BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

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

HON. S. H. MILLER has our thanks for a copy of the Congressional Directory of the 47th Congress, compiled by Ben. Perley Poore, Esq., and corrected up to December 21st last.

MR. W. S. FULKMAN, formerly publisher of the Centreville *Casket*, this county, has purchased an interest in the Beaver Falls, Pa., *Tribune*. His many old friends in this county are pleased to learn of his success in the news paper business. We place the *Tribune* upon our exchange list and wish it all possible prosperity.

OIL operations have revived at Greece City. One new well is down about 800 feet and two more are contemplated. Large tracts of territory are leased. There has existed an opinion, ever since active operations ceased at Greece, that there was oil there never found. Or, in other words, that the territory there had not been fully tested. The present idea is to make a more full test around Greece, and we hope successfully.

THE County Auditors are busy auditing the financial doings of the county for the past year. Detailed or itemized reports of the receipts and expenditures are what the tax payers desire. Last year's report was full and generally satisfactory. The itemizing the amount each particular juryman received, might, however, been aggregated, as there is not much danger of jurymen being overpaid. Otherwise the itemized report of last year was generally well spoken of, and we have no doubt the report this year will be equally satisfactory to the public.

COMING TO A CLOSE.

The country is glad to know that the trial of the late President Garfield's assassin is nearing its end. The testimony closed last week and the addresses of counsel, to the Court on the law points and the jury on the facts, are being made this week. Look out for the speech of Porter, one of the Government attorneys, as it is expected he will show the assassin up in his real colors. The charge of Judge Cox to the jury may be given the latter part of this week, but more probably not until next week, when we may also expect the verdict of the jury. We believe it will be guilty, and that without much delay.

TARIFF REVISION.

We are not versed in the details of the present tariff law and therefore unable to give any opinion as to its need of a revision. Any change however that will better promote American industry and interest will be, or ought to be, favored by all. We have always been in favor of what is known as a "protective tariff." But never in favor of what was called a "high protective tariff," by which was understood so high as to exclude all foreign importation of certain articles. For doubtless a tariff can be put on too high, and, like the Chinese wall, have the effect of excluding all importation.

But the question likely to come soon before Congress, as we understand it, is, that the taxes now collected by the Internal Revenue department of the Government, on spirits, tobacco, etc, should be taken off, or lowered, in order to make way for an increase of duties on foreign importation. We are unable to see the necessity for that. While we have yet an immense National debt it is difficult to understand why taxes, that all think are now on articles that should be taxed, and placed there, not only for revenue, but for the best interest of society, should be taken off. No revision of the tariff, made in order to better protect other industries from foreign competition, would seem to require, or have any just connection with the home taxes now placed on spirits and tobacco. There can certainly be no danger of having too much revenue while we have a National debt to pay. We therefore have thought unfavorably of what is said to be Judge Kelley's project, who, as chairman of the Ways and Means committee in Congress, proposes to repeal or lower the Internal Revenue taxes in order to raise those on customs duties. It seems to us the former should still exist even if there be a necessity for the latter being raised. These are our views, and we think the views of the people generally, from the limited examination we have been able to make on the subject of a tariff revision.

SENATOR CAMERON no doubt felt immeasurably flattered by Guiteau's letter asking for a donation, but he probably did not care to pay quite so high a price for the compliment. Most men wouldn't. For a copy of the letter see the report of the trial in another column.

A NEW counterfeit silver dollar is in circulation, which is pronounced by the sub-Treasurer to be the best silver coin ever seen. It is beautifully made, and has a slight appearance of iron which is often found in a genuine standard dollar. The date upon it is 1878. A counterfeit, $5 photographed note, which purports to be the issue of the Boyleston National Bank of Boston, is in circulation. An exchange says that the best method of detection of these counterfeits in the hurry of business is by the application of moisture to the Treasury number printed in blue on the lower left and upper right hand corner of the face of the note, the slightest application of which will disturb the color.

APPOINTING POSTMASTERS —REMEDY NEEDED.

There is nothing becoming such a terrible annoyance in this country as the appointment of persons to fill the post offices. In fact it is one of the great troubles to the Government as well as to the people. They are offices that many desire and consequently there are constant efforts made to obtain them. The system has been to apply for them by petition, and in former times the number and strength of names to a petition might have decided who should be the postmaster of a town or village. But at present the responsibility of a change in a post office is either thrown upon the member in Congress from the district, or assumed by him. One natural result of this is, that he hesitates to act, often perhaps from the fact that he cannot decide who of the applicants is the best, the most worthy or the most desired by the community interested in the office. Just now there are at least two such cases in this county, in which a change, from all reports should be made in that office. But the statements and claims of the applicants, made to the member or to the department, are so conflicting that there may be no change obtained at either of them. Is there no remedy for this state of affairs? We think there is—and we have advocated it for years past.

This remedy would be in requiring the applicants for post offices to submit to an election by the people interested in the office. This to be done that the appointing power and the member of Congress from the district might be clearly informed who was the choice of the people. If there can be no law obtained for such an expression of the community, the Departmant at Washington could indicate that as a desirable mode of ascertaining the wishes of the public in the matter. At the request of the member of Congress this might be procured. But if not, the member could, with reason and propriety, require all applicants to submit to that test. It would save him much labor and embarrassment that he should not have in all those cases where we may not have a full personal knowledge of the merits of the applicants. All receiving their mail at an office might be permitted to vote. Or, if thought more advisable, only those of the same party, in power having the control of appointments. This decision to be final and conclusive as to which applicant should receive the appointment. The member and the Department by this means would not only be saved a harrassing annoyance, but the popular will would be obtained. As it is, much of their time is required for the hearing and deciding, of contests, often very bitter, for post offices. As the people are more interested than any other, let the burden of deciding be placed upon them. The rule could be made to apply to nearly all the post offices in the country. But if only made applicable to the smaller offices it would save an immense amount of expense to applicants as well as trouble to the appointing power and all others.

IT is stated that a bill to divide the Territory of Dakotah on the line of the 46th parallel, and for the admission of the southern half as a State, will soon be introduced into Congress. The Territory is certainly large enough to divide, and there is little doubt that the southern portion has a sufficient population to justify the organization of a State government. The only question in dispute seems to be the name which the proposed new State shall take—that is, the people of each half are clamorous for the name "Dakota." The *Tribune* very wisely suggests that as the southern half, or proposed State, contains the Dakota river, it should bear the name "Dakota," and that the northern portion should be called the Territory of Lincoln.

SINGULAR as it may appear, Italy now includes the Pope as an element of its nationality. Garibaldi destroyed the power of the Pope as an imperial sovereign, dissolving his civil rule in Rome and enforcing that of the King as supreme over the soil and people of Italy, leaving to the Holy Father the charge of their souls. With authority thus circumscribed, the Pope has been miserable ever since. It destroyed the peace of Pius IX., and rendered irascible a temper otherwise serene as an Italian sunset. Leo had scarcely seated himself in the chair of St. Peter when he too began to show his unhappiness in the lack of earthly power. All the Popes have refused to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's. Garibaldi was the first of the earth's great heroes who forced the Popes to do this, but it has made them miserable. Leo has succeeded in inducing some foreign Governments to interfere in his behalf, and now to avert such a complication the Government of King Humbert is considering the propriety of more efficaciously guarding and guaranteeing the liberty and independence of His Holiness in Rome, in order to prevent all foreign interference in his behalf. The idea is to assert that the Papacy is a part of the nationality of Italy, as the Greek Church is of that of imperial Russia, with the king as its ex-officio head, as the Czar is of that of the Greek Church. This would give a new turn to the politics of the Roman Church. The proposition to prevent the Pope from leaving Rome, involves the right, if he does, to elect a Pope who will remain there. The Italian Cardinals might be induced to do this, and the doing of it would convulse the Catholic Church of the world. The head of the Roman Catholic Church can never change his residence to any other city in the world, without disrupting it, and the process of disruption seems naturally to be involved in the political aspirations of the Pope, who in refusing to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, will fall by the intrigues in which they become involved while struggling for earthly power.

TRYING THE ASSASSIN.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSES.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The Guiteau trial was resumed yesterday with Dr. Gray, of Utica, N. Y., upon the witness stand. His cross-examination was concluded. He said that he did not believe in any of the so-called moral insanities. Kleptomania, he said, is theft, dypsomania is drunkenness, and pyromania is incendiarism. When Dr. Gray left the District-Attorney announced that the testimony for the Government was concluded. A physician from Kansas City, Mo., was called as a witness by the defence to contradict Mrs. Dunmire, a Government witness. Mr. Scoville stated that he wished to summon additional witnesses, and will to-day present his affidavit setting forth the facts expected to be proved by them. The prosecution will object to 'any rehash of old matter.' It is stated that Guiteau's apparent confidence of being saved is based on the expectation that the President will somehow come to his aid.

THE BASIS OF THE ASSASSIN'S CONFIDENCE

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The statements of some of the experts, taken with evidence that has been given in the case, raise the presumption that the confidence which sustains Guiteau in the face of almost certain conviction, is due, in part at least, to a cause not hitherto suspected. It is interesting only as one more revelation of the assassin's depravity. This is, that he has been calculating on the belief that President Arthur would in some way help him to escape the vengeance of the law.

The probability is that this idea was a distinct element in his plans in determining upon the murder. Dr. Kempster says that in his talks with Guiteau at the jail before the trial began he touched upon his chances of escape, as upon many other subjects, in order to test his sanity. Guiteau said: 'General Arthur is a man and is actuated by the same feelings that actuate other men. He knows that I took him out of a position where he had only $8,000 a year, and had hardly any influence, and put him in a position where he has $50,000 a year and has more influence than any other man in the world. That's got to have its influence. Now, it's going to be easy enough for him to say to General Crocker, 'You've been here a long while and you must be tired, and I guess you can take a furlough.' Then he can put somebody in there who can give me a chance to get out and get to Europe. If I'm once outside I have friends who will help me.'

Only a few days ago Guiteau wrote a letter of introduction for his brother, John W. Guiteau, to President Arthur. In urging him to see the President, using this letter as a passport, Guiteau told his brother that Mr. Scoville had no skill in approaching men and couldn't be trusted to find out how the President felt toward him. Of course the letter was merely passed over to Mr. Scoville, who now has it. Dr. Kempster says that those who find it difficult to understand that Guiteau could really believe anything so absurd and monstrous as this and still be a sane man, have only to put themselves in Guiteau's place and reason from his point of view, if that is a possible thing to anybody but Guiteau. He can see nothing unnatural in his expectation, because he knows what he would be willing to do if he were in General Arthur's place. Having no conception of honor and believing that all men are like him, he cannot reason, except according to the process which his abominable depravity has taught him. As for his being so foolish as to tell such things—a point on which Dr. Kempster was not questioned—that is probably to be accounted for by the same moral blindness, as well as by the characteristic foolishness that has frequently shown itself during the trial, side by side with strange quickness and shrewdness. District Attorney Corkhill adds something to the account already given of his instructions to Dr. Gray when he was first sent to examine Guiteau. Dr. Gray came here without any knowledge of Guiteau. He was asked so many questions about his opinion of the assassin that the only way by which he could avoid a disagreeable notoriety was to refrain from reading on the subject. When the District Attorney sent for him, he simply asked him to go to the jail and make up his mind whether Guiteau was insane or sane, but without telling him that the action of the Government would probable depend upon his verdict. Dr. Gray reported that the man was sane.

LEGAL POINTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Davidge then read and submitted to the Court the following prayers on the part of the prosecution upon which the Court was asked to charge the jury.

First. The legal test of responsibility for insanity set up as a defense for an alleged crime is whether the accused, at the time of committing the act alleged, knew the difference between right and wrong in respect of such act; hence, in the present case, if the accused at the time of committing the act charged knew the difference between right and wrong in respect of such act, that is, if he knew what he was doing and that what he was doing was contary to the law of the land, he is responsible.

Guiteau. I didn't, because my free agency was destroyed.

Second. If the accused knew what he was doing and that what he was doing was contrary to the law of the land, it constitutes no defense, even if it were true that he was thereby producing a public benefit or carrying out an inspiration of Divine origin or approval. Such belief would not afford any excuse nor would such excuse be afforded by the fact that in the commission of the act he was impelled by a depraved moral sense, whether innate or acquired, or by evil passion or indifference to moral obligation.

Guiteau. All of which is false.

Third. Insanity would, however, constitute a defense if, by reason of disease, the accused, at the time of committing the act charged, did not know what he was doing, or if he did know it, that what he was doing was contrary to law.

Guiteau. I had no choice in the matter.

Fourth. The only evidence in the present case tending to show an irresistible impulse to commit the homicide is the claim of the accused that his free agency was destroyed by his alleged conviction that the death of the President was required for the good of the American people and was divinely inspired; but such conviction, even if it really existed, could not afford any excuse when the party knew what he was doing and that it was contrary to law. No mere delusion or error of judgment, not even a fixed belief that what is prohibited by the law is commanded or appointed by divine authority, [Guiteau. 'God's law is higher than man's law'] can exempt the accused from responsibility for breaking the law. To have such effect the commission of the act charged must have been the result of an insane delusion, which was the product of disease, and of such force as to deprive the accused of the degree of reason necessary to distinguish between right and wrong in respect of the act, so that at the time of committing the act he either did not know what he was doing, or, if he did, that the act was wrong or contrary to the law of the land.

In response to a question by Mr. Reed, the Court stated that it was the practice here to settle questions of law before the argument. The counsel for the prosecution declared their willingness to afford the defense ample time to prepare their legal points, and Mr. Porter commended the rule as to the settlement of law propositions before the argument as tending to abridge the arguments and possibly dispense with them altogether. The Court then, at Mr. Scoville's suggestion, at 12,45 adjourned till Saturday.

Tariff Interest.

The Philadelphia *Press* has dispatched a special correspondent to interview the Pittsburgh manufactures relative to the proposed tariff revision, and learn whether they were in favor of a Tariff Commission, to which the whole subject should be relegated, with authority to report a bill, or in favor of Judge Kelley, and his committee drafting a bill. The general sentiment among manufacturers is that Congress should itself revise the tariff. While at Pittsburgh the *Press* correspondent met Hon. S. H. Miller, who was on his way to Washington, and published the following interview in the *Press* of Jan. 2nd:

The Tariff speech delivered by Judge Kelley before the New York Tariff Convention last month, has been circulated extensively among the prominent manufacturers in the western part of the State. The gist of this speech, as will be remembered, was that internal taxation should be abolished and the revenue collected from customs duties alone. The manufacturers understand that if Judge Kelley's views should be adopted the tariff would be given perhaps greater permanency than by any other method. To secure permanent protection is esteemed a most desirable thing, but among the majority of business men, and particularly those from the rural districts, there is a strong prejudice against the abolition of the tax on whisky.

Congressman Miller, of the Mercer district, was here yesterday. In conversation upon the subject he said: 'I have sent copies of Judge Kelley's speech and of the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to a great many people in my district. I have discussed the subject with numbers of our people. They don't like the idea of taking the tax off whisky, but I imagine they would consent to it if they understood the practical merits of the proposition better and could see that they would derive substantial benefit from it. Whisky or brandy is made from corn, rye, apples, peaches, potatoes, fruits and grains. The farmer pays no tax upon the articles which he grows entering into the manufacture of liquor, but he wants the distiller to pay the tax. Now there must be a revision of the tariff soon, and we are not quite sure what sort of a law will be passed. Don't you think that if the tariff men in the House from the Northwest and the East were to say to the Southern men, we will vote for the reduction or abolition of the tax on whisky and tobacco if you will vote with us for the maintenance of an effective schedule of customs duties, that the combination would be entirely successful and beneficial to the entire country?'

The Awards for the $10,000,000 State Bonds.

A meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission was held in Harrisburg, last Thursday, to examine the bids made for the State Loan. After consultation the following awards were made:

Townsend, Wheelan & Co., Philadelphia, series 3½ per cent., $14,000; 30 year loan, 3½ per cent., $800,000; 30 year loan, 3 per cent., $200,000.

Gilfin & Co., Philadelphia, series 3½ per cent., $215,000; 30 year loan, 3½ per cent., $384,000; 30 year loan, 4 per cent., $149,000.

Judge Agnew, Beaver, series 3½ per cent., $55,000.

James F. Young, Philadelphia, series 3½ per cent., $600,000.

Maurice Underwood, Carlisle, 30 years, 3½ per cent., $10,000.

Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, series 4 per cent., $1,615,400; 30 years. 4 cent., $4,000,000; and balance of a 30 year loan, about $500,000.

Southwark lodge of Knights of Pythias, Philadelphia, 30 year loan, 4 per cent., $600.

C. & J. L. Robinson. Tioga, 30 year loan, 4 per cent., $10,000.

Stephen Girard Beneficial association, 30 year loan, 4 per cent., $500.

B. K. Jamison & Co., Philadelphia, 30 year loan, 3½ per cent., $600,000.

W. P. North, Pittsburgh, 30 year loan, 3½ per cent., $20,000.

The premiums aggregate about $430,000, which, with the loan of nearly $9,200,000 awarded will be used in redeeming the loan falling due next month. The remaining $400,000 due on the old loan will be paid out of the sinking fund, in which money is accumulating very rapidly.

BY a recent act of Assembly, which will be found on page 45 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1881, all borough and township, as well as county and State taxes, are made a first lien on real estate on which they are levied. The law provides for a lien docket to be kept in the Commissioners' office, and a set of new books will be required for that purpose. In case a judicial sale takes place, the lien docket is to be satisfied before any money is paid to the creditors. Collectors of taxes should inform themselves as to the requirements of the law, so as to guard against the penalties prescribed in the third section.

POLITICAL SERFDOM.

The Price of Place in the State Councils.

AN ABLE CONTINENTAL DEFINES THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT AND GIVES REASONS FOR REFORM.

[Special Telegram to Dispatch of 5th inst.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Senator John Stewart, who belongs to the Continental Independents, has been talking to a newspaper correspondant He says: "It has been next to impossible for a man to enter public life here with pure motives, or if he entered with a pure motive to act according to them. There has been but one royal road to political influence or position. If a bright lawyer has made a reputation and competence in his profession and desired to enter upon politics this one thing he must do: He must take the train for Harrisburg, deposit his knapsack at the Lochiel and then hunt up a Cameron, father or son. If, after presenting his plea, he is adopted into the Republican political family, well and good. He has satisfied his ambition but smirched his honor, for the only condition of adoption is political serfdom. If he will not comply with this condition he must go back to his briefs and law books. This is sufficient to explain

THE CORRUPT CHARACTER

of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for a slave is generally a purchasable commodity."

Senator Stewart then spoke of the slow growth of the Independent element in the party. With all the officers in the Stalwarts' power the opposing voice of the people could not make itself heard in high places. But here and there throughout the State a man had been elected to office who really represented the people, and, holding the balance of power, the Independents had been able to make their first decided stand in the Senatorial contest last winter.

WILL STRIKE AT THE ROOT.

"As you are aware, we propose to strike out the root of all corrupt nominations by securing, if possible, delegates to the State Convention who will really represent the Republican party of the State and not the Cameron faction. To do this it is necessary that we should influence the primary meetings. For this purpose our committee of 250 has been appointed."

"After you have done your best to secure representative delegates, what then?"

"We will go to the State Convention fully aware of our strength. If we are in the majority we will proceed to nominate a ticket which will represent the Republican party and not a wing of it."

"But if you are in the majority what propositions will you make to the Stalwarts?"

"We will make no special propositions. We are not after personal recognition. All we ask is that a ticket shall be nominated composed of

REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLICANS,

who will act of their own volition for the best interest of the party and the Commonwealth, and not a ticket of many men and one will, and that not their own, but Cameron's."

"But if the Stalwarts are in the majority and do not give their recognition to the principles of the Independents, which you demand, what then?"

"Then it will be time to consider whether the opportunity has not arrived for an open revolt against the tyranny of an unrepentant Boss."

A CAMERON TRICK.

The significance of the rumor from Washington, that there had been a conference of the Cameron chiefs, and it had been resolved to support General James A. Beaver for Governor, was then discussed. "That is a Cameron trick," said Senator Stewart. "They really do not want Beaver for Governor. He is not the kind of a man for a Cameron tool. They think that we will repudiate him because they have endorsed him. Then they can go to the convention and say that we would not accept an irreproachable condidate, and have not acted in accordance with our principles. This would clear the way for the nomination of a Stalwart of the Stalwarts, and at the same time clear them of the charge of not making an effort for peace within the party."

"What is your personal opinion of General Beaver?"

"Personally, I think him a fair candidate, however much I may deprecate his affiliations with the Cameron Republicans. Intellectually he is Senator Cameron's superior, and if made Governor of the State he would undoubtedly rule by his own will. I believe that our party would be inclined to accept a ticket made up of such men."

A Sheriff's Mistake.

The Supreme Court made an important ruling in regard to a sheriff's liability for loss arising from the misappropriation of money, in its decision of the case of the Commonwealth for use of the Oil City Savings Bank vs. George Walters and J. Keck et al., error to Common Pleas of Butler county. This was an action brought by the Commonwealth for use of the savings bank upon the official bond of George Walters, Sheriff of Butler county, the plaintiff's allegations being that after a sale of certain real estate, under a writ issuing out of the Common Pleas of Venango county, Walters had turned over the funds realized to the Prothonotary of the Venango County Courts, who, in turn, had paid them to the execution plaintiff, whereby the savings bank, which had a claim upon the fund, had lost their money. In the court below the jury were instructed to find in favor of Walters, upon the ground that the payment, which had been made in good faith, was a good payment, and relieved the sheriff from responsibility. Justice Trunkey, in his opinion, says: The sheriff had an undoubted right to pay the money into the proper court of his own county, or into the court from which the writ issued. By so doing he would have avoided all risk, and it would have been the duty of the court into which the money was paid to have distributed it to the parties entitled to it. His distribution of the fund by payment to the Prothonotary of Venango county, without the knowledge or intervention of the court of his own county or the court whence the writ issued, cannot be considered a good payment. Judgment reversed, and judgment in favor of the Commonwealth for $8,000.—*Dispatch.*

Subscribe for the CITIZEN.

An Appeal to the People.

The Address which is put for to-day by the Committee of the Independent Republicans of the State, headed by Senator Stewart, is a strong and incisive paper. While pointing out the evils which imperil the future of the party, and earnestly enforcing the duty of all sincere Republicans, it is candid in spirit, temperate in tone and dignified in statement. These qualities give it all the greater weight, and make it, resting as it dose upon undeniable truths, an impressive and forcible appeal to the reason and patriotism of the people.

It is the address of loyal and zealous Republicans, and its opening statement of the character and mission of the party is an admirable presentations of its claim to the best efforts of every member. Republican success in Pennsylvania is vital to Republican supremacy in the Nation. Pennsylvania naturally has an overwhelming Republican majority. It ought to mount up to seventy-five thousand. No State in the Union has such powerful material reason for standing steadfastly in the Republican column. Yet it has, in some years, been lost, and in others held only by precarious majorities. The Address well says that men are not easily shaken in their party allegiance, and the fact that forty thousand Republicans in the last election voted for an independent candidate, proves that there is a deep feeling of discontent.

The abuses which produce this widespread dissatisfaction are calmly but clearly set forth. They are palpable to every intelligent man throughout the Commonwealth. The conventions which have reflected an arbitrary personal rule instead of the popular will; the prostitution of the party organization to the behests of individuals; the nomination of personal favorites rather than the popular choice; in short, boss rule, with its notorious train of evils,—all this has aroused popular resentment, and weakened and imperiled the party. The Independent Republicans seek to remove this complaint and danger by the simply remedy of making the party action reflect the public will. They stand upon the broad principle of Popular Rule and Free Representation. They have no other end to serve than to promote Republican success by securing a free and fair expression of the people in political action, and thus commanding their approval and support.

The Address urges that the delegates to the next Convention shall come unmistakably from the people, and it insists that the Convention shall be held at a sufficiently late day to permit free action on their part. It has been said that the Convention would be called at an early date in order to forestall this popular expression. Such a proceeding would justly excite general indignation, and the address gives a fair warning against it which we trust will be heeded. The Committee during its session this week did not confine itself to the preparation of this Address, but laid out the work of organization. The people are right, and they only need to be organized to make themselves omnipotent.—*Phila. Press Dec. 24.*

Post-Office Department Decisions.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton has decided that publishers of matter admitted to the mails as second-class matter, may print upon the side of a postal card intended for communication, bills, receipts, and orders for subscriptions to their publication or publications, as provided in section 233, postal laws and regulations, edition of 1879, and may also print the address of such publisher upon the address-side of the card, and inclose the same in their second-class matter.

The Postmaster-General has decided that upon all papers sent as merchandise there may be printed any matter not having the character of an actual or personal correspondence, and that with such merchandise, and merchandise of other material, such printed matter may be inclosed or appended.

Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton has decided that publishers, in addition to the name and address of the person to whom newspapers and magazines shall be sent, and the index figures of the subscription book, the printed name and address of the or news agent, and written or printed words or figures indicating the date of expiration of the subscription, may also print upon the wrapper a request that if the matter be not called for in a limited time it may be delivered to any one of a class of persons named.

Pertaining to the Pittsburgh & Western.

There was a meeting in Pittsburgh, on Friday week last, of James Callery, Harry W. Oliver, Jacob Painter, Jr., E. K. Hyndman, John W. Challant, W. C. Mobley, Campbell B. Herron, and J. P. Greer and other capitalists at the office of the Pittsburgh & Western road, to effect the consolidation of the Red Bank & Youngstown and Pittsburgh & Western roads. A charter was obtained for the Red Bank & Youngstown railroad some weeks ago, when it was understood that it was intended to strengthen the Pittsburgh & Western, as the corporators were all stockholders of the company, which has figured so prominently in the local railroad circles during the past year. The new road is to run from Red Bank, on the low grade division of the A. V. R. R., to the State line, in Lawrence county, and connect there with the Youngstown branch of the Pittsburgh & Western. The advantages of the new road are apparent. Besides supplying the northern line of the Pittsburgh & Western triangle, it is claimed by its corporators that with its connections it will form, by sixty-five miles, the shortest route yet projected for the transmission of through freight from east and west. Hitherto all through freight carried by the Pennsylvania railroad had to pass through Pittsburgh. A resolution was passed to unite the companies, and the necessary details were all arranged. Mr. Callery, of the Pittsburgh & Western, says their bonds amount to over $6,000,000, and that they are quoted at par, with none for sale.

ALL the churches but two of the Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church have decided in favor of instrumental music as a part of the regular praise portion of their services. The proposition to introduce the cornet and other musical instruments in their choirs was thoroughly discussed in the Presbytery, and carried by a clear and decided majority.

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PAIN KILLER has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, IT NEVER FAILS. It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of PAIN KILLER would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says: About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. Our resort was to the PAIN KILLER, which speedily relieved her.

Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London: I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. I tried your PAIN KILLER, and it gave me immediate relief. I have regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation.

G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes: I experienced immediate relief from pain in the side by the use of your PAIN KILLER.

E. York says: I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and have received great benefit.

Barton Seaman says: Have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a never-failing remedy for rheumatism and lameness.

Mr. Burditt writes: It never fails to give relief in cases of rheumatism.

Phil. Gilbert, Somerset, Pa., writes: From actual use, I know your PAIN KILLER is the best medicine I can get.

All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctors' bills. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

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America.
A Starry Night for a Ramble.
All on Account of Eliza.
Babies on our Block.
Buy-a-Broom Waltz.
Beulah Land.
Coronation.
Champagne Charley.
Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing.
Coming Thro' The Rye.
Cradle's Empty, Baby's Gone.
Down on the Swanee River.
Dost Thou Love Me Sister Ruth.
Dublin Bay.
Duane Street.
Do They Think of Me at Home.
Farewell, my Own.
From Greenland's Icy Mountains.
Golden Slippers.
Home, Sweet Home.
How the Gates Came Ajar.
In the Sweet Bye and Bye.
I was a Wand'ring Sheep.
I Am Coming Lord.
I Need Thee Every Hour.
Jesus Lover of My Soul.
Joy to the World.
Juniata.
Let the Lower Lights be Burning.
Lauterbach Waltz.
Little Old Log Cabin.
Little Maggie May.
Last Rose of Summer.
Little Buttercup.
Nearer My God to Thee.
Old Hundred.
Pulling Hard Against the Stream.
Paddle Your Own Canoe.
Pull Down the Blinds.
Rock of Ages.
Rosalie the Prairie Flower.
Rest for the Weary Heart.
Robin Adair.
Ring the Bells of Heaven.
Shall We Gather at the River.
Sweet Genevieve.
Spring, Gentle Spring.
Scenes that are Brightest.
The Girl I Left Behind Me.
Tramp, tramp, tramp.
Take Back the Heart.
Twickenham Ferry.
There is Rest for the Weary.
The Wearing of the Green.
The Heart Bowed Down.
The Harp that once through Tara's Hall.
The Blue Alsatian Mountain.
Yankee Doodle.
What a Friend We have in Jesus.
Waste Not, Want Not.
Wait for the Turn of the Tide.
When the Swallows Homeward Fly.
What Shall the Harvest Be.

Additional tunes of New Music added Monthly.

Butler Township.

JANUARY 5th 1882.

EDITORS CITIZEN:—Having a spare moment I take my pencil to scribble a few items for your paper. And, first, look through this part of the county and see the improvement going on. Mr. John Burkhart is erecting a new house. Mr. Israel Seaman has finished threshing his last year's crop. Mr. S. W. Bartley is taking out railroad ties. Wm. Caldwell is doing some clearing and intends taking out ties also. The teacher is home to see her parents. That is right, siss. Raffling matches are in demand. This is driving business successfully. But more than this, we have the best ventilated school house, I will venture to say, in the township. There is a ventilator or two in every window. This house is know by the Kelley school house. It ought to be called the Walker school house, as he, W. Walker, lives closest to it. We think the house underwent some repairs lately, as our worthy director had a carpenter doing some repairs a few days ago. It needs quite an overhauling. There was some Bald Ridge oil burnt on the George Smith farm a few days ago, by the bursting of the oil pipe, which the pipe men set on fire to prevent it from spreading over the ground. They have repaired the break by a new joint. Mr. S. Shaffner has put up a new railroad track at his coal scaffold. So much for improvement in our section of the county. Very open winter—fine chance for improvement.

Y. O. U.

That Postoffice.

'Meadville has three candidates for the postmastership, and it is generally believed that the best way to settle the rather bitter fight among them is to submit their claims to a vote of the Republicans of that place. A petition is to be forwarded to Congressman elect Miller, of this place, requesting that he agree to recommend the man who is preferred by the highest number of Republican voters of that place. That would be a good way to settle the matter.'—*Mercer Press.*

Notice.

In accordance with order of court made January 4th, 1882, Friday, March 10th next at 9 a. m., is fixed for hearing applications for license.

All applications for license must be filed on or before February 21st, 1882.

W. B. DODDS, Clerk Q. S.

THE laws of Denmark contain one which it would probably be as difficult to find in the criminal code of other nations as in our own common law, or any other statute amending the same. It provides a punishment for that especially revolting form of cruelty which consists in allowing a fellow-creature to perish without extending to him a helping hand. A mere act of omission in certain cases is indictable. "Who ever has refused," says the Danish law, "to help another person in mortal danger, when he could have done so without peril to his own life, and that person has perished in consequence, is liable to either imprisonment or fine.

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