

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer.

THE BUTLER CITIZEN, BUTLER, PA.

Coca-Cola advertisement featuring the iconic bottle and the text 'The Most Popular Drink in the World'.

Chicago & North-Western Railway advertisement: 'Is the oldest, best constructed, best equipped, and hence the leading railway of the West and Northwest.'

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood, Sioux City advertisement.

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars advertisement: 'Chicago and Council Bluffs Pullman Dining Cars between Chicago and Council Bluffs.'

Chicago and Council Bluffs advertisement: 'Pullman Sleepers on All Night Trains.'

Chicago and Council Bluffs advertisement: 'Travel upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this route.'

Chicago and Council Bluffs advertisement: 'Travel upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this route.'

Advertisement for a sewing machine: 'The Most Popular Sewing Machine in the World'.

Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: 'For all those Palmyra Complaints and Weaknesses'.

Advertisement for a health product: 'For all those Palmyra Complaints and Weaknesses'.

Advertisement for Johnson's Compound: 'A LIFETIME OF SURPRISES'.

Advertisement for Johnson's Compound: 'A LIFETIME OF SURPRISES'.

Advertisement for Johnson's Compound: 'A LIFETIME OF SURPRISES'.

Advertisement for Johnson's Compound: 'A LIFETIME OF SURPRISES'.

Advertisement for Johnson's Compound: 'A LIFETIME OF SURPRISES'.

Advertisement for Johnson's Compound: 'A LIFETIME OF SURPRISES'.

Advertisement for Johnson's Compound: 'A LIFETIME OF SURPRISES'.

Advertisement for Johnson's Compound: 'A LIFETIME OF SURPRISES'.

Advertisement for Johnson's Compound: 'A LIFETIME OF SURPRISES'.

Advertisement for Johnson's Compound: 'A LIFETIME OF SURPRISES'.

Advertisement for Johnson's Compound: 'A LIFETIME OF SURPRISES'.

# Butler



# Citizen

VOL. XIX.

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1881

NO. 5

### TRYING THE ASSASSIN.

His conscience pricks him. Shortly afterward Guiteau became very indignant at Judge Porter's use of the word 'murder,' and shouted fiercely, 'You seem to delight in the use of the words kill and murder. There is no use of your whining in that way. The mere outward fact of how I removed the President has nothing whatever to do with this case.'

Guiteau's shrewdness in detecting and anticipating any point which might be made against him was the marked feature of the investigation. Judge Porter pressed him very closely to fix the date when he received his alleged inspiration to remove the President, and Guiteau frankly shrieked out, 'to remove all this loose talk I would have removed the President at any time between the middle of June and 2d of July if I had found the opportunity. I would have done it for the good of the American people.'

The witness at once turned to answer questions, or as he termed it, to 'discharge matters under inquiry. At one time he appealed to the Court for protection against the manner of cross-examination. Judge Porter—I have not attempted to force a reply from you Mr. Guiteau. If you will allow the jury to understand that you refuse to answer it will suit my purpose just as well.

The witness then produced Guiteau's book, 'Truth,' which the witness claimed was the result of inspiration from the Deity, and compared it with the 'Bureau,' the Omaha Community book, written by John H. Noyes. The similarity of ideas and identity of expression was apparent all through, and the witness struggled desperately to explain away his palpable plagiarisms.

His Omaha experience. A letter addressed by Guiteau to the Omaha Community was then read, in which the writer confessed his love for and submission to John H. Noyes, and the Omaha Community. Several other letters written by Guiteau about the time he left the Omaha Community were then placed in evidence, identified by Guiteau and read. One of them, addressed to the Community, sets forth the writer's repentance for acts of infidelity, and contained a confession of the heart and brain of the author.

THE DEITY OF THE DEVIL. Witness believed in the personal existence of the Deity and a devil, and when the impulse to remove the President seized him he wrestled and prayed to find it came from the Lord or the devil, and had not been for the political situation and the evident necessity for his removal for the good of the country and the American people, witness would not have shot the President, but would have believed the impulse was prompted by the devil.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

PERPLEXING QUESTIONS. Counsel asked the prisoner the necessity of requesting General Sherman to send troops to the jail to protect him from having obeyed the Deity. A—I would have been shot and hung a hundred times if it had not been for the troops at the jail.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

way Stalwart and Liberal papers all over the country talked. That was the way the Washington Republican and Gotham and that kind of people talked. Mr. Porter—Did you say Blaine was a wicked man? Prisoner—Yes, because he was using President Garfield, who was a good man and a kind man, but a weak politician. Garfield just sold himself, body and soul, to Blaine. That was what General Grant himself said in his letter denouncing Garfield for selling himself out to Blaine.

The witness at once turned to answer questions, or as he termed it, to 'discharge matters under inquiry. At one time he appealed to the Court for protection against the manner of cross-examination. Judge Porter—I have not attempted to force a reply from you Mr. Guiteau. If you will allow the jury to understand that you refuse to answer it will suit my purpose just as well.

The witness then produced Guiteau's book, 'Truth,' which the witness claimed was the result of inspiration from the Deity, and compared it with the 'Bureau,' the Omaha Community book, written by John H. Noyes. The similarity of ideas and identity of expression was apparent all through, and the witness struggled desperately to explain away his palpable plagiarisms.

His Omaha experience. A letter addressed by Guiteau to the Omaha Community was then read, in which the writer confessed his love for and submission to John H. Noyes, and the Omaha Community. Several other letters written by Guiteau about the time he left the Omaha Community were then placed in evidence, identified by Guiteau and read. One of them, addressed to the Community, sets forth the writer's repentance for acts of infidelity, and contained a confession of the heart and brain of the author.

THE DEITY OF THE DEVIL. Witness believed in the personal existence of the Deity and a devil, and when the impulse to remove the President seized him he wrestled and prayed to find it came from the Lord or the devil, and had not been for the political situation and the evident necessity for his removal for the good of the country and the American people, witness would not have shot the President, but would have believed the impulse was prompted by the devil.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

PERPLEXING QUESTIONS. Counsel asked the prisoner the necessity of requesting General Sherman to send troops to the jail to protect him from having obeyed the Deity. A—I would have been shot and hung a hundred times if it had not been for the troops at the jail.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

truth in any book, it comes from the Deity and I claim it contains important truth. Q—Have you read a good deal about Napoleon? A—No. Q—When you wrote 'The President's nomination was an act of God, his election was an act of God, his removal was an act of God, did you have Napoleon's bulletins in your mind? A—Yes, I had.

The witness at once turned to answer questions, or as he termed it, to 'discharge matters under inquiry. At one time he appealed to the Court for protection against the manner of cross-examination. Judge Porter—I have not attempted to force a reply from you Mr. Guiteau. If you will allow the jury to understand that you refuse to answer it will suit my purpose just as well.

The witness then produced Guiteau's book, 'Truth,' which the witness claimed was the result of inspiration from the Deity, and compared it with the 'Bureau,' the Omaha Community book, written by John H. Noyes. The similarity of ideas and identity of expression was apparent all through, and the witness struggled desperately to explain away his palpable plagiarisms.

His Omaha experience. A letter addressed by Guiteau to the Omaha Community was then read, in which the writer confessed his love for and submission to John H. Noyes, and the Omaha Community. Several other letters written by Guiteau about the time he left the Omaha Community were then placed in evidence, identified by Guiteau and read. One of them, addressed to the Community, sets forth the writer's repentance for acts of infidelity, and contained a confession of the heart and brain of the author.

THE DEITY OF THE DEVIL. Witness believed in the personal existence of the Deity and a devil, and when the impulse to remove the President seized him he wrestled and prayed to find it came from the Lord or the devil, and had not been for the political situation and the evident necessity for his removal for the good of the country and the American people, witness would not have shot the President, but would have believed the impulse was prompted by the devil.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

PERPLEXING QUESTIONS. Counsel asked the prisoner the necessity of requesting General Sherman to send troops to the jail to protect him from having obeyed the Deity. A—I would have been shot and hung a hundred times if it had not been for the troops at the jail.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

HE ASSUMES THE PATHETIC. A—I do not pretend the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically (and he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker) that the bitterness in the Republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years at least the nation would have been in a flame of war.

No square, one insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisement exceeding one month, \$1.00 per line.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county.

A—I have no conception of it as murder or killing. Q—And you feel no remorse? A—(in low and almost inaudible voice)—Of course I feel remorse so far as my personal feelings are concerned. I feel remorse as much as any man, and regret the necessity of the act, but (raising his voice) no more.

Mr. Porter—The cross-examination is closed. 'But,' continued the prisoner excitedly, 'my duty to the Lord and the American people overcame my personal feelings. If the Lord had not inspired that act it would not have been done.'

Mr. Scoville then proceeded with the re-direct examination, and the prisoner said, 'I have been just clear as to the divinity of the act and the necessity of it for the good of the people since the first of June as a man can be on anything.'

Mr. Scoville then called Dr. Alexander Hall, of Columbus, O., who testified to seeing the prisoner there some three or four years ago. The prisoner was then engaged in the laudable enterprise of trying to lecture on theology and sell an inspired volume of his own authorship, and which he said was one of the finest of his kind that he ever came over from an inspired pen.

Mr. Scoville called Emory A. Storrs, Charles B. Farwell and other witnesses, but as none of them responded the Court adjourned. THE DEFENSE STILL CALLING WITNESSES. WASHINGTON, Saturday, December 3.

The interest in the Guiteau trial continues undiminished. The first witness was Col. J. O. P. Burnside, Disbarred Officer of the Postoffice Department. He formally testified in front of the jury that he knew the prisoner's family. Mrs. Guiteau was an invalid. Charles C. Allen, of Missouri, lived in Freeport in 1839 and 1840, and knew the Guiteau family. Mrs. Guiteau was in feeble health.

Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, knew Guiteau in that city by sight as a young lawyer. He testified that he saw a dozen times at the National Republican Committee rooms in New York during the late Presidential canvass. The prisoner came up to him gleefully, and patting him on the shoulder, said: 'You are on the right track.'

Witness never saw Guiteau doing anything at the committee rooms other than reading papers. He seemed to have no special employment. In April saw the prisoner at Washington; he said he was going to have the Austrian mission. Witness told him the place was an important one and in Blaine's line, and that he (Blaine) was a known politician. The prisoner replied he was 'solid with Blaine.'

Witness thought the conversation was leading up to a request of him (witness) to visit Blaine in Guiteau's interest, and forestalled this by saying his relations with Blaine were such that he could not possibly aid him (the prisoner) any. Witness had formed an opinion as to Guiteau's mental state, but could not express an opinion as to his sanity or insanity. His impression was 'Guiteau had an illy-balanced mind; in common parlance, he did not have good common sense.'

Witness was asked in relation to the political status just prior to the shooting of President Garfield—if there were elements in the House of Representatives which threatened to disrupt it. The reply was, 'I think the Republican party a pretty difficult one to disrupt, and while there were elements of discord, my belief in the good sense of the rank and file is such I think it would have held together.'

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION witness said, 'never saw anything in Guiteau to indicate that he could not distinguish between right and wrong; never saw anything in the conduct of the prisoner that would indicate he did not know the difference between guilt or innocence; never saw anything to indicate he would not be responsible for crime.'

Mr. Scoville noted several exceptions to the rulings of Judge Curtis in favor of the prisoner. The evidence created quite a stir in the court room and seemed to stagger those about the defense table. The sister of the prisoner was particularly excited, and in tones distinctly caught by the reporters said, 'He has perjured himself; that is all there is about it.'

Blaine's peculiar religious views, and his impression was that he was crazy. DISTINGUISHED WITNESS CALLED. After the witness left the stand Mr. Scoville announced that he had subpoenaed several witnesses whom he would now call. The first name called was Vice President David Davis.