BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

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

THANKSGIVIG—a wintery day here.

GUITEAU trial—will not end this week.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR will occupy the White House this week for the first.

THE official figures make the population of the United States at the last census 50,155,783.

COMMUNICATIONS and much other matter are crowded out this week in order to give all possible of the Guiteau trial.

THERE will be ten Readjuster negroes in the Virginia House of Delegates and three in the Senate. When the people of "Ole Virginy" voluntarily send thirteen colored men to the Legislature, times have, indeed, changed.

BEECHER in his Thanksgiving day sermon in New York alluded to the trial of Guiteau and said "it looked like a fight between an imbecile Judge at one end of the bench and a vagrant fool at the other, like an imbecile court trying to find a wicked man insane."

THE last number of that exciting publication, called the *"Legislative Record,"* came to hand last week and informed us that the Legislature had adjourned in June last. There is no greater fraud practiced in this State than this same *"Legislative Record"* business.

THE death of Mr. Wilson, one of the newly elected County Commissioners, will create a vacancy in the board *after* the first Monday in January next. Of course, being no vacancy until then no appointment can be made until then. The appointment is made by the court and for the whole term—three years.

BUTLER, Lawrence and Mercer county cases appealed to the Supreme Court will hereafter have to be argued in Philadelphia, more than doubling the costs to the litigants. Poor people will suffer by this arrangement. Only gentlemen of wealth will feel like incurring the extra cost that will now be entailed on them.—*Com.-Gazette.*

ON our first, or outside page this week, will be found the close of the first week's proceedings in the Guiteau trial, and on the second, or inside page, all the material proceedings of the second or last week. We have given it in order, day by day, that our readers might have as connected on account of the trial as possible

WE publish elsewhere a call for a county convention, to be held here December 6th, for the purpose of taking steps towards organizing to secure the nomination next year, by all parties, of candidates for Assembly who will pledge themselves to support the joint resolution submitting the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution to a vote of the people. This call is signed by a number of leading citizens, and the convention will no doubt be largely attended.—*Mercer Dispatch, Nov.* 25.

To the above call we notice the names of the Hons. S. H. Miller, E. W. Jackson, J. A. Stranahan and other prominent citizens, of Mercer county.

"CRANK," is the present fashionable name given to persons supposed to be of unsound mind. Literally it means, "any bend, turn or winding, as the cranks of the body," or "the cranks of the law." If interpreted as a substitute for crazy or insane, is there not danger of there becoming a great many "cranks?" Guiteau, and all others like him who are now practicing with the pistol on their fellow men, are termed "cranks," and it looks as if their sport was becoming contageous—as much perhaps from the mildness of the term as used, as anything else.

HON. S. H. MILLER, member in Congress for this district, is now at Washington, to enter upon his duties as a Representative in the 47th Congress. That body meets on next Monday, December 5. A speaker and clerk are to be elected, whom, if Republican, will change all the other offices of the House. Although the Republican majority is small yet we look for a change in the officers of the House. The proceedings in Congress at the coming session will probably be very important and we will endeavor to keep our readers advised of the same.

SOME of Guiteau's speeches to the the court trying him look a little smart for an insane man. For instance, on one day last week when his proper name was referred to by Mr. Scoville as being, in part, "Julius," Guiteau repudiated that part as being too suggestive of the negro race, or a name too frequent among colored men.

He forgot that there was a colored man on his jury, and the next morning he asked leave of the court to explain that he meant no disrespect to the colored race The explanation seemed intended to set himself right with the colored juryman.

THE Union Coal & Coke Company, the leading members of which are John J. Spearman and George Boyce, of Sharon, George Stage, of Greenville, and Henry Rawle, of Erie, are making preparations for doing an extensive business at their works at Coalville, Butler county. Thirty coke ovens have been built recently and are now in operation. A building is now being erected in which the coal will be washed before being coked which, with the machinery necessary, will cost $12,000. Next spring one hundred additional ovens will be built, and the coking branch of the business will give employment to 260 men. Coalville is growing rapidly and bids fair to be a thriving town.—*Mercer Dispatch, Nov* 25.

THERE is an anxious inquiry as to who were the members of the Bar of this county that advised or consented to the transfer of this county from the Pittsburgh to the Philadelphia Supreme Court district. The Bar generally, we understand, will take action towards having our county restored again to its proper place, the Western district.

JUDGE McJUNKIN read several opinions in court on Monday morning last; among them one that involved the law in what is known as "the rule in Shelly's case." It applies to the making of wills. In many wills the persons making them will devise a farm or land to, say a son, "and his heirs," intending to give his son but a life estate and after the son's death the farm to go "to his heirs." The decision is that those words, "his heirs," are not sufficient to carry the land to the grand children and that the son has the whole estate To limit the son's estate to a life one the will should use other terms than "his heirs," such words as "lawful children" being necessary in order that the grand children may hold after the death of their father. Such is the "rule in Shelly's case."

AN UNJUST DECREE.

A majority—four of the seven—of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, made an order at Pittsburgh last week that will be hard to justify. The State is divided into three districts for the setting of the Supreme Court, to wit: the Eastern, Middle and Western districts. The three places provided for the sessions of the Court are at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. To each of these places the people of about the one third of the State, most convenient thereto, heretofore have gone with their causes for a decision. The idea of this arrangement was undoubtedly to bring the administration of justice as near the people as possible. The law allows the judges to transfer a county, if found expedient to do so, from one district to another. But the majority of that Court last week made a nearly wholesale transfer of our Western counties from this Western, or Pittsburgh district, to the Philadelphia or extreme Eastern district. Hence Butler county parties to a suit, desiring an opinion of the Supreme Court, will have, through their attorneys, to go hereafter to Philadelphia for a hearing. The distance is increased about three hundred miles. The traveling expenses of the attorneys alone will be increased largely, and this increase will necessarily fall upon their clients. And all this hardship to clients and their attorneys in this and other Western counties is said to have been made for the convenience and comfort of the judges.

Three of the four judges making this unjust decree reside in or near Philadelphia and the fourth one in the Northern part of the State. The three Western ones entered their protest against it but of course were overruled. Pittsburgh is the second city of the State and the proceeding is an insult to her people, besides being inconvenient to the people of the surrounding counties. Why this thing has been done will need explanation. If any of the attorneys of our Bar here advised or consented to this uncalled for proceeding they should be called to an account. That it will defeat or interfere with the purpose for which the Supreme Court was established there can be no doubt. A poor man, of this county, feeling himself aggrieved and desiring the opinion of the Supreme Court in his case, will, hereafter, practically be debarred from obtaining it. If this was the object the said judges had in view they will doubtless succeed, by lessening the number of cases that can be brought before them and consequently lessening their work. The only remedy will be the action of the Legislature, to restore the old districts and, by law, prevent such arbitrary action of a mere majority of the judges of the Supreme Court.

REFORM.

By invitation of a number of prominent citizens, a meeting of Independent Republicans from various portions of the State was held recently in Philadelphia in the parlor of the Continental Hotel, for the purpose of organizing the Independent Republicans' movement to bring out their strength in the primaries and conventions of the party, and with special reference to the next State Convention. Among those present were Senator W. T. Davies, Bradford Co.; Senator J. W. Lee, Venango county; John Stewart, Franklin county; C. S. Kauffman, Lancaster county; Senator Joseph Thomas, Bucks county; Congressman Thomas M. Bayne, and Calvin Wells, of the Philadelphia *Press*; J. W. Morrison, Allegheny county; Wharton Barker, E. R. Wood, Charles Emory Smith, the editor of the *Press*, Philadelphia; J. M. W. Geist, Editor Lancaster *New Era;* Representative I. H. Landis, E. K. Martin, Lancaster county; Representative Hulings, Capt John P. Barr, James H. Donly, Venango county; T. W. Phillips, Lawrence county; Burd S. Patterson, Schuylkill county; Representative W. B. Roberts, Montgomery county; Howard M. Jenkins, Chester county; Milton S. Lytle, Huntingdon county; Jas. M. Kemble, Cambria county.

Mr Landis having called the assemblage to order, Senator Lee took the chair and briefly explained the object of the meeting. He was followed in remarks by Senator Davies, Congressman Bayne, Senator Stewart, Senator Thomas, Mr. Donly, Messrs. Patterson, Kauffman, Hulings, and others. Chas. E. Smith then offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint an executive committee of seven, who shall be authorized to open correspondence and take such other measures as may be deemed expedient in order to secure unity of action among the Republicans of the State for the full expression and faithful representation of the popular will, and that the said committee appoint a general committee, corresponding with the number of Senators and Representatives from the districts, to communicate with the executive committee and promote the objects of this meeting.

Mr. Bayne offered the following resolution which was also adopted:

Resolved, That all Republicans and all Republican organizations in the State be and they hereby are cordially invited to co-operate with the Republican organization this day formed.

After the adoption of the resolutions, remarks were made by several of the gentlemen present, when on motion the meeting adjourned.

TRYING THE ASSASSIN.

SECOND WEEK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Nov. 21.—The second week of the Guiteau trial was begun this morning. The scenes around the court house, prior to the opening of court, and while the trial was in progress, were of the most disgraceful character. There was a much greater demand for admission to the court room than usual. The attempt made on Saturday last to kill the prisoner naturally increased the curiosity to see him, and this curiosity was wbetted by the anticipation that Guiteau would have something to say on the subject. The prisoner and the jury were brought into court soon after Judge Cox had taken his seat upon the bench. It was well understood that Leigh Robinson, Esq, assigned to the defense by the court, would to-day feel compelled to ask the court to relieve him from further duties in connection with the trial. The differences between Mr. Scoville and Mr. Robinson made it imperative that the latter should quit the case. At the opening of the court Mr. Robinson addressed the judge and informed him of the differences between himself and Mr. Scoville, which in Mr. Robinson's opinion warranted him in asking the court to relieve him from further service in the case. Mr. Robinson made quite a long speech. It was delivered in a very grandiloquent and impressive manner and seemed to make an impression upon Guiteau, who exclaimed that it was 'A very able speech,' with the most of which he agreed. The assassin added that he sympathized with the efforts of Robinson to show malpractice as the cause of death. Mr. Scoville, of course, replied to the charge made against him by Robinson.

Mr. Robinson then left the court room. As he was walking toward the door, Mr. J. W. Guiteau stepped up to him and shook him warmly by the hand.

YESTERDAY'S WITNESSES.

The first witness examined was Jos. R. Barnes, Surgeon-General of the United States army, who testified that he had assisted in dressing President Garfield's wound from the 3d of July to the 7th of September; that he was present at the autopsy; and that the wound was mortal and was the cause of Mr. Garfield's death.'

Substantially the same testimony was given by Dr. Jos. B. Woodward, Surgeon of United States Army.

Dr. D. S. Lamb, acting surgeon United States Army, testified that he had made the autopsy; that the gunshot wound was the cause of the death; that he had examined the records, and had found no case of an injury to the same extent, in which the man had recovered; it was a mortal wound. Witness presented the flattened bullet, takee from the body, and it was exhibited to the Court and jury. Neither of these witnesses was cross-czamined.

THE CASE CLOSED FOR THE STATE.

The District Attorney announced that the prosecution had closed its case, except that he wished it to go on the record that Elberon was in Monmouth county, in the State of New Jersey; and that the railroad depot where President Garfield was shot was on a public reservation belonging to the United States. These facts were admitted by Mr. Scoville.

Mr. Scoville then suggested that the prisoner should be heard in his own behalf at this stage of the proceedings. The court assented.

The Prisoner (without leaving his seat). 'I was not aware that I was expected to speak this morning. (To Mr. Scoville, who whispered to him to stand up). I will not stand up. I am not afraid to, however, but I have only got a moment to speak. I do not care to say anything more than was published in my address last Monday afternoon in the *Evening Star*. That paper was addressed to your Honor and the public; and I presume that most of the jurymen have heard it. I have no set speech to make. So long as I appear, in part, as my own counsel the best way is for me to make corrections as the case proceeds, just as I have done during the last three or four days. I meant no discourtesy to anybody in the case. I only want to get at the facts. If somebody says that I owe him $20 and it is not true; I will deny it on the spot, simultaneously with the false charge, and that as the case proceeds. Of course, I will go on the stand at the proper time and be examined and cross-examined. My idea is, however, to correct a misstatement while it is hot, and at the moment the statement is made; and that disposes of it instead of waiting a number of weeks till the matter is digested and misunderstood. A great deal of the bad feeling in this matter has come from enforced silence, or from the suppression of my papers. I think that the true way is to interject statements as the case proceeds. I have no set speech to make I am much obliged to you, however, and my counsel for the courtesy of the invitation.

SCOVILLE'S OPENING.

Mr. Scoville then proceeded with his address to the jury, in a plain, easy, matter of fact style, and without the slighest effort at oratory or sensationalism. He criticised the course of the District Attorney in presenting the testimony so much in detail. The simple questions in the case were whether the prisoner had committed the act, which was not denied, and whether he was, at the time, in such condition of mind as that he should be held responsible for the act. On this point there would be a great deal of expert, and therefore contradictory testimony The jury should note most carefully the expert witnesses, hear their testimony, see how they stand examination and cross-examination, and then come to the best conclusions they could arrive at. The difficulty would come when the jury came to weigh the evidence on both sides. The jury should then consider that the experts on the part of the Government are being paid $100 to $200 a day, and that even these scientific men have not reached that height beyond passion and feeling and love of money as that those things could have no influence whatever on their feelings or their judgments. On the other hand, not a single expert witness for the defence would be paid, and their testimony, if in favor of the prisoner, would expose them to condemnation and ostracism in the community where he lived. These were things to be taken into consideration in weighing the expert testimony. The popular feeling against the prisoner had been manifested in three separate attacks upon his life, the last of them was being commended by the newspapers all over the country.

At this stage of his address, Mr, Scoville asked that the case should go over till to-morrow, and it was so ordered.

THE ASSASSIN'S FAMILY HISTORY DUG UP FOR THREE GENERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 22.—From a sensational point of view to-day's proceedings in the Guiteau trial were the least interesting of any since the assassin was arraigned in court. Lawyer Scoville occupied the day in addressing the jury. He stands directly in front of the jury box, with his back to the court, and talks to the twelve men as though they were old-time friends, whom he was advising about the planting of crops or the best manner of obtaining a fat contract under the District Government. Thanks to Marshal Henry there was not a repetition of yesterday's disgraceful scenes in and about the Court room. Officers kept the clamorous mob away from the private entrances to the court, and as soon as the room was filled no more persons were allowed to enter. Guiteau arrived at the building an hour before court was opened. There was a crowd waiting to hoot him on his passage from the van to the court room. He was taken up stairs and given breakfast before the Judge arrived. At ten o'clock, he was led into the court room. He carried with him the morning newspapers in one of his handcuffed hands. He leaned back in his chair shielded from danger behind by the brawny shoulders of three officers, and protected in front by a phalanx of a score or more of reporters. For nearly two hours, he preserved a decorous silence. He frequently pretended to read, but not a word uttered by Mr. Scoville fell unheeded upon his ears. He seemed pleased as his counsel slowly unraveled the web of his argument intended to convince the jury that the prisoner was insane. Mr. Scoville dug up the family antecedents of the assassin, showing that insanity had prevailed among his relatives. To convince the jury of the disordered intellect of his client, Mr. Scoville described in a ludicrous manner the way in which Guiteau, after his admission to the bar in Chicago, conducted a few suits to collect bad debts. Guiteau fidgetted in his seat, and at last exclaimed: 'My suits were always creditably conducted I never had the reputation of being a fool.'

A description of an idiotic speech made by Guiteau before a chicago jury in a case where Charley Reed was the Prosecuting Attorney incensed the assassin beyond description. He declared that his counsel was speaking falsehoods. Once or twice Guiteau politely called Mr. Scoville a liar. After the recess until court adjourned, Guiteau's interruptions were frequent and afforded great amusement to the audience.

Later on, when Mr. Scoville referred to certain letters which had passed between the prisoner and a lady who expresses a willingness to marry him, Guiteau became violently angry, denounced Mr Scoville as a liar, and was only repressed by sheer force. District Attorney Corkhill interposed an objection to Mr. Scoville introducing certain letters written by the prisoner during his early life, but the objection was overruled and the letters used.

At several points in his address Mr. Scoville made strong hits and was loudly applauded by the audience, especially when the District Attorney asserted that Guiteau was playing a carefully prepared part, and Mr. Scoville answered that he would reply to that insinuation in his closing remarks to the jury.

Finally, at 3 o'clock, Mr. Scoville still occupying the floor, it being evident that he could not conclude his speech, the Court adjourned till tomorrow.

Just before leaving the room Guiteau explained that he had been informed that Scoville had sent all his letters to that lady. He therefore wished to recall the unjust language he had applied to that gentleman.

TESTIMONY IN THE DEFENSE OF GUITEAU.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday November 23.—The attendance at the Criminal Court this morning was sensibly diminished on account of the rain storm. While Guiteau was taking his second breakfast at City Hall he expressed dissatisfaclion at the release of Jones upon bail. When the Court was opened Mr Scoville made a formal request for the papers taken from Guiteau at the time of his arrest, stating that they were material evidence for the defense, and since the prosecution had not needed them he could see no reason why they should be withheld. The District Attorney offered to furnish copies of the papers, but Mr. Scoville insisted upon his rights in the matter, and asked for the originals.

GUITEAU RESUMES HIS ANTICS.

Pending the discussion, Guiteau insisted upon being heard, and said; 'I can throw light upon this. At the time of my arrest I had forty or fifty editorial slips showing the political situation in May and June last. These slips show the action and were one of the forces that impelled me on to the President. They are very important as showing the gist of the whole matter. There were forty or fifty slips denouncing President Garfield. It was by living on such ideas as these that I was finally impelled to fire on the President with my inspiration.'

Col. Corkhill interposed again, saying: 'If it will enable you to get through to-day, I will send for them at once.'

During the momentary lull in the proceedings Guiteau desired to make a porsonal explanation, saying he had used an expression yesterday that 'Julius' was too suggestive of the negro race, and for that reason he had dropped it from his name. His prejudice was begotten twenty years ago. He meant no disrespect to any person or any race particularly not to the colored race, for they were more highly thought of than the white race nowadays.

CONTINUED INSANE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Mr. Scoville continued by reading Guiteau's letters. Scoville read a letter written by Guiteau to his father, in which he spoke of having gotten into some trouble, and in which he asked for money.

Guiteau explained the letter, saying 'One of my clients, a miserable little whelp, had me arrested on account of a little difference of twenty dollars between us. As soon as the District Attorney's attention was called to the matter I was released. I never ought to have been arrested, but I got into the papers and did me a good deal of harm. I had been on the theology business some time, and as usual, was short of money. That is all there was in that.'

As the reading of the letter was concluded, Guiteau again interrupted, saying: 'I never got much favor from my father. He got down on me because I left the Onedia community. We never, after that, agreed on that miserable, stinking Community business. I'm mad every time I think of it. It kept me out of the fellowship of my father up to the time of his death.'

Mr. Scoville, resuming, alluded to Guiteau's career as a politician, and drew the conclusion his intellect was deficient. This view aroused the prisoner at once, and he began a series of interruptions, protesting against Scoville's conclusions as false. When reference was made to his running around from one committee room to another seeking to be employed as a campaign speaker and his failure to obtain recognition was mentioned, Guiteau shouted eagerly, 'Twasn't because I had no ability, but I was not known. I had ideas but not reputation. They wanted big guns like Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling, men who would draw.'

AS A HUMORIST.

Then, in direct contradiction of his counsel's declaration to the jury yesterday, that Guiteau was a man who never made a joke in his life, he looked up with an amused smile and added, 'I presume I'd draw now.' This provoked general laughter, which was promptly suppressed by the Judge, who struggled to disguise the smile upon his own features. Mr. Scoville continued on the same line, and criticised Guiteau's speech entitled 'Garfield vs. Hancock.' It was, he said, a mere jumble of ideas collected from the newspapers and from the ideas of others. No one but a crazy man would have imagined, as Guiteau did, this speech possessed any merit. Guiteau here became more and more restless, and in the most exciting manner yet shown by him shouted to Mr. Scoville, 'I object to your theory on that score, and when you try to make out I'm a fool I,m down on you I want you to tell the truth, but you needn't try to make me out a fool. I say Deity inspired my act and He will take care of it. I want the truth and that's all there is about it.

TIRING OF THE SHOW.

Colonel Corkhill arose to protest against the interruptions of the prisoner, when Guiteau wayed his hand to him patronizingly and said, 'It is not necessary to make any remarks, Colonel: just let the matter drop.'

Mr. Scoville was willing to agree to any measures the District Attorney might suggest to restrain the prisoner.

Mr. Davidge desired to suggest a way to prevent outbreaks. He attributed them entirely to Mr. Scoville's course in commenting upon the evidence already submitted and his attempt to argue from it a mental infirmity on the part of the prisoner.

Guiteau listened intently, and, striking his clenched hand upon the table in front of him, exclaimed: 'I agree with that all through, and I desire to thank the prosecution, every one of them, for the liberal spirit they have shown me. I think Colonel Corkhill made a fine opening. There wasn't any bitterness at all in his speech, and I commend him for it.'

Guiteau continued to interject his observations upon Scoville's theory that he (Guiteau) was deficient in intellect, and protested that he would not allow his counsel to make him out a fool After a few minutes Guiteau subsided, and promised the Court that he would keep quiet.

Mr. Scoville thon concluded his opening address without further interruption or incident At the request of the District Attorney the witnesses for the defense was excluded from the court room, with the exception of Mrs Scoville. The prosecution, at the request of Mr Scoville, made the exception in her case.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

The first witness for the defense, A. N. Burton, was then examined. He testified he did not think the prisoner so deranged as to be irresponsible; thought him not deranged but badly arranged. There was no cross examination of this witness.

H. M Davis, of Erie, Pa., testified to the knowledge of the insanity of one of Guiteau's aunts.

Thompson Wilcoxson, of Freeport, Illinois, knew Guiteau's father and described his peculiarities.

Doctor John A. Rice, of Minton, Wisconsin, a practicing physician for twenty-six years, testined he examined the prisoner in 1876 and came to the conclusion that he was insane His insanity was emotional, rather than intellectual. There appeared to be an impairment of judgment, but not much if any impairment of intellect. He told his friends Guiteau ought to be secluded. The witness treated Guiteau's father, but did not consider him insane.

The court here took a recess.

GUITEAU AS A LECTURER.

After recess the witness again took the stand. He did not see Guiteau after he had run away from Scoville's house, at Beaker Lake, Wisconsin.

The prisoner—'I returned to Chicago and opened a law office. I did not run away.'

Frank L. Unien, of Boston, testified to hiring Guiteau Investigato Hall. His bills proclaimed, 'Do not fail to hear Hon. Charles J. Guiteau, the Little Giant from the West. He will show that two-thirds of the race are going down to prediton.'

The prisoner—'That is a liberal estimate.' [Laughter.]

Witness—'There were about 50 persons at the lecture. At the end of half an hour the lecturer evidently became disgusted with himself and left in a great hurry.'

The prisoner—'I was disgusted at the audience.'

Witness—'After he had gone the audience agreed the man was crazy. Guiteau came next day and asked for the hall again. He said he was not crazy but inspired, that God was his father and direct councellor, and he said he did nothing wrong. He said, in a serious manner, that he belonged to the firm of Jesus Christ and Company. He was sure the witness was doomed. [Laughter.] He said he knew the way to heaven and hell, and if witness did do what he told him he would go to heaven; if not, to hell.

Question by Mr. Davidge—Suppose at the time of the lecture Guiteau had struck you, would you have struck him back?

Answer—No.

The prisoner—I don't strike persons.

Witness said he appeared as a witness, impelled by reading Scoxille's appeal for witnesses.

JUMPING HIS BOARD.

Mary S. Laskmead, of Washington, stated the prisoner had boarded at her house in March, 1881. The only reason she knew for his leaving was he did not pay his board.

The prisoner—I was there a month. I paid five dollars and I owe her twenty dollars. They are very nice ladies. That is all there is about it. Tell everybody that if you want to.

Mr. Scoxille—What was the particular occasion of his leaving?

Witness—He transacted his business with the head walter.

The prisoner—There was nothing said at all. I got money and paid five dollars. The rest I had use for. I stayed a week or two longer on the strength of that, and that is all about it. This kind of evidence is irrelevant and I objuct to it. [Laughter.] I presume there were people in the house who thought I was a little cranky. There is no doubt about that at all. If you want to prove it, prove it by them. I did not have any conversation with the ladies. It was all done by notes. They were too kind hearted and polite to annoy me about board bills, and that is all about it. I want the facts. They are very nice ladies, Christian ladies, good people every way. It is a good place to board. [Laughter.] General Logan and a lot of high-toned people boarded there. I recommend it as a boarding house.

Witness stated Guiteau was abrupt in his manner at the table. There was a want of etiquette.

The prisoner—I did not know anything about the people at the table, and of course I kept my mouth shut. I did not enter into conversation with them. That was all the abruptness.

Norwood Damen, of Boston, who attended the lecture in Investigator Hall, said all he could understand from the lecture was that the people of Boston and two-thirds of mankind generally would probably go down to perdition. I supposed the man insane.

George W. Olds, of Michigan, testified to Mrs Scoville charging Guiteau with being crazy and saying he had attempted to kill her, and asking witness to put him off the place, Witness related how Guiteau soaped hickory trees, insisting they were fruit trees; and how when weeding he pulled up more strawberries and turnips than weeds.

THE PRISONER PROTESTS.

The prisoner—'I think we have had enough of this kind of talk.' (To Mr. Scoville, who tried to keep him quiet,) 'keep quiet yourself. (To the Court,) the fact is that during the fall of 1875 I spent several months trying to get hold of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. I exhausted myself on that, and along in the spring I had not much law business. Mr. Scoville had a very fine farm and country seat in Wisconsin, and I went out there in the summer of 1876 to spend a couple of months. I did try to do some farming work to pay my board. That is all there is to that kind of talk. I went back to Chicago and opened a law office and did well there, I always did well with the law when I stuck to my business.'

The District Attorney objected to a question by Mr. Scoville to witness.

The prisoner (to the District Attorney)—I hope you gentlemen will insist upon order in this matter, and not allow this kind of thing to go on. It has no bearing on this case at all, and I will not have it.

Witness was asked further as to Guiteau's troubles with Mrs. Scoville.

The prisoner—It is not true. I never made any trouble with anybody. I want the absolute truth, and when the defense comes in with such nonsense I want to protest against it, and I want you gentlemen addressing the counsel for the prosecution) to sustain me in it.

Mr. Davidge—We will get it all right.

The prisoner—Very well, sir.

Mr. Scoville (to witness)—Did you form an opinion as to whether he was sane or insane?

The prisoner—I object; the witness is not an expert.

The cross examination was very searching, and the story of the ax scene with Mrs. Scoville having been again alluded to, the prisoner declared it to be a lie, that was a short way to put it. He had never used any anger to his sister at all, although no doubt she thought so. As a matter of fact, it was all nonsense.

In the re-direct examination reference was made to the incident of Guiteau's soaping hickory trees.

The prisoner—I remember hearing of that soap business, but I didn't care anything about it. I was studying theology at the times.

Adjourned till Friday.

HOW THE CASE IS VIEWED ABROAD.

LONDON, November 23.—The *Daily News* says: It is to be hoped, for the sake of American justice and public decency and good taste, the trial of Guiteau will soon come to an end. It will probably be acknowledged in America as in England that Guiteau had been allowed to carry his own conduct of his case too long. It seems absolutely necessary in the interests of decency and justice that Guiteau be prevented turning the tragedy into a hideous burlesque, and from attempting to prove his own insanity by demeanor which badly simulates or travesties madness

Wanted.

All kinds of grain for which I will pay the highest market price in cash at my mill.

GEO. REIBER,

Nov. 3, 1880. Butler, Pa

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered you by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. (may25tf

A. TROUTMAN,

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS & TRIMMINGS!

LARGEST STOCK LOWEST PRICES!

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DOLMANS, CLOAKING, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,

LADIES' & CHILDRENS'

UNDERWEAR!

Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Yarns, &c.

I have and am showing the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE OF GOODS EVER SHOWN.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

A. TROUTMAN,

Aug. 24. BUTLER, PA.

WALKER - - THE BEST!

WASHER.

Warranted for 5 Years, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **The Best, most Efficient** and **most durable Washer in the World.** It has no rival, and is the only machine that will wash perfectly clean without rubbing. It can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. Is so simple and easy to operate that the most delicate lady or child 10 years old can do the work. It is made of Galvanized Iron, and is the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.

AGENTS WANTED Exclusive territory. Retail price $8.00. Agents' sample, $3.50. Also the celebrated **Keystone Wringers** at Manufacturers' lowest price. Circulars free. Refer to the editor of this paper. Address ERIE WASHER CO., Erie Pa. [26oct4m

"THE TRADE DOLLAR"

IS GOOD, BUT!

"The Trade" Cooking Stove

IS BETTER.

For Sale by JAMES S. WILSON,

CENTERVILLE, - - PENNA.

Cooking and Heating Stoves a Specialtity With Us.

GENERAL AGENT FOR

"THE KRAMER CO. OR OL CITY FARM WAGON."

The GREATEST LIVING AUTHORS, such as Prof. Max Muller, Rt. Hon W. E. Gladstone, Jas. A. Froude, Prof. Huxley, R. A. Proctor, Edw. A. Freeman, Prof. Tyndall, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Frances Power Cobbe, Prof Goldwin Smith, The Duke of Argyll, Wm. Black, Miss Thackeray, Mrs. Mulock Craik, Geo. MacDonald, Mrs. Oliphant, Jean Ingelow, Thos. Hardy, Matthew Arnold, W H. Mallock, W. W. Story, Tourgenieff, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning, and many others, are represented in the pages of

Littell's Living Age.

THE LIVING AGE has been published for nearly forty years, and has met with continuous commendation and success. In 1882 it will furnish to its readers the productions of the most eminent authors above named, and many others; embracing the choicest Serial and Short Stories by the Leading Foreign Novelists, and an amount

Unapproached by any other Periodical

in the world, of the most valuable Literary and Scientific matter of the day, from the pens of foremost Essayists, Scientists, Critics, Discoverers, and Editors, representing every department of knowledge and Progress.

THE LIVING AGE is a weekly magazine, giving more than

THREE AND A QUARTER THOUSAND

double-column octavo pages of reading-matter yearly. It presents in an inexpensive form, considering its great amount of matter, with freshness, owing to its weekly issue, and with a satisfactory completeness attempted by no other publication, the best Essays, Reviews, Critiques Tales, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature

It is therefore invaluable to every American reader, as the only satisfactorily fresh and COMPLETE compilation of an indispensable current literature,—indispensable because it embraces the productions of the

ABLEST LIVING WRITERS.

"No other periodical can compare with THE LIVING AGE in interest and value. A veritable thesaurus of the best work of the most celebrated writers in literature, science, politics and art."—Boston Traveller.

"It supplies a better compendium of current discussion, information and investigation, and gives a greater am unt and variety of Reading-matter, which it is well worth while to read, than any other publication."—Boston Journal.

"It contains not only the best solid literature, but also the best serial stories of the day. Its pages are sufficient to keep any reader abreast with the best printed thoughts of the best of our contemporary writers."—Episcopal Register, Philadelphia.

"The ablest essays and reviews of the day are to be found here We know of no investment of eight dollars in the world of literature that will yield equal returns."—The Presbyterian Philadelphia.

"It is indispensable in every household where any attempt is made to keep up with the current thought of the day. It is a thorough compilation of what is best in the literature of the day, whether relating to the history of the day, whether relating to history, biography, fiction, poetry, wit, science, politics, theology, criticism, or art."—Hartford Courant.

"It enables its readers to keep fully abreast of the best thought and literature of civilization."—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

"It being a weekly publication, is, comparatively speaking, the cheapest magazine published."—Commercial Advertiser, Detroit.

"No reader who makes himself familiar with its contents can lack the means of a sound literary culture."—New York Tribune.

"An indispensable visitor."—New York Observer.

"The oldest and best."—Courier-Journal, Louisville.

"As much a necessity as ever"—The Advance, Chicago.

"The best and cheapest periodical in America."—Evangelical Churchman, Toronto.

Published WEEKLY at $8.00 a year, free of postage.

☞ TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS for the year 1882, remitting before Jan. 1st, the numbers of 1881 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions, will be sent gratis.

Club-prices for the best Home and Foreign Literature.

Possessed of THE LIVING AGE and one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find himself in command of the whole situation."—Phila. Evening Bulletin.

For $10.50 THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American $4 monthlies (or Harper's Weekly or Bazar) will be sent for a a year, postpaid; or, for $9.50 THE LIVING AGE and the St. Nicholas or Lippincott's Monthly.

Address, LITTELL & CO., Boston.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

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

1. Final account of Margaret N. Smith and S. J. Shearer, administrators of the estate of Henry Smith, late of Buffalo township, deceased.
2. Final account of Jefferson Wimer, administrator of Johathan H. Wimer, late of Worth twp., deceased.
3. Final account of Margaret Miller, administratrix of Sarah M. Miller, late of Winfield township, deceased.
4. Final account of E. H. Crawford, administrator of Mary Ann Allen, late of Allegheny township, deceased.
5. Final account of Jacob Faller, administrator of Catharine Faller, late of Butler borough, dec'd.
6. Final account of J. F. Peffer, administrator of Margaretta Fowler, late of Parker twp., dec'd.
7. Final and distribution account of Charles Divener, administrator of Dorothea M. Divener, late of Jefferson twp, deceased.
8. The partial account of John Elliott and C. J. Smith, executors of Samuel Grinder, late of Clinton township, deceased.
9. Final account of R. F. Christy, administrator of Samuel B. Christy, late of Cherry township, deceased.
10. Final account of Ephriam Allen, executor of Thomas Allen, late of Clay township, deceased.
11. Final account of Wm. R. Harbison, administrator of Robert Harbison, late of Jefferson twp, deceased.
12. Final account of I. N. Fithian, guardian of Charles Ironmonger, minor child of Edward Ironmonger, late of Karns City, deceased.
13. Final account of W. A. Ekas, administrator of Christiana Cooper, late of Winfield twp, dec'd.
14. Final account of E. H. Crawford, administrator of Jane Allen, late of Allegheny twp, dec'd.
15. Final and distribution account of Mary Zinkhorn and Martin Zinkhorn, executors of John Zinkhorn, late of Jackson township, deceased.
16. First and final account of E. B. Barton, guardian of E. B. Booth.
17. First and partial account of G. C. Roenigk, executor of the last will of Henry C. Roenigk, late of Winfield township, deceased.
18. Final and separate account of Samuel Marshall, one of the executors of Nancy Tate, late of Middlesex township, deceased, as filed by Samuel J. Marshall, executor of Samuel Marshal, dec'd.
19. Partial account of Emil Maurhoff, executor of the last will and testament of Martha Chr. Neher, late of Saxonburg, deceased.
20. First and final account of George C. Roessing, administrator of John Millinger, late of Oakland township, deceased.
21. First and final account of John Hall, administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of Robert E. Hall, late of Cherry township, deceased.
22. Final account of John M. Miller, guardian of C. E. Kratzer minor child of Reuben Kratzer, deed
23. Final account of John M. Miller, guardian of Gilmore W. Kratzer, minor child of Reuben Kratzer, deceased.

H. H. GALLAGHER, Reg'r.

Pardon Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application for the pardon of H. S. Millison, late of Butler Co., Pa., convicted of larceny and horse stealing, will be presented at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons, in the city of Harrisburg, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D., 1881.

HENRY G. HALE,

FINE MERCHANT TAILOR,

COR. PENN AND SIXTH STREETS,

Pittsburgh, Pa

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2,000 household receipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. sep14-3m