BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

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

Republican County Ticket.

Associate Judge.
A. D. WEIR, Buffalo township.

Sheriff.
FERGUS M. SHIRA, Parker township.

Prothonotary.
M. N. GREER, Buffalo township.

Clerk of Courts.
W. B. DODDS, Muddycreek township.

Register & Recorder.
HENDERSON W. CHRISTIE, of Butler,

Treasurer.
J. HARVEY MILLER, of Butler.

County Commissioners,
CHARLES COCHRAN, of Concord township.
GEORGE W. HAYS, of Middlesex township.

County Auditors,
G. W. CROW, of Forward township.
J. H. SHANNON, of Franklin township.

Coroner.
WILLIAM KENNEDY, of Penn township.

MRS. FILLMORE, the widow of ex-President Millard Fillmore, died at her residence in the city of Buffalo recently, aged 71 years. By her will she left $5,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo.

WE are yet without rain and every green thing is being parched. And it is the same over the whole country The loss of the pasture for beasts is perhaps the one most felt as yet. That rain may soon descend is another prayer by all just now.

MR. JOHN CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the Republicans of his district for President Judge. He was a member of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Republican National Convention held in this city last year. He will be remembered as the little thick-set man with iron-gray hair, who, when he had occasion to address the president of the Convention, would, without apparent effort, project his shrill, sharp voice into and through the tumult caused by the presence of fifteen thousand persons, and command close attention to what he had to say. Even the locomotive whistles on the contiguous railway lines couldn't switch his words off the track. It he had been a Methodist preacher, instead of a lawyer and politician, what a voice he would have had for camp-meeting purposes!—*Chicago Morning Herald.*

THE PRESIDENT.

The news on last Sunday sent joy over the land. It revived the hope that the President would live. It has continued good to this writing, Tuesday morning, and it looks now as if a grand reaction has taken place. Nature has asserted her slumbering power, and the rally of the President proves that he yet has the vitality to get him through. "Time and patience," as he said himself, are all that may be necessary That these hopes may not again be dashed down is as earnest a prayer as ever went up from any Nation or people. In another place will be seen the encouraging news.

THE following is one of the articles we alluded to recently in a paper published in this place and professing to be Republican. We have been requested to publish it, and do so without any remarks of our own, further than to say that the sentiment it contains is as repugnant to truth, in some respects, as it is to the Republican feeling in this county. Conkling had no such "standing as one of the greatest *legal* lights of the Senate." Whatever other "standing" he had it was not in the "legal" line. His position on the Senate committees show that. And, "that he would shed lustre on any position he may be called to fill," the people o the United States know better than that. His recent course and the action of the Republicans of New York, his own State, show what his own people now think of him. The idea of asking President Garfield, if he lives, to appoint a man to one of the very highest places in the Government, who had been personally abusing him up to the day that Guiteau fired his shot, is something revolting to the feelings of all, and a paper printed in Butler has the exclusive honor of making the suggestion. Here is what the *Eagle*, of Aug. 3d, inst., says:

"ANOTHER JUDGE WANTED.

"The death of Judge Clifford necessitates the selection of another Judge for the supreme Court of the United States. This being the case, it is but natural that the press of the country take a hand in the selection of the coming man. Quite a number of excellent names have already been brought forward and doubtless others are in reserve. The weak condition of the President, too, will give ample time for a thorough discussion of the subject, as it is not at all likely that a selection will be made until he has reached a state of advanced convalescence.

"Of course almost any name suggested would make a good Judge. But in making selections many matters usually, and properly are taken into account. In looking at this question in all its bearings, many seem to think that the fittest thing to be done, under all the circumstances, would be the selection of Ex-Senator Conkling. To many the suggestions of his name would seem singular; but there may be good reasons for it nevertheless. In the first place, no one calls in question his ability. All who lay claim to fairness concede his standing as one of the greatest legal lights of the Senate; that he would shed lusture on any position he may be called to fill, is unquestionable. Why then would not his selection be wise? That he was an ornament to the Senate is well known. No one questioned his ability. His great weakness was in his political methods, which had grown into prominence under the fostering care of his friend Grant. These methods were very detestable to the American people; they are now, happily, among the things of the past. This being the case, why should this country be deprived of the great talents of a distinguished statesman and jurist simply because he had become the representative of an ill-advised system of patronage? or because forsooth, he had a political controversy with the Administration?"

THAT lawyers are hard on railroads is shown by the report of S. W. Dana, who was appointed to manage the funds arising from the sales of the New Castle & Franklin railroad. He found that the attorney's fees amounted to $60,000, ond only $10,000 had been set aside to pay the lawyers. In his report, as filed in the Lawrence County Court, the following fees are allowed: To R. B. McComb, $3,000; to D. R. & E. T. Kurtz, $2,800; to Samuel Griffith, of Mercer, $2,500; to G. E. Treadwell, $250; to McMichael & McConnell, $1,500; to S. W. Dana, $1,500. The remainder of the $775,000 realized from the sale is distributed to the payment of coupons, collateral bonds and principal bonds.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW, in an interview with a correspondent of the *Tribune*, suggests a change in the Constitution, in order to relieve the President of the enormous and growing load of executive duties devolving upon him. Mr. Grow would limit the appointing power of the President to his Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers, and the judges of the United States Courts, placing the task of making the selections for the subordinate offices of the Government in the hands of the Departments. Still further to relieve the President, the ex-Speaker would make the Vice-President a member of the Cabinet, and put upon him the duty of deciding a large class of comparatively minor questions coming up for executive decision. This would give the President time to attend to our foreign relations, and study important National questions upon which he has to make reccommendations to Congress, with much more than he can possibly give to them under the existing system. At present the Chief Magistrate is an overworked clerk during perhaps one-fourth of his time and a weary listener to applications for office during nearly all the rest of his working hours. The duties prescribed by the Fathers of the Republic for the President of three millions of people have proved to be a mountainous load for the President of fifty millions.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention meets at Harrisburg next week to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, the only State officer to be elected this year. In the sad feeling existing all over the country, on account of the suffering condition of the President, but little interest is manifested in general political matters, and this feeling, in all probability, will continue for some time yet. It is a time, therefore, that none but very good men should be presented to the people for their votes. It is not a time to stir up old sores or revive old wrangles. We see it stated that one prominent candidate for Treasurer is to be opposed because he was an "independent," and another is to be urged because he was a "stalwart," and "run with the machine." Now, all we have to say is, that the nomination of a candidate on that ground just now, will not be ratified by the Republican party this fall. This is evident to any man who understands current events and the feeling of the people. This county has presented a candidate for State Treasurer free of all such objections and our delegates no doubt will adhere to him and strive to secure his nomination.

GRAVE YARD INSURANCE.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* is bringing to light a species of gambling in life insurance that should be condemned by every honest person in the land. If all is true that is being unearthed by the *Dispatch*, it reveals a very disreputable and detestable business, and connects high officials of this State with the same. It seems to have been practiced in the eastern part of this State for some time past and its agents may soon find their way here. The object is to get insured the lives of *old persons*, who are expected soon to be called off, and their plan of operations, according to an exchange, is as follows:

"They only insure subjects between the ages of sixty and eighty-five. When they find one to suit their purpose, as near the latter age as possible, they get some relative interested in their scheme by offering them part of the swag. They then secure a physician not overburdened with conscience who examines the subject and gives a certificate of his general good health, and he is duly insured in the Grave-robbers Mutual Stealing Association. If the victim dies within a short time the policy holder realizes an immense profit. If he does not shuffle off quick enough to suit the policy holder, he is helped out of the world as was done in Dauphin county, York, Reading and other places within the last year. The whole business, savoring as it does of gambling in human life, is so repugnant to an honest mind that one would suppose it was confined to the lowest class of blacklegs and human jackals, but we are informed by a reliable party that numbers of so-called respectable people in this vicinity are dealing in this nefarious business and that the agent has no trouble in securing a so-called respectable physician to make the examinations and give the necessary certificates. The gambling mania is bad enough when confined to stocks, bonds and other securities, but when lives are the stake and the inducements to murder are multiplied by the prospects of sudden gain, it is time the people woke up to the necessity of protecting society and crushing out these rotten concerns that pay a premium for murder."

FROM VICE PRESIDENT TO PRESIDENT.

The Constitution of the United States provides that in case of the death of the President the powers and duties of his office "shall devolve on the Vice President." This is plain language and would seem free from all difficulty. To "devolve on" is to pass down and into. Three cases have already happened in our brief history as a Nation, is which the Presidency, by reason of the death of the President, devolved upon and passed to the Vice President, as his successor, provided for by the Constitution itself. The Vice President becomes the President as fully and entirely as if he had been elected as such. He is no longer *Vice* President in any duty or by title. That title, *Vice President*, has been merged into that of President. And the oath to be taken in such case is the same as that the President had to take. It is therefore not a case of substitution, or the filling of a vacancy; but the Vice President becomes the President by name and in fact for the balance of the term for which they were elected.

If it be asked, what then becomes of the office and title of Vice President? The answer is furnished by the Constitution itself. It further provides that "the Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President *or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.*" This President of the Senate takes the place of the Vice President, and there is no longer any Vice President, or any necessity for one, that office being merged, as we have said, into that of President. There is no vacuum or vacancy, but on the contrary the President of the Senate has even larger powers than had the Vice President while he presided over that body, for, being a member of the Senate, he has the right always to vote, which the Vice President had not. Just why the framers ot the Constitution clothed the Vice President with any legislative duties, as they did in requiring him to preside over the Senate, but to have no vote except in the case of a tie vote among the members of the Senate, it is difficult to understand. And we do not propose to discuss that question here. But, being elected with and at the same time the President is; and the President being purely an *executive* officer, it would seem as if the Vice President should also be a purely executive officer. The whole idea in providing for one was doubtless to have an officer on whom to "devolve" the powers and duties of the President in case of his "removal, death, resignation, or inability" to discharge the duties of the office.

We have been lead to these views by the present position of affairs. The head of the Nation lies suffering and may be removed by *death* from among us and from the office he was filling so satisfactorily to nearly all the Nation. None of the other disqualifications mentioned by the Constitution will likely arise. It is only his "death" that we have to fear The "inability" part of the clause of the Constitution has not been seriously considered. There has been too tender a regard for President Garfield to raise that question to any extent, although he has been on his back for now nearly two months and of course unable to attend to all the duties of the office. Vice President Arthur on this point has shown a commendable feeling, in saying he would only pass to the office on the death of the President. But if he felt otherwise disposed, there is no law in existence that defines what shall constitute "inability," or who shall declare such "inability" to have arisen, and of course the Vice President himself could not be the judge on that question. But here is a place that needs a speedy remedy. A lesson has been taught us as a Nation and Congress should, as soon as possible, declare by law what constitutes "inability" and *how* it is to be ascertained. While there is no apparent fear at present yet bad men might give trouble in the future. This remedied, and a further law requiring the Senate of the United States to *always* elect a temporary presiding officer, would fill two defects that may prevent anarchy and confusion. The failure of the Senate to so elect at its late adjournment is the worst feature in Vice President Arthur's case. It is understood that he failed to vacate the chair, and thus induce an election, merely to accommodate Conkling, who had determined on his insane project of resigning his seat and giving trouble to the Administration of President Garfield. We have hopes for the recovery of the President, but if it be so that he must die, and Mr. Arthur comes to the Presidency, then his first act, of necessity, will be to convene the United States Senate, in order that a presiding officer of that body may be elected. This presiding officer is the third in succession to the Presidency, as the law now stands. The importance of this step will be seen when it is stated, that if anything should happen to the new President, Arthur, *before* that was done we would be without a head to the Government. There is no telling what such a state of affairs might lead to. And here again, it may well be said, there is need of law further extending the line of succession to the Presidency. The Cabinet should perhaps be added to those upon whom the office may devolve upon. Being no President of the Senate, and no Speaker of the House (who is the fourth and last in succession) clearly indicate the necessity of further enactments by Congress, to prevent the present state of affairs from ever again arising and to provide for the future safety of the Republic.

Grandmother Garfield.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Intimate friends of the President's household here speak of the affection between the President and his mother as something peculiarly touching and beautiful. The General was but one week installed in the Executive Mansion when his venerable mother, who had been present to welcome him within its threshold, was taken very ill. The excitement and ceremony attending even the first few days there was too much for her feeble strength. A few hours after she complained at all of feeling ill it alarmed the President greatly, and was the first worry that menaced the then envied occupant of the White House. Medical aid was summoned and but little hope was expressed that Grandma Garfield would recover, she seemed so utterly broken down. When the President came up to her bedside with a "Well, mother, how do you feel?" she answered him: "So badly. James, that I fear that I won't be long with you." "Oh, no, mother," he quickly said, "it is not as bad as that. Cheer up. The new President cannot part with his mother already." Very much to her own surprise, she rallied quickly, and in a few days was talking about getting away from the White House "and out of the atmosphere of the French cooking." She used to say that fancy dishes would not help her any, and if she could only get home to her daughter in Ohio she knew that they would give her something good to eat, and she would soon get well again Home-made bread, made by an old near neighbor, brought up to the White House to her daily was what, she insisted, but built her up any way before she left for Ohio The same repugnace to fancy cooking has always been prominent with the President. No matter of what the breakfast consisted at the White House, he invariably ate a good portion of fried bacon every morning in the year, and at his dinner a piece of broiled steak would form the chief part of his meat diet. He has always been extremely methodical about his eating, and once knowing a particular food agreed with him he did not ask for much variety in meeting a good appetite. Even during the late critical days the old taste is displayed in the preference he shows for the old fashioned milk porridge prepared by his wife and always a relished dish with him.

The Nation's Sick.

The experience through which the people of the United States are now passing is unique in the history of nations. As a rule the assassins of Kings and Presidents have either failed or succeeded. Guiteau, at first, did neither, but planted in the body of his victim a seed of death which might grow up and overshadow him, or might be crushed down by his native strength and conquered. For fifty-five days the Nation has been watching by the bedside of the President, hoping and praying that he might be spared, yet fearing that at almost any time he might be taken away. History presents no picture like this.

It is doubtful also whether history presents any parallel to this case in the intense popular interest taken in it, in the intimate popular knowledge of almost every detail, due to the wonderful development of the telegraph and the press, and in the insatiable demand for information on every point. A good woman, speaking of this universal manifestation of feeling, said the other day, "We all feel as if there was some one sick in the house." There are few households where this could not be said. There is no rhetoric in the saying that the stricken President is the Nation's sick. The details of his condition that, in private life, would seldom be known beyond the circle of the physicians and nurses and the immediate family, have in this case been proclaimed in thousands of newspapers and telegraphed over two continents, and the most fastidious and refined, instead of thinking for a moment that there was anything in this freedom at which to take offence, were and still are the most eager to learn all that can be learned, and are always anxious for more news than they can get. He is the Nation's sick. Women think of him almost as they would of some near one who lay helpless in the upper chambers of their own home, and men's souls are racked with anxiety, and the springing up from hope to fear again. This eagerness with which every detail in the case, spread out, as it has been, before the world with a fulness probably never known before in the history of medicine, has been waited for and seized upon, is one of the most remarkable features in this strange history. The emotion which has been excited, and the anxiety which has filled the public mind, have recalled at times the tension and agony of war.

One of the first things President Garfield said after he was shot was, "The heart of the Nation will not let the old soldier die." The heart of the Nation is sore to-day, with hoping against hope, and the long struggle against despair. How gladly would it save him if it could! How tenderly it hovers over the Nation's sick, clinging to the last shreds of hope, and praying, with tears, to Him who "doeth all things well."—*New York Tribune, August*, 26.

Fairs this Year.

Mercer, Sept. 7, 8. 9.
New Castle, Sept. 13. 14. 15. 16.
Kittanning, Sept. 13, 14, 15.
Butler, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23.
Greenville, Sept. 21, 22, 23.
Youngstown, O., Sept. 20, 21, 22. 23.
Franklin, Sept. 21, 22, 23.
Sharon, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30.
Harmony, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30.
Stoneboro, Sct. 4. 5. 6.
Beaver, Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7.
Conneautville, Oct. 5, 6, 7.

A Quiet Convention.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 24, 1881.

A very interesting convention of the deaf and dumb, principally of this State, met here this morning for the purpose of forming an organization for their own advancement. Over one hundred were present. A temporary organization was effected, and a committee on permanent organization and bylaws was appointed. The Convention will be in session three days.

HOPE REVIVED.

BRIGHTER FACES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President Rallies on Saturday Evening and Continues to Improve Throughout Sunday.

FEARS OF SPEEDY DISSOLUTION DISPELLED.

The Favorable Symptoms so Marked and Encouraging are to Inspire Confidence in His Recovery.

WASHINGTON, August 28—8 P. M.—The improvement in the President's condition has been maintained during the day, and at this hour hope is stronger than when the noon bulletin was issued. The possibility of death is, it is believed, gradually lessening. A very confident feeling has taken the place of the despondency which was apparent at the White House last night. Hope has again taken a strong hold The effect of to-day's good tidings is everywhere noticeable in the better feeling that prevailed. The gloom had been lifted from the city. The Executive Mansion to-day has appeared as it did in the palmy days when it was believed that the President was certainly on the broad highway of recovery, and that the desired ending of the sickness was but a short time ahead. There were but very few people around. Not counting three or four newspaper men and the employes, there was nobody in the public part of the house, and but very few employes were there. As the hour for the evening bulletin approached the gathering grew larger, especially on the avenue in front of the Mansion, where several thousand people gathered to hear the news. When the bulletin was posted the crowd as fast as they learned its tenor dispersed. It has been generally regarded during the day that the President's rally has been of such a character that a further relapse, while among the possibilities, is not considered probable Commencing at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, there have been, up to eight o'clock to-night, twenty-eight hours in which the President was pronounced as improving. The improvement has not diminished in strength, nor is it less marked to-night than at the most favorable portion of the rally. The patient has been very quiet and restful all day. His mind has been clear and his expressions more cheerful than at any time during the past ten days or two weeks. The pulse has not shown any fluctuating tendency. It has remained pretty steady and retained its improved tone and character. There has not been any marked fever. The nourishment taken during the day has exceeded in quantity that given during the previous three days. The patient seems to have relished his food to-day more than on any previous day during the past week. The glandular swelling has been doing well during to-day, and has not caused any particular inconvenience to the President. The gland has suppurated satisfactorily through the ear and the first incision, and also through a new incision made this morning. The heavy sleepiness which marked the President's condition yesterday and caused so much anxiety and alarm, has entirely disappeared, and his rest to-day has been perfectly natural and his mind is clear when he awakes. The members of the Cabinet are all hopeful now of the most favorable results.

While the President's condition is regarded as still very critical, it is admitted on all sides that the marked improvement that has taken place during the past twenty-eight hours argues well. Mrs. Edson, who has watched the case closely during the most of this time, says she has renewed hope. Mrs. Garfield expressed renewed confidence, and was late this afternoon induced to take a long drive into the country. She has never been known to leave the Mansion unless there was an improvement in the President's condition. Should the President continue to improve ever so little until after Tuesday, the sixtieth day, his final recovery would seem to be assured.

THE SITUATION ON SUNDAY—THE PRESIDENT'S IMPROVED CONDITION MAINTAINED AND HOPE REVIVED.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The faint hope raised last evening by the reported improvement in the President's condition was hardly expressed by the few who shared it for fear that a change for the worse would occur during the night, so the unexpected announcement made by the physiceans this morning that the President had held his own during the night, and the favorable developments of the night, as related in the morning bulletin, caused a still more hopeful feeling to prevail at the Executive Mansion this morning. Doctor Bliss and General Swaim, both of whom were at the President's bedside during the most of the night, feel much encouraged at his condition this morning. Dr. Bliss thinks the favorable symptoms of yesterday and the improved condition of last evening were fully maintained throughout the night.

THE MORNING BULLETIN.

The following official bulletin was issued this morning:

8:30 A. M.—The amelioration of the President's symptoms announced in last evening's bulletin continued during the night, and since midnight some further improvement has been observed, the pulse progressively diminishing in frequency. The stomach has continued to retain liquid nourishment administered, and last night he asked for and ate a small quantity of milk toast. Stimulating and nutrient enemata continue to be retained. There has been no mental disturbance during the night or this morning. At present his pulse is 100, temperature 99.4, respiration 17.

D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD, ROBT REYBURN,
F. H. HAMILTON, D. HAYES AGNEW,

A CHEERFUL CABINET.—SECRETARY BLAINE'S GLOOM GIVES WAY TO CHEERFULNESS.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The cheerless look that has haunted the eyes of Senator Blaine for the past three or four days, has disappeared to-night, and while the anxious lines still show strongly in his forehead there is not that hopeless, ring in his voice any longer in speaking of the President's condition. He is filled with hope once more, bright hope, and so is every member of the Cabinet, unless It be Attorney General MacVeagh, who has been despondent all along. It is from Blaine that the correspondents get the most reliable information as to the true condition of the President, and the great Secretary says that there is a pronounced change for the better in the President's condition. He has been improving steadily for the past twenty-four hours, and is apparently not as near death as he seemed yesterday. The progress is steady and shows increased vitality. The President's pulse shows that he is gaining strength once more, and the fact that his powers of digestion are improving adds to the hopes for his recovery. Those hopes are being strengthened every hour. All is bright and cheerful at the White House to-night. The depression is rapidly vanishing from all faces.

NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT ON MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The favorable condition of the President reported this morning, continued without interruption during the forenoon, and the midday bulletin, to be issued as soon as the doctors get through with the consultation, in which they are now engaged, will, according to the indications at present, compare favorably with that of the same hour yesterday.

12:30 P. M.—At the morning dressing of the President an additional point of suppuration was recognized in his swollen face, which being incised gave exit too some healthy-looking pus. The other openings on the exterior of the swelling are likewise discharging, but through less intense, the tumefaction has not yet materially diminished in size. Nothing new has been observed in the condition of the wound. The usual daily rise of temperature has not yet occured, and the general coudition has not materially changed since morning. Pulse 106, temperature 96 6 10, respiratin 18.

Signed by all the physicians

CLEVELAND, O., August 29 —There is great satisfaction in the family circle at Mentor and Hiram. Telegrams from the President's sons to friends at home say, "Father is safe."

FREMONT, O., August 29.—Ex President Hays has private advices of the greatly improved condition of the President, and feels much encouraged. The immediate attendants of the President promise an improvement so decided as to give solid ground for the present well founded hope.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Dr. F. H. Hamilton said to a reporter, on his arrival this morning and in reply to a request for an interview. "I think you will be satisfied if I say that the President is going to get well. I have no time to dwell on the subject now." He added: "But the worst has passed, and I personally have no doubt whatever that he will recover entirely."

RETURNING HOPE.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The marvelous improvement in the President's condition continues, and there is a steady gain. Two facts are regarded as being favorable—his desire and relish of food and the absence of all mental disturbance, which indicates a subsidence of blood poisoning. Mr. Rudolph, Mrs. Garfield's brother, who came to see the President die, returned home last night fortified with favorable assurances. As an evidence of the clear state of his mind it is related that when his little girl came in to see him and said: "Papa, I must not stay and tire you," his remark was: "The idea of that sweet child tiring me."

The late gain in the President's condition is apparent in four important symptons: The pulse is lower and stronger, and the stomach works better, the inflamed gland is throwing off its disturbing contents, and the original injury is again resuming its healing processes. In a word, the President has successfully passed another crisis.

A Thrilling Scene.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 24.—A thrilling spectacle that might have proved a terrible accident occurred at the Cadwell House, a large three story hotel, directly opposite the Pennsylvania railroad depot, in this city, about noon yesterday. The hotel is being painted, and George Kreider, a workman, was upon the roof arranging the large iron hooks that support the swinging-ladders, upon which the painters work, when a loose brick, lying near the edge of the roof and in danger of falling upon the pavement below, attracted his notice. Kreider reached quickly forward to seize the brick and prevent it from falling, and the act caused him to lose his balance. Spectators upon the sidewalk were horrified to see the man plunge over the side of the roof. The hooks upon which the ladders are hung were adjusted, and as he fell Kreider, with great presence of mind, grasped one of them. For a momend he hung suspended in this perilous position, when by a muscular effort he succeeded in drawing himself back and clambered on the roof without injury.

Captain Howgate's Peculations.

WASHINGTON, Aug.—24—Captain Howgate's bail was increased to $90,000 yesterday. It is not improbable, the investigators say, that the sum of his defalcations will reach $400,000. According to indications thus far discovered, he appropriated to his own use about one-quarter of the money which passed through his hands. The average annual appropriation for the signal service is about $450,000, and Captain Howgate had control of the disbusement of the appropriations for five years

When the signal service was first organized, the outlay for instruments and equipment was heavy; but in succeeding years it should have been considerably lessened. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the maximum appropriations were by some means obtained from Congress each year, and thus there was a considerable surplus not expended legitimately, which its custodian could in some way control. Capt. Howgate's plan of operations was to secure duplicate vouchers from firms of which he purchased supplies, representing that the money to pay for them came from the appropriations of two different fiscal years, and must be kept separate, In this way he secured two vouchers in blank. General Myers' name appears in some of the transactions; but investigators find no evidence that the General knew of the misconduct of his subordinate, and think the use of his name was a 'blind,' to make the dealers believe that the transactions had the sanction of the Chief of the Bureau.

General Hazen has written a letter to the Secretary of War asking that an officer be detailed to act as auditor of the accounts of the Signal Service Bureau. It is probable that some removals from the bureau will be made of clerks who must have known of Captain Howgate's speculations.

A. TROUTMAN,

—DEALER IN—

SILKS, SATINS,

CASHMERES,

ALPACAS, BROCADES, PLAIDS, DELAINS, CALICOES, CHINTZES, GINGHAMS, MUSLINS, TICKINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, SHIRTINGS,

TABLE LINENS,

WHITE GOODS, QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, CARPET CHAIN, YARNS, ZEPHYR, CORSETS, GLOVES, BUTTONS, FRINGES, LACES, RUCHING, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, &c., &c.,

My Stock is large and prices low. I also keep an assortment of

Queensware, Glassware and Choice Family Groceries.

A. TROUTMAN,
Aug. 24. BUTLER, PA.

Summer Complaints.

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER** is a sure cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and is *perfectly safe.*

Read the following:

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief* for cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDITT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881.
The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure cure* every time.
JULIUS W. DEE.

MOINGONA, IOWA, March 12, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic, and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief.
L. E. CALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 28, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it *always cures.* Would not feel safe without a bottle in the house.
J. B. IVIE.

SACO, ME., Jan. 22, 1881.
Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is *safe, sure, and reliable.* No mother should allow it to be out of the family.
H. I. NAYES.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1881.
We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.
W. O. SPERRY.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 23, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house.
DR. E. MORTON.

U. S. CONSULATE,
CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA, Feb. 8, 1881.
I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an *indispensable necessity.*
I. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENG.
I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief.
H. J. NOONE.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG.
During a residence of twenty-three yars in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief.
R. CLARIDGE.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all. For sale by all druggists at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

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

M. C. ROCKENSTEIN,

DEALER IN

TREMONT COOK STOVES

AND RANGES.

ALSO, AGENT FOR CRYSTAL PALACE STOVES AND REPAIRS FOR SAME.

Bird Cages, Tinware, Wood and Willow Ware, Enameled and Granite Ware, Sewer Pipe, Fire Clay Stove Pipe, Grate Tile, Fire Brick and Clay.

Roofing, Spouting and Heavy Sheet-iron work done at short notice below market prices for cash.

I am also having manufactured to my order, nice clean and smooth odd Plates to fit Bradley's Stoves, which I sell at six cents per pound, and I will guarantee them to last longer and give better satisfaction than the so-called original and genuine plates sold by another party at ten cents per pound. Give me a call and be convinced.

M. C. ROCKENSTEIN,
june15:3m Main Street, Butler, Pa.

A Costly fire Among the Manufactories at Beaver Falls.

About one o'clock Monday morning flames were discovered in the flouring mill of Wm. Mellon & Sons, at Beaver Falls. How the fire originated no one could tell. The mill was a frame building, and very dry, and as a result the flames spread very rapidly to the Pittsburgh Hinge Works, the Beaver Falls Steel Works and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie trestle. At two o'clock the flames were fairly under the control of the firemen, but four streams of water were used, and it was greatly feared that the fire would reach other buildings. The fire only lasted a short time, but it destroyed the hinge works entirely The flour mill with its large stock, was all burned, as were the contents of the steel works. The buildings were all wood, and owned by the Economite Society. The hinge works were run by Oliver Bros & Phillips, and the steel works by the Economite Society. About fifty yards of the Lake Erie trestle was slightly burned. The damage was trifling, and will not delay travel at all. About two hundred and fifty men will be out of employment. The flouring mills loss is about $15,000; the Hinge Works $20,000 to $25,000. The Economites' loss is from $60,000 to $70,000. Insurance not known.

A Statement of the Amount of Harvest in Europe and America

LONDON, August 27,—The volume of reports on the harvest of the different countries throughout the world, brought out by M. Estienne annually, is now being issued.

The reports of the wheat crop in France are this year from a large area anp indicate a better crop than last year. This years barley is not so good as in 1880, but it is fairly good. The maize crop is very ordinary. Oats and rye are fair. On the whole the crops are not up to those of last year, but wheat is not much below the average. None of the crops will be very bad, but none will be very good.

Wheat in Great Britain is ten per cent below the average, and likely to realize only 10,000,000 quarters. Barley is ten per cent above the average, and oats are twenty per cent. below the average. The year is one in which farmers are not likely to recoup themselves for losses during the past five years. In Austria and Hungary the crops are good all round. Wheat and barley are both above the average. Rye is very much, and oats are slightly under the average. The reports from Italy agree that the crops are of medium quality and much below the abundance of those of 1880. In the Turkish provinces, on the Danube, the wheat harvest will be medium. Rye is good and abundant, Barley is good as regards quantity, but bad in quality. Oats is very much above the average. All the reports from Russia agree that the barley is the best crop of the year, doubling that of 1880 in quantity, but not so plump and weighty. Rye is abundant. Wheat is good throughout Germany Winter and spring sowing are in marked contrast, the former yielding good and the latter very directive crops. None of the crops are of the average. In the Prussian states the crops are fair. The Swiss wheat is very poor in quantity owing to drouth, but in quality it is very fine. Oats and barley are very good in quantity and quality, but there is a small area sown of the latter. Belgian wheat is far below the average. All crops in Spain are bad. All cereals in Holland are in good condition. All reports from the United States are that the yield will be under the average.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, August 27.—Parliament was prorogued to-day with the usual ceremonies. A great majority of the members of both houses had left town several days ago, and the attendance in the house of lords when the queen's speech was read by the lord chancellor was very small. Before the speech was read her majesty's assent to a number of local and important bills was announced. Lord Cairns then read the royal speech standing in front of the woolsacks. The speech was rather tame and colorless. Her majesty wae made to say she had received satisfactory assurances from the government of France respecting British interests in Tunis and Tripoli. With regard to the independence of Afghanistan she says she will promote every opportunity arising for a restoration of peace. She will continue to use every effort to conclude a satisfactory treaty with France. About Ireland, she says she earnestly desires the condition of that portion of her dominion to improve, thus enabling her to dispense with with exceptionally repressive measures, and hopes that the land bill may tend to the pacification and improvement of the country.

The speech was listened to only by a few lords, the speaker and a very small number of members of the house of commons and a small number of spectators. Immediately after the reading the members of the house of commons returned to their chamber, when the usual farewells for the season were interchanged, and an hour later the halls of Westminister Palace were deserted save by caretaker and police.

A Traveler's Story.

After spending months at European and American watering places and thousands of dollars looking for health, I returned home disheartened and wretched. I had consulted the best physicians and traveled far and near without benefit and expected to die. A friend urged a trial of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Three bottles and careful diet have worked wonders and brought me excellent health and spirits, and you may publish my experience for the benefit of similar sufferers.—A Cincinnati lady.

Union Woolen Mill,

BUTLER, PA.

H. FULLERTON, Prop'r.

Manufacturer of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &c. Also custom work done to order, such as carding Rolls, making Blankets, Flannels, Knitting and Weaving Yarns, &c., at very low prices. Wool worked on the shares, if desired. my7-1y

PENSIONS.

Procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED, Bounty and new discharges procured. Those in doubt as to whether entitled to anything, should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information." Address, with stamps, STODDART & CO., Solicitors of Claims and Patents, Washington, D. C. Lock box, 623.

FLORIDA and GEORGIA.—For information about these States read the SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS. Weekly (mammoth 8 page sheet) $2 a year; Daily $10 a year. The best papers in the South Sample copies 5 cents. Address,
aug17 3t J. H. ESTILL, Savannah, Ga.

Advertise in the CITIZEN.