42	54	34	48	36	46	42	46	45	41	39	46	48	39	40	49	39
Donegal	76	162	32	89	175	77	189	94	174	89	179	97	171	95	173	102	86	173	170	91	91	177	177	91	177
Forward	68	96	13	81	98	82	97	81	97	80	99	76	101	85	92	75	77	106	89	83	79	95	97	83	95
Franklin	74	66	17	74	80	91	64	86	63	96	57	94	51	90	66	88	89	68	66	83	87	66	68	89	67
Fairview, east	57	42	18	65	54	53	72	65	59	66	57	68	55	69	54	74	60	47	58	69	69	54	54	69	55
Fairview, west	104	38	83	152	78	118	130	163	83	181	62	190	56	185	60	158	135	59	129	185	180	58	67	182	62
Jackson, east	20	72	23	84	79	37	81	37	81	26	68	34	71	36	81	24	19	111	89	34	36	81	81	37	81
Jackson, west	48	124	49	89	130	74	146	84	134	86	133	42	177	74	144	92	89	127	129	89	87	131	127	89	130
Jefferson	65	137	2	66	137	62	142	74	131	67	137	65	137	64	140	61	70	142	132	64	63	142	137	66	137
Lancaster	62	104	.....	60	107	58	110	59	109	62	105	54	99	61	108	61	61	108	107	58	58	107	108	61	108
Mercer	107	92	9	88	153	136	104	111	124	139	96	143	94	138	98	133	137	97	99	136	135	98	101	136	98
Muddycreek	124	47	7	130	49	127	48	127	50	143	37	135	43	129	49	127	128	52	34	128	128	49	49	129	48
Marion	55	91	6	65	92	58	90	*55	98	64	89	63	90	61	91	56	61	90	83	62	56	90	92	62	90
Middlesex	139	53	9	144	58	144	58	144	55	146	56	147	57	149	53	143	160	55	40	147	148	56	54	148	54
Oakland	45	75	33	78	73	71	82	64	86	74	75	83	71	89	73	62	74	78	69	77	77	75	75	71	75
Parker	170	57	48	210	63	220	81	214	80	215	78	224	76	219	76	210	207	75	77	216	219	73	72	217	74
Penn	127	61	4	125	63	129	62	118	72	131	61	126	64	134	58	127	134	63	40	130	118	62	64	132	59
Summit	36	103	7	42	103	42	105	35	111	45	102	60	86	45	101	42	41	106	104	41	40	106	107	42	105
Slipperyrock	135	68	7	126	86	148	65	149	65	135	80	145	70	144	71	144	143	73	69	145	144	70	71	144	71
Venango	39	132	2	43	131	89	134	39	133	40	132	47	126	40	132	44	41	131	125	40	40	131	133	40	132
Washington	138	47	5	149	51	131	70	149	54	148	56	155	50	159	45	138	147	51	61	149	148	52	58	152	52
Winfield	86	88	.....	90	80	74	100	102	71	88	86	90	82	48	126	86	89	86	85	87	86	89	87	86	87
Worth	105	107	1	107	108	106	110	110	106	78	138	106	110	108	108	105	108	111	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Butler borough, 1st ward	77	108	19	90	113	58	147	63	142	87	117	91	114	110	94	91	89	116	109	89	84	115	116	86	115
" " 2nd ward	113	181	55	146	198	103	248	101	250	162	187	187	163	193	154	180	145	184	172	154	155	188	197	147	201
Centreville	40	42	1	46	43	62	26	54	33	37	50	48	40	50	39	47	47	42	34	47	52	31	41	47	43
Fairview	29	14	14	43	15	38	24	39	21	42	17	46	15	46	12	41	40	11	26	40	41	15	18	46	13
Karns City	37	19	7	46	31	39	46	43	34	44	33	47	36	47	30	58	44	29	26	46	46	31	31	45	31
Millerstown	49	63	26	55	75	50	92	*66	75	59	81	61	80	68	72	91	59	65	65	63	63	78	78	63	78
Petrolia	34	44	29	48	58	29	85	56	57	60	53	61	52	60	54	71	47	42	65	60	58	53	53	60	53
Prospect	27	35	2	26	39	31	34	32	30	36	29	31	33	33	32	30	30	35	30	29	29	36	36	29	35
Sunbury	27	3	.....	25	7	29	5	31	2	26	6	31	1	29	3	15	30	7	2	27	11	3	22	29	3
Saxonburg	17	36	.....	17	35	16	37	18	35	18	35	17	36	10	43	19	17	36	30	12	15	40	33	17	35
Zelienople	14	72	22	32	74	27	77	*33	72	32	75	24	83	21	80	32	31	78	73	34	34	73	73	34	73
Totals	3517	3827	771	4034	3618	3854	3931	4053	3686	4209	3551	4300	3423	4264	3502	4140	4148	3539	3359	4211	4117	3455	3622	4218	3499

NOTE.—The votes marked with a *, in the vote of M. N. Greer, were counted for M. M. Greer, and were thrown out, reducing his total vote 228. The following is a summary of the Prohibition and Greenback vote: State Treasurer, R. W. Jackson, G., 131; James M. Wilson, P., 178. Associate Judge, Lemuel C. Miller, P., 169. Sheriff, Levi Porter, P., 123; John P. Thompson, I. Prothonotary, Robert A. White, P., 147; Thos. Oratty, I. Register & Recorder, T. A. McElwain, P., 144; John M. Louden, I. Clerk of Courts, R. L. Black, P., 152; Alex. Russell, I. Commissioners, John M. Rose, P., 160; David P. Kelly, 173; A. Russell and John Lawall each 1. Auditors, James Wilson, P., 159; Louis Keefer, 168; Jas. Collins, I. Coroner, Harvey Campbell, P., 148; John Swain, 6. County Treasurer, J. E. Criswell, P., 150; Alex. Russell, I. Scattering, R. W. Jackson, S. T., 2; Harvey Miller, I; H. Wolf, I.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA CHOOSES BAILY FOR STATE TREASURER BY A SMALL MAJORITY. — NEW YORK PROBABLY REPUBLICAN. OTHER STATES

PENNSYLVANIA.

The result in Pennsylvania is the election of General Baily State Treasurer bs a plurality estimated at from 3000 to 7000. Mr. Wolfe carried his own county, Union, and the neighboring county of Snyder, He received a majority in New Castle, Lawrence county, and cut the Republican majority in Mercer county down to 310. In Allegheny county he received about 6000 votes, and in Philadelphia about 14,500. His vote in the State will reach about 50,000. Many Democrats voted for him in preference to Noble. In Philadelphia the Republicans elected their County Commissioners, but Mr. Krumbharr, the candidate of the Committee of One Hundred, is chosen the minority Commissioner, receiving 35,000 votes. This vote indicates the extent to which the people's movement there has reached. Mr. Krumbharr was not nominated by either the Republican or Democrat parties, but by the Citizen's Committee, and he polled more votes than either Democratic candidate, and within 10,000 of as many as the Republican candidates.

NEW YORK.

The vote in New York State has been light, and the result seems to be in doubt. The Democratic majority in New York City on the State ticket is estimated at 36,000, as against 57,000 total Democratic majority in 1879; and in King's county, (Brooklyn) at 2,756, as against 17,000 total Democratic majority in 1879. The total Democratic majority in New York and Kings counties is, therefore, 38,756. Returns from the interior indicate that this Democratic majority in the cities will be overcome, and the whole Republican State ticket elected with possibly one exception. The Legislature is also close in both houses, and official returns may be needed to determine its complexion. Should the Senate be tied, the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor would give the decision of party questions to the Republicans. On the first imperfect returns, the Assembly seems to show a Republican majority of eight, but later returns give the Democrats both houses.

Roswell P. Flower (Dem) defeats W. W. Astor, (Rep) for Congress, in one of the New York city districts, to succeed Levi P. Morton, Minister to France. John Hardy, (Dem.) is elected to succeed Fernando Wood, (Dem) and Charles R Skinner, (Rep.) in the Watertown district, is elected to succeed Senator Warner Miller, and General Wadsworth to succeed Senator Lapham.

VIRGINIA.

The Republican-Mahone coalition in Virginia carried the State by a majority variously estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000, and have secured a good working majority in both branches of the Legislature. This secures a Republican successor to Senator Johnson, and makes the break in the Solid South which has long been aimed at. The Virginia victory is certainly the greatest of the year, and it is hoped will be the forerunner of others in the South.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republicans carried the State by at least 30,000 majority, and have large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. The feature of the election was the large Republican majority in Boston, which has been a Democratic city.

CONNECTICUT.

The Republicans have elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature. There were no State officers chosen.

NEW JERSEY.

The Democrats have gained three Senators, and the Republicans have gained one, and retain control of the Legislature, with fair prospects of their choosing a Senator in place of McPherson, (Dem).

MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, AND NEBRASKA.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska have all gone largely Republican. The Prohibition movement in Wisconsin in will cut down the Republican majority of 25,000 for Garfield, but that was phenomenal, and was not expected to stand. All three States are safely Republican, Minnesota by 20,000, Wisconsin by 7,000 to 10,000, and Nebraska by 15,000.

MARYLAND.

The Democrats have, as usual, carried Maryland, but the Republicans made unexpected gains in the Senate and House of Representatives They gain four Senators, making the Senate stand 10 Republicans to 16 Democrats instead of 7 Republicans to 19 Democrats, The House will have 59 Democrats to 32 Republicans, which is a handsome Republican gain.

MISSISSIPPI.

The "Fusion" party has been defeated by the Bourbons, by 25,000 to 30,000 majority. There are local Republican successes, however, which promise well for the future, even in dark and bloody Mississippi.

STAR ROUTE CASES.

THE GOVERNMENT DOWNED.—JUDGE COX'S DECISION AND COL' COOK'S STARTLING STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, November, 10.—In the Criminal Court this morning Judge Cox rendered a decision in the State rout cases, discussing principally, the question as to the infamy of the crime charged. The conclusion arrived at was that the crime was infamous and that the accused should have been proceeded against by an indictment. He therefore sustained the motion expelling the information from the files of the court and ordered the discharge of the defendants.

Judge Cox said: We had nothing to do with the popular sense of the term 'infamous' but only with the technical sense, as determined by decisions of courts and enactments of statutes. But whatever views he might entertain must be controlled by the local legislation of Congress, as he felt compelled to avoid the instinctive field of speculation for the narrower task of interpreting the laws is provided dy Congress. The fifth amendment to the Constitution provides that no person should be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime except on presentation or indictment by the Grand Jury. Section 1049 of the Revised Statutes for the District of Columbia declared that the Police Court should have original and exclusive jurisdiction over all offenses against the United States committed in the District not termed capital or otherwise infamous crimes; that is to say, of all simple assaults and batteries and other misdemeanors not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Those two enactments embraced all offenses against the United States that could be committed witl in the District and grouped them in two classes, those that were capital or otherwise infamous, and those not capital or otherwise infamous.

The offense charged in this information must be in one category or the other; it must be infamous or not infamous. If the former, the Constitution required it be tried on presentment or indictment by the Grand Jury; if the latter, the Police Court had exclusive cognizance of it and it could only be tried in the Criminal Court upon appeal.

Judge Cox cited authorities and said: It seemed the effect of legislation was to classify offenses like that charged here amid infamous crimes and thereby secure defendants from prosecution except upon indictments. If that were so, of course the information could never have been rightly filed. Leave aught to have been refused, and the order granting the leave must necessarily be rescinded. If the information could have been filed at all, it would be proper for the Court to examine the oaths to see whether probable cause was shown and whether it was in such a form as would justify the issuing of warrants. It was not necessary that he should determine anything with regard to the sufficiency of the oath in the present case. The information has been assailed on the various grounds affecting its merits, It has been claimed that it did not set forth an indictable offense, because the acts alledged might have been done in the discretion of defendants, or at least one of them, and that the only proceeding was by impeachment. It had also been claimed that conspiracy must be to do some act made criminal by statute, and again that the information was contradictory and the crime alleged impossible. But any discussion on those points by him, he thought, would be gratuitous, and he said: 'Nothing remains for me but to grant the motion made by defendants and order their discharge.'

COOK CREATES A SENSATION

After the rendering of Judge Cox's decision Mr. Cook said it was deemed proper that he should make a statement, which had been purposely delayed until this time, with reference to the fact that the case against Thomas J. Brady and others had not been presented to the Grand Jury. His Honor's decision, has been rendered, but it was due to the public, to himself as special attorney of the United States, to his colleagues and associates, and to the superior officers of the Government, to state openly and more fully than had been done why the more common course had been pursued and why the informations had been filed. The assassination of the President occurred on the morning of the 2d of July. On the Wednesday previous, at the President's request, he had a conversation at the White House in regard to the Star rout cases. After a full explanation the President expressed himself fully satisfied with what had been done, but urged that the cases be pushed as rapidly as possible. It had been his (Cook's) intention to complete the necessary preparations and present the cases to the Grand Jury on its meeting in September.

DELAYED BY THE ASSASSINATION.

On the Saturday following, the Nation and the civilized world were shocked by the announcement that James A. Garfield was assassinated. All labor, as a consequence, had been suspended. Weeks of intense anxiety followed. The present President, Arthur, the Attorney General, Postmaster General, in brief all the Cabinet, had been overcome with grief, almost paralyzed with sorrow, and trembling had been in all hearts. The Nation, the world, had wept, feared, hoped, prayed. The employees engaged in the investigation of the records of the postoffice and procurement of witnesses had been able to do little effective work. With what propriety, under the circumstances, could it have been done by any one? It had only been when the President lingered and the physicians gave strong hope of recovery that the labor had been primarily and chiefly caused by the assassin's bullet. It had been an unavoidable, humane and justifiable delay. On resuming activity in the investigation Messrs. Brewster and Bliss had become connected with the case. Several consultations had been held at Elberon, from which he (Cook) returned on the 11th of September, so as to be here at the reassembling of the Grand Jury. He had been immediately recalled to Elberon, but on the 15th of September hastened back to Washington to proceed with the case. On the steps of the cars he had been surprised with the statement that the Grand Jury had adjourned. The Attorney General was then at Elberon and could not have known its purpose. The adjournment had been without Mr. Macveagh's concurrence, knowledge or desire, as it had been without his (Cook's). Neither from the District Attorney nor from the Grand Jury, nor from anybody else, had he (Cook) any notice of the proposed recess, directly or indirectly He could not have anticipated it. It had been unusual and extraordinary. The recess had been for a sufficient length of time to prevent an indictment being found in this case on account of the statute of limitations. Emergency had existed, and in order to prevent a possible failure of the case the prosecution determined to file the information. Though in some cases an unusual proceeding, it had been regarded as authorized and sanctioned by much approved practice. Nothing else could have been done. It had been said that on the slightest notice the Grand Jury could have been reassembled. It had been adjourned from the 14th of September until the 3d of October, only remaining in session two days without any arrangement for reassembling. The recess had been absolute, for had he at any time received intimation that the Grand Jury could have been reassembled? He had first heard it in this court on Monday last. One of the chief members of the Grand Jury had been out of the district, and perhaps others. The Attorney General and District Attorney did not agree as to what passed between them. He (the Attorney General) was not in the habit of noticing statements made in reference to him or authorizing it to be done. He (Cook) was, as regarded the Star rout cases, the immediate legal recognized representative of the Government and Attorney General, and in no manner or by no person had he been consulted as to the recess of the Grand Jury. Its movements and intentions, if not concealed from him, were unknown. From the day of his unsolicited employment by the United States, on the 1st of June, until the present hour, he had devoted most of his time to the Star rout cases. The labors on his part and on the part of his associates were far more arduous than known to any one. There had been no indecent delay; there would be none.

Sustained by the Administration and its superior officers, the cases, in whatever form the Court might approve, would be carried on until the guilt or innocence of the accused parties should be proved to a jury governed by the rules of law which might be announced by the Court. The court then adjourned.

It is intimated at the Postoffice Department by persons prominently connected with the Star route investigations that the Government would now endeavor to obtain an indictment against the parties who were discarged to-day, upon the basis of alleged similar offenses of a later date than those charged in the information which had been set aside. It is also argued that the bar of the statute of limitations may be avoided in the case of continuous conspiracy by making the evidence relate the performance of acts long subsequent to its inception, and even allowing for a delay of six months in procuring the indictment, the parties in view may still be brought to trial before the expiration of three years from the issuance of certain orders, etc., during the entire period of the alleged conspiracy.

OTHER CASES TO BE PUSHED.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Postmaster General James this afternoon had not heard of the decisions in regard to the Star route cases, and declined to express himself, beyond explaining that, while the case against the defendants was a strong one, it was only one case in a hundred. The other cases would now go on by indictment.

MARRIED.

KANE—PEARCE—By Rev. C. W. M'Bride, Oct. 20th, 1881, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Moniteau Co., Mo., Mr. J. A. Kane and Miss Bella, daughter of Joseph Pearce, formerly of Butler Co., Pa.

DUFFORD—SANDOE—On Sabbath evening, Nov. 6, 1881, at the M. E. Parsonage, in Butler, by Rev. W. P. Tyrer, Mr. Michael Dufford, of Connoquenessing twp., and Miss Minnie B. Sandoe, daughter of Rev. W. Sandoe, of Ringtown, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

MILES—McKISSICK—On Nov. 8th, 1881, by Rev. W. P. Shaw, at his residence in West Liberty, Mr. Aquilla Miles, of Plain Grove, Lawrence Co., Pa., and Miss Eliza J. McKissick, of Holyoke, Butler Co., Pa.

DEATHS.

BYERS—On Oct. 31, 1881, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. William Sefton, of Clinton township, Mrs. Martha Byers, in the 73d year of her age.

EKAS—In Clinton township, this county, on the 12th inst., Mr. Adam Ekas, Sr., aged 70 yrs

WULLER—On Saturday, Nov. 5, 1881, of typhoid fever, Maggie, daughter of John Henry and Johanna Wuller, of Butler, aged 22 years and 9 months.

WARD—In Butler, Pa., Nov. 4, 1881, Maud Irene, daughter of D. M. and E. J. Ward, aged 6 years.

[Mercer and Lawrence county papers please copy.]

WHITE—On Wednesday, Oct. 26th ult., in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Amanda White, wife of Mr. J. M. White, of Zelienople.

DUNCAN—Elizabeth Duncan, the subject of this notice, was born in Freeport, in November, 1865, and died in Butler Oct. 1, 1881. The deceased about eight or ten years ago, connected herself with the M. E. Church at Freeport, and remained a consistent member until her death. Naturally amiable in her disposition she was crowned with the graces of Christianity. She fell a victim to consumption, and struggled against it for three years, but finally yielded. Her dying hours were full of Christian light and triumph. Those who stood by her at the last said they had seldom, if ever seen such a victory. She rests in peace. From the sufferings of earth she has gone to that land where the inhabitants never say, "I am sick." May surviving friends follow her, as she followed Christ. PASTOR.

Estate of Margaret Coe.

Letters testamentary, on estate of Margaret Coe dec'd, late of Venango township, Butler county, Pa. having been granted to the undersigned, 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 payment.

MATILDA COE, Executrix.
Eau Claire, P. O., Butler county, Pa.

A. TROUTMAN,

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS & TRIMMINGS!

LARGEST STOCK. LOWEST P