BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

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

REV. WYLIE, of the Presbyterian church of this place, will preach his final sermon to the same on Sunday next.

R. W. SMITH, ESQ., a prominent member of the Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa. Bar, died on the 6th inst., in 65th year of his age.

HON. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by President Arthur Attorney General of the United States in place of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, resigned.

OWING to the press upon our columns many matters have to be deferred. The desire of readers to have the full proceedings in the Guiteau trial, for the murder of the late President Garfield, necessarily excludes other things.

"THE Mercer *Republican*," is the name of a new Republican paper just established in Mercer, Pa. The first number is before us, with a very well written salutatory. While it is to be Republican in principle yet it announces that it will "oppose the growing and dangerous system of Boss rule and endeavor to secure for the people their free, untramelled choice" in nominations for office. This is the kind of papers wanted at present and the more of them the better. We wish our new neighbor all possible success.

NO PAPER.

As next week will be "Holiday Week," no paper will be issued from this office. We extend to our readers the compliments of the season, and again wish them a "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year."

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

We are requested by the carrier of the CITIZEN to state that he will, between the coming Holidays, wait upon his friends with the usual New Year's Address, containing a calendar, cards of business and professional persons of this place, etc.

DEATH OF SAMUEL MARKS.

We regret to learn of the death of Samuel Marks, Esq., who died at his residence in Freeport, Pa., on last Saturday, 17th, inst. Mr. Marks was formerly a citizen of this place, and was esteemed by all who knew him as a man of integrity and worth. While here he filled the office of clerk to the county commissioners for some years, and was afterwards elected treasurer of the county, in 1857. Since that time he has been connected with the internal revenue service in this district, and was regarded as a very faithful and most capable officer. We have not learned his exact age, but suppose it to be about sixty years. His remains were interred at this place on Tuesday.

AN EXCITING CASE.

Last week there was tried in the Mercer County Courts a case known as the Silvernail-Westerman case. The parties reside in Sharon, that county, and Silvernail, the plaintiff, brought suit against Westerman, a wealthy manufacturer and a citizen of much influence, for the alienation of the affections of his wife, etc. After a long trial, and unusal interest in the case, the jury rendered a verdict of but one dollar damages for the plaintiff. The leading counsel of Mr. Westerman, the defendant, was James G. Elliott, Esq., a Butler county boy, being a son of Mr. Benjamin F. Elliott, of Worth township, this county. He is one of the ablest lawyers at the Mercer Bar, and his success in this case will still further add to his practice and high standing in his profession as an attorney.

AUDITING POOR ACCOUNTS.

Our attention has been called to an act of the last Legislature, approved June 8th, 1881, that is supposed by some to change the time for auditing the accounts of Overseers of the Poor. On an examination of the act we think it does not apply to this county. It reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. That on and after the passage of this act, whenever poor districts of this commonwealth are not coextensive with the county in which they are situated, but composed of a part of the cities, boroughs and townships of a county, the accounts of the said poor district shall be audited annually on the second Monday of January in each and every year, by a board of auditors composed of the senior auditors of each city, borough and township of which the district may be composed."

Sec. 2 provides that this act shall not interfere with or repeal any special laws now in force. As Butler county poor districts are not "composed of a part of cities, boroughs and townships," but are composed of whole townships and boroughs, we cannot see how this act applies to this county. Neither have we any "senior auditors." We are inclined to believe this act was not intended for counties such as ours.

Notice.

There are a number of subscribers to the CITIZEN who are behind for a number of years. To some of these bills have been sent to which no attention has been paid. Others have failed to comply with their promises. To all these it is now necessary for us to say that we will expect some attention from them in the matter before the close of this year, or soon thereafter. If all subscribers would make it a rule not to let a year go by without paying for their paper they would not feel the amount so much as when a number of years are due. As we need the money we will be compelled to close up such accounts soon.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

In our next issue we will give the subscribers to the CITIZEN a neat *Calendar*, for the year A. D. 1882. This we conceive to be the most useful gift we can present them. It will be a neat one, with border, and of size convenient for being cut out and pasted or tacked up for reference.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

The Philadelphia *Press* hits the nail on the head when it says: 'There is no overwhelming necessity for nominating a Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in Washington. The convention will be held at some place in Pennsylvania hereafter to be named."

The above has reference to the recent reported nomination of Gen. Beaver by a caucus of a few Stalwart leaders in the city of Washington. If true, it is strange that this action has been taken, as nothing could more effectually destroy the chances of Gen. Beaver for the coming nomination for Governor. It will be recollected that last winter, at Harrisburg, when the United States Senatorship was pending, Gen. Beaver's prospects were destroyed by the fact that he was put forth by and from the house of Don Cameron. Of that there was no denial. But we are glad to see a denial of this alleged recent nomination for Governor. We have always regarded Gen. Beaver as personally one of the best men in the State, and we are strongly inclined to believe that were he Governor he has too much good character to suffer himself to be used by the Bosses who have been making our nominations for us for some years past. The Republican people of the State intend to have something to say in the coming State nominations. There are a number of good men named for Governor, and others may yet be named by their people. Besides Gen. Beaver there are Wayne MacVeagh, Senator Lee, of Venango county, and others already mentioned, and, as the Philadelphia *Press* very aptly says, a State Convention will be held at the proper time, "at some place *within* the State of Pennsylvania." Did space permit we would say more on this subject at present, and will take the first fitting opportunity to do so. The matter of Governor is one of so much importance to the people that they do not want to make another mistake in their candidate.

COLLECTOR TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

"Senator Mitchell and Representatives Bayne, Shallenberger and Miller and Colonel John M. Sullivan, Collector of Revenue in the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, called on the President this morning and stated to him that it was their wish, and they believed the wish of a large majority of the people of the district, that Col. Sullivan should be retained in the office of Collector. They cited the fact that General Raum, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, regarded Colonel Sullivan as one of the most capable and efficient officials in the service and that nothing could be said adverse to his continuance in the office, unless it should be a rule of the administration that long service should be a cause of removal. President Arthur replied that he had made no such rule and that the circumstances surrounding this case seemed to him favorable to the retention of Colonel Sullivan. Col. Sullivan will no doubt continue to serve his country for some years."

The above we find in the telegraphic news from Washington of last Thursday. It is admitted on all hands that the Government has in its service no better officer than Col. Sullivan. Of the millions that have passed through his office as the Collector of Internal Revenue, for the district of which this county has always been a part, not a dollar has ever been unaccounted for. His integrity in and fidelity to the duties of his trust have frequently been noticed by the head of the Internal Revenue department, and it is these facts that cause his retention in the service of the Government. Our member in Congress, Mr. Miller, therefore spoke truly when he stated his belief that a large majority of the people of the district desired that Col. Sullivan should be retained in the office of Collector. Col. Bayne, the member from the Allegheny city district, where the office is located, made a similar statement, and no doubt reflects the views of his people. Under such circumstances it will be simply the interest of the Government to retain the services of so faithful an officer as John M. Sullivan.

Centreville Items.

Simon is himself again.

J. H. Muntz does an extensive fur trade.

A reading circle was organized last week. May it prosper.

The old cemetery has undergone considerable improvement in the last few weeks.

C. W. Coulter has lately fitted up a "back room" into which he ushers those who have come to loaf.

A bagatelle table has just been added to the attractions of Sam Hobaugh's retreat.

There will be a sociable at the Presbyterian church on Friday evening and a Christmas tree at the Methodist church on Saturday evening.

Rev. Mr. Hacket preached to an unusually large congregation on Sabbath afternoon, in the Presbyterian church. His sermon created much favorable comment.

Mr. Lowry and Miss Lillie Smith, were married on Wednesday, at the residence of Rev. W. D. Ewing. We hoped to report two weddings this week but Henry "went back" on us. He came home without her.

BETA.

Rings.

Gold and Cameo Rings from $1 50 upwards, at E. De Roy's, 153 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRYING THE ASSASSIN.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

A SENATOR SWORN.

The next witness sworn was Benjamin Harrison, United States Senator from Indiana. He testified that he had met the prisoner a few times in Washington last spring. Some time after the inauguration of President Garfield prisoner called to see him at the Riggs House and sent him several copies of his speech, 'Garfield vs. Hancock.' He saw him several times in the office or reading room of the Riggs House in the course of six weeks, and had several brief conversations with him. The prisoner applied to witness for some aid in connection with his application for office. Witness responded that he was already overloaded with similar applications from his own State and could not interfere in his behalf. In several other conversations the prisoner spoke about the deadlock in the Senate, and said his name had not yet been sent to the Senate, but thought it would be as soon as the dead-lock was broken. Witness saw nothing either in the conduct or coversation of the prisoner that raised in his mind any question of the prisoner's sanity.

The Prisoner—You are a good fellow, Senator. I remember you very well. Our conversations were generally social.

D. McLean Shaw testified that Guiteau told him he was bound to have notoriety some way or other. He might kill some big man and imitate Wilkes Booth—

At this the prisoner became very violent and abusive, and shouted; 'That is a lie.'

The witness said: 'And get hanged for it.' 'Well,' said he, 'that is an after consideation.' I did not carry that conversation any further.

THE LIE DIRECT.

The Prisoner—I have not known anything about this man Shaw for eight years, but when he repeats this kind of testimony I say to him, 'You are a liar! a low, dirty liar!' I never had that kind of conversation with you in my life, and you know it. You claim to be a good churchman, too. That story is a falsehood from beginning to end, and you are a sneaking liar. That is my opinion of you. I will publish you all over the world, and when you go back to New York you will be the laughing stock of your friends. I never thought so and I never said so. I would like you to state all about it in detail. If you cannot do that, you stand condemned as a liar.

District Attorney—Where did that conversation occur in which he said he intended to imitate Wilkes Booth and become notorious?

Witness—In my office. Of course I cannot fix the date.

Prisoner (snarling at witness)—No, of course you can't fix the date, you miserable lying whelp. I never said so and never thought so.

Witness—The moment I heard of the shooting of President Garfield—

Mr. Scoville (interupting)—Wait, sir. How long have you been a lawyer?

Prisoner—He is no lawyer. He is a petteforgger. He gets a man about New York to do all his jury business. He has not got brains enough to try a case before a jury. Patterson used to do all his jury business. Shaw used to lie around and get Patterson to try all his jury cases because he had not brains enough to do it himself.

District Attorney—How did you regard him mentally?

Witness—I did not think much of him mentally at that time

A SEVERE SCORCHING.

Prisoner (continuing to rail at witness)—Not after I owed you $50. After that you could see no good in me. I have heard of you running with women. My wife told me once in Chicago that you went and visited her. I am going to show you up, you wretch. You are a low, dirty-lived puppy to come here and lie about me in that way.

The Court (severely to prisoner)—Silence.

Prisoner—He had no business to come here and lie about me. That would make anybody mad. The lying whelp.

District Attorney—What was his reply to your remarks as to his being hanged?

Witness—He said that would be an after consideration, and he could get notoriety anyhow.

The Prisoner—I do not care a snap about notoriety. I have told you three or four times you lie. That settles you. I will not condescend to notice you again.

District Attorney—In your conversation with him did he say anything to you about his being bound to get a living?

Witness—Yes He said he was bound to get a livlng anyhow. That the world owed him a living and he would get it

Court adjourned till Monday.

AN EXPERT DECLARES THE ASSASSIN INSANE.

WASHINGTON, Monday December 12.—The first witness in the Guiteau case to-day was Dr. Edward Charles Spitzga, of New York. Witness had made the study of nervous and mental diseases a specialty, and had been called to testify as an expert about twenty-five times. Witness examined the prisoner in jail yesterday, and was satisfied he is insane. Witness considered the main features of the prisoner's case to be a tendency to the formation of delusive opinions and morbid projects, and strong indications of judgment. 'And while,' said the witness, 'I have no other evidence than the expression of his face, I should have no doubt that he is a moral imbecile or a moral monstrosity.'

Mr. Scoville then read to the witness a hypothetical question and asked if in his (witness') opinion the prisoner was sane or insane on the 2d of July. Witness declined to answar any hypothetical questions in cases where he had made personal examination. Witness considered the prisoner insane when he examined him. He believed he must have been in more or less of a morbid mental state throughout his life, and that he was probably insane on the 2d of July.

The cross examination was quite pointedly directed to witness' practice and standing as an expert, and inquiries were made as to witness' position as professor at a veterinary school

Mr. Scoville objected to the question as not pertinent.

Mr Davidge replied—The attainments of this witness have been paraded by counsel on the other side, and we think it decidedly pertinent to this case to discover what opportunities for professional acquirements the witness has enjoyed.

Mr. Scoville noted the exception.

The witness had no reason to feel ashamed of his sphere of duty in that connection.

Mr. Davidge—Yes, but your treatment at the time must have been confined mostly to horses, and those gentlemen then, are known as horse doctors, are they not?

Witness (reddening with some excitement)—My treatment has been confined to asses. When an ass with two legs asks me a stupid question, I endeavor to treat him as he deserves. [Great laughter.]

The witness stated he visited the jail under the assumed name of Prof. Brown, phrenologist. He desired to take the prisoner unawares and so pretended to make a psychological examination.

WILL NOT SAY HE IS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Witness was asked if the prisoner was able to distinguish between right and wrong, and declined to express an opinion as to his moral responsibility, but from his examination of the prisoner he was of an opinion that since he (the prisoner) has been a lawyer he has always known the ordinary legal consequences of criminal acts.

Guiteau (interrupting)—I haven't been a lawyer for five years, Judge. He said when I was a lawyer. You see that don't help you any, Judge. Ask him if I was responsible for my acts on the second of July.

The witness would not undertake to express a decided opinion as to the mental condition of the prisoner on July 2d.

Guiteau—There was no depravity about this business at all, and I think it is a burning shame for the gentlemen of the prosecution to harp upon that word 'depravity.' I've been a consistent Christian all my life, and because I committed adultery to get rid of a woman I did not love, and owe a few hundred dollars, it is a burning shame for this prosecution to blacken my charcter.

Despite eries of 'silence' and 'order' Guiteau continued to strike upon the table and shriek out at the top of his voice, 'I am not afaid to go to the gallows, if the Lord Almighty wishes me to go there. I expect an act of God that will blow this court and jury out of that window, to protect me if necessary. I want to thunder this in the ears of the American people.'

Mr. Davidge (with an air of disgust)—Oh! this pantomime business is getting played out.

Guiteau—You are getting played out, and your theory of the prosecution, too.

The court here took a recess.

A BLAST AT THE PRESS.

As soon as Court was called to order, Guiteau, with flashing eyes and nervous utterance, shouted out, 'There are a good many poodle dogs in the press, and I want to express my contempt for these poodle dogs of the press. The high-toned press of the country are beginning to express their opinion that it would be a crime to hang a man who was in my condition on the 2d of July, when I was impelled upon the President.'

Some one in the audience cried out, 'Shoot him now.'

Cries of 'order' from the bailiffs reduced the audience to quiet and Dr. Spitzka again took the stand.

The witness concluded from the shape of the facial muscles, and from the pronounced deviation of the tongue to the left, that the prisoner was born with unequal development of brains, that his insanity was congenital. The witness discribed with great particularities of the head formation which he had detected in the prisoner's case. He thought in the prisoner's case the inequality in the two sides of the head was three times greater than in the normal head. The inequality could be taken as an indication of moral imbecility, only in proportion to its degree.

CONGENITAL DEFECTS.

The witness continued, 'If I had only that man's (pointing at Guiteau) mean face to judge by, I might say he was a depraved man or an insane man, but introducing other factors, the unequal formation of the head, inequality of facial expression and deviation of the tongue, I am of the opinion the trouble is of congenital origin.'

The court adjourned without concluding the examinatton.

THE ASSASSIN'S SANITY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, December 13.—Dr. Spitzka resumed his testimony in the Guiteau case to-day. Mr. Corkhill handed to the witnes a slip of paper upon which was draw a diagram of a human head, and said, 'Now, Doctor, supposing this to be the prisoner's head, will you please point out the inequalities to which you referred yesterday?'

Before any reply could be made Guiteau raised a laugh by saying, 'That accounts for it. A hatter came to see me this morning and offered me a new hat if I would let him take my head. I got the hat, but you don't pay for it, Corkhill. Oh, no. The Government will have to do so.'

Witness thought that the proper way to summon the experts would be for the Court to summon them irrespective of the chances of what their testimony might be.

Mr. Corkhill insisted that the witness had attacked the character and honesty of experts who were supposed to entertain the opposite opinion from himself on the prisoner's sanity.

Guiteau interrupted in his most angry mood, and shaking his head at Col. Corkhill shouted: 'It's the unanimous judgment of the American people that you are a consummate jackass, Corkhill. This gentleman is an honest man, and if your skull was not so thick you would see it.'

Witness desired to explain his position and said: 'I do not hesitate to reiterate my opinion that the expert who will in this court testify that the prisoner is sane is, in my opinion, no expert, or a dishonest man.'

ANOTHER SORT OF EXPERT.

Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York, was next examined. The audience listened intently as the distinguished physician defined insanity and the several phases thereof. Dr. Barker's comprehensive and positive conclusions were all in accord with the theory of the prosecution. Judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the jury what he meant by irresistable impulse, and the answer was "perversions of emotion to such a degree as to produce conduct entirely at variance with the individual's former life, and to such a degree as to completely control the will power, would constitute an irresistable impulse.'

Guiteau—Doctor, I want to ask you, where a man is impelled to commit a crime by impulse he cannot resist, is he sane or insane?

Answer—When that fact can be proved, sir, it is insanity.

Guiteau—'That's just my case, sir,' with an air of perfect satisfaction. Then turning to Scoville, Come, that's the whole case. Let's have a recess. I'm getting hungry.

Mrs. Scoville desired to ask a question.

Guiteau (impatiently)—Oh, you keep still. It's all they can do to put up with me.

Judge Cox assented, and Mrs. Scoville asked, Can a man be born insane?

Answer—No, madam. He could be born an idiot or an imbecile. Insanity is an acquired state after birth.

The court here took a recess.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF SANITY.

After recess L. S. Gobell, of New York, took the witness stand.

Guiteau—If Your Honor please, I would like to know what they expect to prove by this witness. I think we have had about enough of this kind of testimony. I only knew this man slightly.

Judge Cox—It is not necessary to state in advance. Go on, Mr. Witness.

Witness was in the life insurance business. The prisoner desired to solicit for him. Witness paid him $25, but never realized any business from his efforts. The prisoner told witness he was about to marry a wealthy lady, and was to have the Austrian mission, and wanted to borrow $200. Witness did not detect any evidence of unsound mind.

W. P. Copeland, journalist, called and identified some newspaper slips.

Guiteau—You're no lawyer, Copeland.

H. T. Ketcham, New York, attorney at law, knew prisoner in 1873, when he occupied a desk in the office of Judge Hawes. Witness related an instance of Guiteau's obtaining money under false pretences.

Mr. Scoville objected to all testimony going to show the commission of any other crime or misdemeanor by prisoner.

Guiteau (indignantly)—I never got a cent from this man in my life. He was only a poor clerk. I didn't consider him a proper associate for a high-toned lawyer like myself.

The prisoner continually interrupted and insisted that the evidence was entirely irrelevant. Finally, turning to Mr. Scoville, he said: 'You are getting badly cranked on this matter. If you had any sense you would see it don't do our case any good. You'll be on trial as a crank yourself if you don't look out. Why, you are getting worse than Corkhill.'

Henry Wood, of Philadelphia, had known the prisoner some years; had never seen anything to indicate that he was of unsound mind; always thought he was possessed of rare intelligence. The witness knew Guiteau's wife. Some members of his family having rendered her services, Guiteau called upon him to thank the family for their kindness.

Samuel B. Philips, a broker, of New York, had known the prisoner since 1868. First knew him in Chicago.

Witness, in the fourteen years he had known prisoner, never saw anything to indicate that he was of unsound mind.

The court adjourned.

A SICK JUROR CAUSES EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, December 14.—The crowd about the Criminal Court an hour before opening was greater than ever before. The first witness was Dr. John L. Withrow of Boston. Guiteau at once called, 'Dr. Withrow is the honored pastor of the Park Street Church, of Boston, Where I used to attend church when I was there. He is a very fine gentleman.'

Witness said the prisoner desired to deliver a lecture in his (witness') church in answer to Ingersoll, but witness declined to have the church used for that purpose. Witness observed him during the winter at the meetings and social gatherings of the church. I never saw the least indication of unsoundness of mind, but on the contrary I thought he possessed unusual shrewdness. Correcting himself the witness added, 'I should say cuteness.'

Guiteau—What's the difference, Doctor?

Answer—The one means brighter than the other.

Col. Corkhill—And of a larger calibre.

Guiteau—He didn't say that, Corkhill. You must have slept well last night. That is the smartest thing you said yet.

Witness said the prisoner generally took part in discussions upon whatever subject might be under discussion; that he was always critical and accusative rather than conciliatory and kind.

Guiteau—I always spoke to the point as incisive and gritty. That's me. There's no nonsense or romance in my composition. If there had been I might have gone through the world more smoothly. It is very evident to my mind and every one that the sole object of this kind of examination is to show that I know the difference between right and wrong. That has nothing whatever to do with this case. The only question is whether or not my free moral agency was destroyed when I was impelled upon the President. That's the point, Judge and it knocks the bottom out of your theory.'

After a short pause he broke out again and with increased vehemence, 'I'm not here to save my neck from the gallows; I'm here for vindication, for justice and for right.'

Judge Cox—Well, that will do; now suspend your remarks.

Guiteau—All right. When I get to the jury I'm going to talk to them on this subject. This is just a little incidental speech.

Charles A. Bryan, of the New York Equitable Life Insurance Company, knew the prisoner in New York. The witness was proceeding to relate the circumstances of Guiteau's connection with his company when the prisoner indignantly shouted: 'Well, now, I want to say right here, when a witness comes here and tells what is false I shall tell him he is mistaken, for that is false; that is a lie; and, finally, you are a miserable whelp. That is as far as I shall go. It is equivalent to a bar room expression, 'Go down below,' but I don't go that far.'

The witness said the prisoner asked for a loan on the strength of a Consulship he was to have; considered him sane.

Mr. Henry M. Collier, attorney, of New York, took the stand.

'I remember you, sir,' shouted Guiteau. 'You are that man that put up that *Herald* job on me. Keep quiet, sir; (turning to Scoville) I will dispose of this matter in short order. He brought suit against me to pay over certain money, and the Court ruled I should keep it. That kills his evidence.'

The witness related an instance of Guiteau's collecting $175 and failing to pay it over. His evidence proved extremely damaging to the prisoner's oft asserted claim of having always lived an upright, Christian life, and Guiteau wriggled and expostulated, and vainly attempted to explain the transaction.

The witness at one point said, 'I informed Judge Donoghue at the time that I considered Guiteau a thief and a scoundrel.'

Guitsau (excitedly)—You did not, dare not, say that to me. I would have knocked you down.

One of the jurors stated to the court he could not possibly concentrate his thoughts upon the evidence (feeling ill as he did), and the court adjourned.

THE ASSASSIN MAKING THE MOST OF HIS PRIVILEGE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, December 15.—As soon as the Court was called to order, Guiteau addressed the Court and said, 'I want to make a speech. It will be a great misfortune if anything should happen to this jury. They are very honest, intelligent men, and I want the best care taken of them. There are some of them who are not accustomed to good, wholesome food, and consequently they are liable to indigestion. I want the Court to order them out every morning for a walk of four or five miles before breakfast. I have two or three more little speeches to make, but this will do for the present.'

Judge Cox—The Court will attend to the wants of the jury.

Collier recalled—Witness never detected any signs of insanity in the prisoner.

Witness—In my opinion at the time I knew him he was perfectly competent to distinguish between right and wrong.

Exception by Scoville.

Mr. Scoville asked—What is your opinion of the prisoner's ability to distinguish between right and wrong at the present time?

The question was ruled out and another exception noted by Mr. Scoville.

ANOTHER RANTING SCENE.

J. M. Justice, a lawyer of Logansport, Ind., met the prisoner in 1878. The prisoner was selling a book, the 'Life of Moody.'

Guiteau interrupted: 'You are mixing me up with some one else, sir.'

Witness continued, but was again interrupted by Guiteau, who shouted, 'Stop right there. Can you identify me as the man?'

Witness—I think I can.

Guiteau—Can you swear to it?

Witness—Yes, I can.

Guiteau—Well, you are a liar, sir; a miserable liar. That's the best way to dispose of you.

Witness continuing, said the prisoner remained in Logansport about three weeks selling the book. Guiteau continually interjected abusive comments and finally shouted, 'You miserable whelp, to come here and make me out a book agent. I was preaching the Gospel and I sold my own productions.'

In a few minutes he turned to Mr. Scoville with intense disgust and said, 'Oh, cut this fool short; he's lying all through. Don't waste time on him.'

Mr. Scoville asked—'What was the appearance of the prisoner when you knew him?'

Answer—He looked about the same as now, except about the eyes.

Mr. Scoville—What was the difference in the expression of the eyes?

Answer—At that time he had a free expression, now his expression seems suppressed.

Guiteau—I don't think I'm much suppressed this morning. It seems to me I'm pretty lively.

Guiteau gradually worked himself into a towering rage, and declaimed against the witness, the prosecution and cranks, whom he claimed threatened him with violence, his Billingsgate being specially directed against the prosecuting attorney. Referring to Colonel Corkhill he said, 'He's getting too dirty and too stinking to live, and the first thing he knows God Almighty will take him and send him down below.'

RATHER CONVINCING.

Rev. Rush R Shippen, pastor of All Souls' Church, Washington, boarded at the same house and occupied a seat at the same table with the prisoner from April last until the day before the murder of the President, when he (prisoner) disappeared. Witness had frequent conversations with the prisoner; both had lived in Chicago and that formed a basis of conversations which led to quite a familiar acquaintanceship. The prisoner was chatty and polite, a little quick or nervous in utterance, but not sufficiently so to indicate a marked peculiarity. Witness never detected anything to indicate insanity. The usual topic of conversation between myself and prisoner was the Conkling Garfield imbroglio and the New Testament revision. On no occasion did prisoner exhibit more excitement than any other person might.

INTELLIGENT AND SANE

Doctor Noble, a young physician at the jail where Guiteau is confined, related the particulars of several conversations with the prisoner. At one time he asked the prisoner why he 'removed' (using the prisoner's term) the President. His reply was, 'Because I was inspired to do so.' And a little after, 'If the President should die I will be convinced that my inspiration was from the Deity; but if he should recover I will be in doubt about it.'

Witness was asked if he considered the prisoner sane, and replied: 'A perfectly sane man, sir, and as bright, quick and intelligent a man as you would see in a summer's day. Not the slightest indication of insanity about him. A little impatient of restraint at times—a little nervous, as men in his position would naturally be, but perfectly sane.'

CONGRESS adjourns to-day until after the Holidays.

A. TROUTMAN,

FALL AND WINTER

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A. TROUTMAN,

Aug. 24. BUTLER, PA.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup.

(TRADE MARK.)

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

12,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in attention to directions.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup in my family with great success. I have also used the medicine myself, for Dyspepsia, and it has proved very beneficial to me. I would recommend all afflicted to give it a trial.

A. F. ROSENSTEEL.

OAKLAND, ARMSTRONG CO., PA.

I was troubled with Bronchitis and Asthma, and hearing Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup recommended for those diseases, I gave it a trial, and it entirely cured me.

MRS. SIMON STOKES.

JACKSONVILLE, PA.

Knowing from experience that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup is a sure cure for Liver Complaint, I confidently recommend it to suffering humanity.

REBECCA NIEL.

BEAR GAP, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

This is to certify that I purchased some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for my wife for Inflamation and Female Complaints, and it has given relief.

J. K. HERNER.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village, in which I have no Agent. Particulars given on application.

DRUGGIST SELL IT.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St., N. Y. City.

BE NOT DECEIVED

By Plasters claiming to be an improvement on ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

ALLCOCK'S is the original and ONLY GENUINE Porous Plaster; all other so-called Porous Plasters are imitations. Beware of them.

See that you get an ALLCOCK'S PLASTER, which we guarantee has effected more and quicker cures than any other external Remedy

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

If you wish to grow vegetables for Sale, read — GARDENING FOR PROFIT.
If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read — PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE.
If you wish to Garden for Amusement or for Home Use only, read — GARDENING FOR PLEASURE.
All by Peter Henderson.
Price $1.50 each, postpaid by mail.

Our Combined Catalogue of

SEEDS AND PLANTS

For 1882, sent free on application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO

35 Cortlandt St., New York.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE

For 1882 is an Elegant Book of 150 Pages, two Colored Plates of Flowers, and more than 1,000 Illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the Center Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and post Office address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. If you afterwards order the seeds deduct the 10 cents.

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. The FLORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price $1.25 a year; Five Copies for $5.00. Specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 copies for 25 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine.

Election Notice.

The annual election for officers of the Glade Mill Insurance Company will be held at the Glade Mill School House, on Saturday the 14th day of January, A. D., 1882, between the hours of one and three o'clock, p. m. ROBERT TRIMBLE, Sec'y.

Election Notice.

The members of the Worth Mutual Fire Insurance Company will meet at the School House, in West Liberty, on the second SATURDAY in January, 1882, being Saturday, January 14, 1882, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. J. M. MASHALL, Secretary.

14d4w

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that J. C. Beighley, committee of Adam Beighley, has filed his second and final account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, at C. P., No. 32, June term, 1855, and that the same will be presented to said Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday the 8th day of March, A. D., 1882. A. RUSSELL,

Prothonotary's office, Dec. 10, 1881. Proth'y.

Estate of Ann Young, dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Ann Young, deceased, late of Washington township, Butler county, Penna., all persons knowing themselves incebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and any having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. EBENEZER CHRISTIE, Adm'r,

14d North Hope, P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

Notice in Divorce.

Samuel L. Strain vs Harriet Strain. In the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, Pa., A. D., No. 64, Sept. T., 1881. Libel in Divorce.

And now, to wit: December 5th, 1881, on motion of A. T. Black, attorney for libellant, in open Court, and it appearing by the Sheriff's return to subpœna and alias subpœna in the above entitled cause, that respondent cannot be found in this county, publication is awarded according to law, returnable to next term. BY THE COURT.

TO THE RESPONDENT, HARRIET STRAIN:

You are hereby notified to be and appear in your proper person before our judges at Butler, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the 5th day of March, A. D., 1882, next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Samuel L. Strain, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Samuel L. Strain, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeable to the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

W. H. HOFFMAN,

14d4w Sheriff of Butler county.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, as trustees, will sell at public sale, at the premises in Cranberry township, Butler county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7th

1882, at one o'clock, p. m., those

Three Hundred and Eighteen Acres

of land, bounded north by Adam Steep and Thos. Robinson; east by Jacob Crider and —— Dutell; south by Hobin and Booker, and west by Booker and Hames' heirs, known as the farm of Geo. A. Chalfant and W. A. Lewis. Terms—Cash, subject to liens, etc. W. A. LEWIS, GEO. A. CHALFANT, } Trustees.

14d4w

1881 - CHRISTMAS

NEW YEAR - 1882

OUTFITS FOR CHINA, OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTING.

CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS.

Nothing equal in the city.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, POCKET BOOKS

The most artistic and largest assortment of

Christmas and New Year Cards

IN THE CITY AT

GEO. W. BACKOFFEN'S.

161 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite new German church,

14d3w PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned, Assignee of the estate of W. J. McKee, will offer at public sale all the uncollected notes and accounts of said estate, at Sunbury, on

Saturday, Dec. 24th, 1881,

at 10 o'clock, a. m. Terms—Cash.

NOTES.			
		D C Pence	$ 43 00
George Reisinger	$ 90 84	Laughlin & Foster	5 26
David Davis	96 00	P H Gallughan	40 00
G F Miller	36 00	Williams & Randolp	20 00
M T McCormick	59 39	Kemp & Co	3 00
J A Addleman	40 00	Geo Corbett	17 73
Wm H Vaughn	50 00	John Anderson	32 15
Daniel Ross	24 00	Wm Morrisey	84 40
A D MacDowell	125 00	Morrisey & Wormcastle	80 00
J Benton	318 00	Simpson Bros	15 00
J Benton and G C Marlwell	118 00	J W Reamer	19 94
MISCELLANEOUS.		Geo Aggas	86 00
W E Reed ac'd dft	100 00	J H James	121 32
W H M Curdy and Wm Jellison act and order	444 20	Sylvester Swager	9 45
		C B Weiser	45 00
ACCOUNTS.		A S Hindman	3 64
		Opera House	21 30
J S Storey	340 00	Torpedo House	25 31
A M Elder	14 96	S Smith	10 00
A C Price	19 65	John McKay	3 50
James Munroe	8 60	Frank Criswy	29 10
N G Heckle	40 00	F F McKee	8 10
A Talmo	1 87	John D Hart	56 80