BUTLER CITIZEN.

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

Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class 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.

WM. J. TURRELL, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate during the war, died at Montrose last week, aged 68.

MONDAY of this week, September 5th, was as warm as any day this summer—thermometer 98 in the shade.

THEY had a rain down in Middlesex township on Sunday evening last—wish it had extended a little further north.

THE State Fair commenced at Pittsburgh on Monday. The exceeding warm and dry weather will likely retard its progress for a time.

THE proclamation of Gov. Hoyt, for public prayer for the President, was so short in time as to prevent a full compliance by all the people. Certainly more notice than a day or two should have been given in a matter of so much interest to all.

MRS. REV. LOYAL YOUNG and her daughter Lydia, formerly of this place but now of West Virginia, are at present on a visit here. Their many old friends are pleased to again see them. They are stopping at present with Mrs. and Miss Mary Sullivan.

JUDGE JENKS, of Clarion county, refused to permit two attorneys of Pittsburgh to argue a case before him last week, until they were regularly examined and admitted in that county according to the rules of its Court. Allegheny county judges, he alleged, required that of attorneys of outside counties, and he thought that "what was sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander."

SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, gives out that in case of the death of the President, the Democracy would favor the selection of some such conservative Republican as Anthony, of Rhode Island, for President pro tem. of the Senate, thus avoiding any pretext for any fanatic, like Guiteau, to murder Arthur. He thinks it would also be a graceful recognition of the fact that under a great national calamity the intensity of party spirit was for a time forgotten. This is what President Garfield himself would call "plucking flowers over the garden walls of politics," which he has declared to be the most fragrant of all.

THE people of Washington county, this State, celebrate the one hundredth year of that county's existence on the 7th and 8th, inst., to-day and to-morrow. Many of the first settlers of this county came from Washington county, and also many of the first citizens of this town. They, or their descendants rather, consequently always look with interest to anything transpiring in old mother Washington. The centennial of the county, now taking place, will be largely attended and doubtless, will be an occasion of much interest. Hundreds of old students and others, who cannot be there in person, will be in spirit and good wishes.

THE failure of the New York State Republican Committee to express any sympathy with President Garfield at at its meeting last week, is noticed and commented on very unfavorable all over the country. The committee was formed some time ago and when ex-Senator Conkling held away in New York politics, and it is supposed that it was through his influence this petty insult and outrage was committed. It would have been a fine opportunity for his friends to have shown magnanimity and sympathy for the stricken President. But it is also a reflection on every member of that committee that would seem to require a further explanation.

COURT.

The September term of our Courts convened on Monday last, Judge McJunkin presiding, with Associates Story and McCandless.

The grand jury was sworn and organized with Thomas Martin, Esq, of Jefferson township, acting as foreman. Some fifteen bills of indictment were laid before the jury by the District Attorney, Mr. Cunningham.

On Monday evening the Court adjourned over to Wednesday morning, in respect to the proclamation of the Governor of the State, that all the people should assemble in their respective houses of worship on Tuesday, 6th inst., between 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 noon, to unite in public prayer for the restoration of the President of the United States to health and strength.

Full proceedings of Court will be given next week.

LATEST FROM THE PRESIDENT.

THE President was taken from Washington yesterday morning, in the hope that a change of air will benefit him. Long Branch, on the sea coast, was determined upon as the place to remove him to, which place has to be reached by rail—a distance of about two hundred miles from Washington. The cool, invigorating salt air from the sea it is hoped will strengthen and help nature to build up his shattered system. The public mind strongly endorses the risk of a removal from the White House, or a change of atmosphere for the President. He himself has been anxiously in favor of removal for some time past.

Everything along the route and on his way there progressed favorably and well. The latest news we have says the President enjoyed the journey and expressed his satisfaction with the same.

THE Lawrence county Republican convention on last Saturday week nominated the following ticket: Associate Judge, Jas. P. Aiken; Treasurer, James Reynolds; Prothonotary, David J. Campbell; Coroner. Dr. David P. Jackson; Commissioners, Robt P. Pomeroy and Robert Mehard; Auditors, R. M. Eckels and John M. McKee. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we learn with horror of the cowardly attempt to take the life of our beloved President, Jas. A. Garfield; most deeply sympathize with him in his gallant struggle for life, and still hope and pray for his final recovery.

Resolved, We cordially endorse the course of the present administration, especially as shown in the wisdom of the management of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments: in the former by the wise refunding the National debt at a much lower rate of interest, and payment of a large amount of the principal, and in the latter by cutting off abuses in the Star Route Service, thus largely reducing the burdens of the people and giving us the best credit of any nation in the world.

Resolved, We reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the Republican party as enumerated in the National platform for 1880, desiring especially to emphasize the principle that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue shall so discriminate as to protect American labor.

Resolved, That we ask of the authorities at Washington to bring the miserable assassin of the President to a speedy trial, and give him the severest punishment the law will permit.

Resolved, That we congratulate the tax-payers of the county that under the wise and economical management of affairs by those whom they have entrusted with official position, the county is free from debt, and the rate of taxation materially lessened.

Resolved, That we deplore and frown down with the utmost disgust the use of money and whisky in securing the nominations to office, and recommend that the next Legislature will amend the law passed last winter, that either the man who pays the money or the roosters who receives the same, can turn state's evidence and make information against the other, and thereby be cleared himself.

Resolved, That in the event of the President's death, we recommend to the Republicans throughout the United States to act prudently and sensibly and sustain Gen. Arthur, who deserves the united support and encouragement of the party as well as of every business man, and well wisher of our country, so that we may avoid a financial crisis.

Fire and Accident in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a disastrous fire broke out on Liberty street, resulting in the destruction of two buildings and partial destruction of another and serious injury to five persons. Flames were first discovered in the building occupied by B. Horne & Co. as a leaf tobacco warehouse and quickly communicated to the United States Case Company, next door, and J. G. Brant's leather store. The fire department was on the ground in good time, but owing to the scarcity of water, were unable to get down to work before the flames were almost beyond control. During the progress of the fire a ladder, on which were five firemen, broke about twenty feet from the ground, and the men were thrown down, receiving serious injuries. One of them named Chas. H. Hart, it is feared was fatally hurt The flames were finally subdued about 10:30. The loss will not fall below $20,000, on which there is fully $30,000 insurance. How the fire originated is a mystery.

The Unprecedent Drouth.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 31.—The unprecedent drouth in this county has resulted in the failure of two-thirds of the tobacco crop, entailing a loss in the county of over a million dollars. In neighboring counties, where the same atmospheric conditions existed, the loss will be as much more. Some of the early planted tobacco escaped the dry spell and matured well, but this has already been purchased by New York buyers, most of it while growing in the fields. Larger prices have ruled this year than have ever been before been paid. It is believed that the remainder of the crop will only be available for fillers.

ITS EFFECTS OVER THE STATE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—Dispatches to the *Press* from all sections of Pennsylvania show that great damage is being caused by the long drouth. In some quarters the rivers are lower than ever before, while springs and wells are almost dried up. The corn crop is injured beyond recovery and there will be hardly a half crop of wheat. The fields in some of the counties are yellow and parched, with no second crop of hay, and no plowing up in the lumber regions. Nearly all the grist mills have been compelled to shut down and genuine alarm is felt throughout the valley. The price of butter and milk is being raised by the dealers in many sections while water is being carried in oil tanks in others. The loss in this state will run into millions of dollars.

REPORTS FROM THE WEST.

CHICAGO, August 31.—Dispatches from Eldorado, Ill., Wabash, Ind., Battle Creek, Mich., and other places in this section, complain of great loss to the crops by the drouth. Pastures are dried up, and no ground broken for wheat. In several places farmers are hauling water from a distance for their stock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR CITIZENS:—A few of the citizens of Butler, together with some friends from Pittsburgh, had the pleasure of spending the month of August at Jumonville, on Laurel Hill, Fayette Co., Pa., the home of Rev. A. H. Waters, formerly of this place.

One of the party furnished the Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle* the following description of certain scenes and events in that locality which may interest many of your readers:

"SNAKES DEN"—THE PICTURESQUE VIEWS AT THE DEN—GIGANTIC ROCKS AND CLOSELY WOVEN VINES—A LITTLE GIRL'S ADVENTURE—HISTORIC PLACES.

It may not be known to the many readers of your excellent family paper who makes annual visits to the mountain resorts, known as Fayette Springs, the Summit House, Wigginses, and we might even include Ohio Pyle Falls, that a place bearing the grewsome name, Snakes Den, was within easy reach and well worth a visit. The instinctive dread of the sinuous reptile with a copper colored head or a rattling tail which fills every mind, would of course doom such a spot, with many persons, to the regions of eternal isolation. But fortunately the name implies more than the facts concerning the place justifies. Doubtless there are snakes in this wilderness of rocks and creeping vines, but the evidence of over one hundred and fifty children and teachers from the Soldiers' Orphans' School, who frequently visit the place, clamber about and over the boulders without having once caught a glimpse of the beaded eyes, or heard a rattle, is against it. This very interesting place is reached from the Summit House by a good road along the ridge as far as the Soldiers' Orphans' School, and thence back for three miles over the mere semblance of a mountain road, each rod of advance being a deeper plunge into the solemn hush of Nature in her most impressive aspect, where the feeling grows upon one that surely for a thousand years no mortal had disturbed the awful loneliness.

Leaving vehicles at a point where all trace of wheel marks cease, you push your way by a narrow and devious path through the tangled mass of of underbrush, over fallen trees, now stopping to disengage the briar which has given your face or hand a desperate wipe and clings determindly to your clothing, as though it were acting the part of a sentinel to bar your progress into the mysterious regions beyound, or again losing the thred-like path and being obliged to signal your companions for help. Fortunately the distance is short, and soon, in spite of opposition, you come suddenly upon the amphitheater of the Titans. Surely this must be the place where these tremendous fellows played the game of 'Duck on the rock' Such a picture of wild confusion! A thousand gigantic boulders apparently hurled by a mighty power upon this devoted spot making, one can imagine, the earth reel and tremble with a shock, and yet amid this mighty jumble curious instances of order and combination are noticeable. Here a blackmouthed cave pouring forth a stream of air that sends a chill through you. There a huge column towering proudly alone with a calm, settled look of endurance upon its scarred face now like grim giants facing each other with defiant fronts or resting lovingly against each other as though the hatred of the centuries had given away to the gentler feelings.

In one place you have a slice of rock spilt from the main boulder large enough to sink a fleet, leaving a narrow chasm four feet wide and forty feet high, through which the sky looks like a band of blue ribbon. But the most remarkable arrangement is the Cathedral with its pulpit, sounding board and all, waiting for the congregation of a thousand people which nevercome. Time was when these walls echoed the sounds, but it was the harsh scream of the panther. Now even the wild beasts have gone, and the loneliness in broad day light, with a gay party singing and shouting around, is depressing. Over all these rugged surfaces Nature, in her softer moods, has been busy weaving a garment of moss and creeping vine. In the fissures seeds have sprung into tall trees, whose roots, tentacle-like, have found their way all over the bare surface of the rock.

Snakes Den is an interesting place to be in day-time with companions, but to clamber over its rocks and through its chilling avenues after night is not so interesting; indeed, it would cause unpleasant feelings in a strong man to think of it, and yet here it was that a little girl from the Soldiers Orphans' School spent the night not long since. When a child is lost in the city our feelings are drawn out towards the little one, without shelter and the loving care of mother or kind friends, although we know that no harm can come to it, for while the great heart of the city is apparently unconcerned with the waifs about its feet a thousand individual hearts are ready to extend a sheltering arm. But imagine a child eleven years old suddenly finding herself without a companion, in the heart of Snakes Den, and the night closing in. This is what happened to little Lydia. She had gone with the school to spend the day at the place, and in the evening the roll was called and all started homeward except Lydie. Before going she must gather some wild flowers for her teacher. In so large a party her absence was not discovered for some time. Then the question was asked at first with curious lips. Where is Lydia? Then with more interest, and an anxious glance over the happy faces, most of them as yet unconscious of the absence of their schoolmate. Then over the hearts of the teachers came the startling conviction that she was not with them. A hasty consultation follows. Did she leave Snake Den with us? No one remembers. Can she have gone home in advance of the party? This theory is accepted without much assurance, and the children take up their line of march, while a few of the older persons make their way back to the Den, searched and called, but no response. Surely she has gone home, and home they went, only to add to the consternation of those preceding them, by not bringing the child. It was now growing dark, yet it required no urging to induce those faithful guardians of the orphans of our slain soldiers to organize for a search. Procuring all the lanterns in reach, they started for the Den, and, separating into parties, began to explore and call for the missing girl. All through the night was the search kept up, until exhausted about 2 o'clock they built a fire and took an hour's rest. With daylight the search was renewed. At last a very faint trace of the child was discovered—simply a hole in the sand by the water course, made with a stick. Slim evidence, but it was encouraging, as it was remembered that the child was in the habit of carrying a stick in her walks. So they grew hopeful, and not long after a glad shout was heard, 'She is found!' A *glad* shout, for it was not her body lying in a chasm of the pitiless rocks they saw, but her happy, though weary face, lacerated by the branches and thorns. And then was there rejoicing over the lost lamb, and a messeger was dispatched to carry the joyful news to her companions and overtake the courier already far down the mountain on his way to Uniontown for help. And little Lydia, what was her story? simple and touching, teaching older people a lesson in faith and trust in God. After finding herself alone she was startled and alarmed, but at once started to run, as she thought, in the direction the party had gone. It proved to be directly opposite. On she went over the rocks and logs. through the underbrush, tearing her clothing and scratching her face and hands, undismayed, however, for she felt sure God would take care of her, and so when it grew so dark that she could no longer make her way, did she despair, wring her hands and cry? No! Selecting a root of a large tree for a couch, she committed herself to God and fell into a sleep that was undisturbed by aught, save a sense of chilliness during the night, causing her to feel vainly for the blankets. When morning dawned she continued her scamble over the stones, and her fight with the bushes, and it was while making her way through a thicket that she heard her name called, and she knew she was saved.

In a visit to Snakes Den several interesting places can be taken in. Jumonville is a cluster of buildings, constituting the Soldiers' Orphan' School, on a shoulder of the mountain, 2,200 feet above tide water. Here are gathered 200 of Pennsylvania's Wards, receiving intellectual and moral training, as a return for the sacrifice made by their fathers in sustaining the old flag. The cool, mossy glen with its rocky floor and towering trees where Washington encountered, defeated, and killed Jumonville. The spring, from which Dunbar's men drank as they waited in charge of the baggage for intelligence of the success of Braddock in his march on Fort Duquesne. Intelligence which turned to rumors of fearful disaster, causing them to make a precipitate retreat, burning everything that would impede their flight. Near this spring the boys at the school have turned up hundreds of relics, swords, broadaxes, 12 pounders, melted bullets, &c.

Last, but not least, is the wonderful sweep of vision from the nob. The most extensive on the Allegheny Mountains. A view restful to the eye, soothing to the nerves, and exalting to the moral sense. W.

Photographs Without the Aid of the Sun.

It has long been known that photographs could be taken by electric light as well as by sunlight if it could only be properly regulated. All the experiments made heretofore showed that it was such an expensive process that it could not be adopted except for photographing in mines, caves or other dark places. However, recent improvements in electric lights have overcome the expensive features of the case, and it now only remains to perfect the appliances for using the light. This has been accomplished to a certain extent, but there remains much to be accomplished yet in the way of details.

Yesterday we were shown several tin types taken a few nights since by Mr. Leonard Straub, at the works of the Allegheny Light Company on Twenty-fifth street. They were in every respect as good as those taken on a bright day. The pictures were made in from eighteen to thirty seconds, or about the usual time required by sunlight. The greatest difficulty is to get the light properly diffused over the object to be photographed, and dispel the heavy shadows that accompany the brilliant light. Mr. Straub accomplishes this by the use of a series of reflectors and screens. The light is sifted through the latter softly, and is properly distributed by the reflectors. The pictures are very sharply outlined but are not at all harsh or rough. This was the first attempt and the apparatus was necessarily crude, but Mr Straub is completing an outfit for use during the Exposition which will be very complete. At first the Electric Light Company did not feel disposed to bother with it, but now the indications are that all the leading photographers will use it. By a careful manipulation of the light very beautiful and unique effects can be obtained that are not possible under an ordinary skylight.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, Aug. 31.*

Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 17, 1881.—There is probably no place on the continent where a few weeks or months could be more pleasantly or profitably spent. As far as the natural surroundings are concerned, that at this noted resort—no place where the ozonized air is more bracing—no place where the lethean influence is more potent in inducing forgetfulness of the business and care upon which we have turned our backs, yet find so hard to shut off from the mind—no place where we can stand so unconscious of the present as in the presence of this marvel of nature—no place where those who are capable of appreciating true grandeur can obtain the same genuine satisfaction as in viewing the foaming rapids, the thundering cataract or surging whirlpool of Niagara as they repeat with impetuous energy and unwearying freshness their endless story—no place where the mind could be inspired with true conceptions of the infinite as it strives to grasp and fathom the magnitude and power and beauty and suggestions of this unrivaled scene of earth—no place more calculated to fill the soul with adoration, as, dumb with amazement, our thoughts rise higher and higher until they find expression in the eloquent ejaculation:—'God of grandeur! what a scene!'

The lighting up of the American Falls and Prospect park at night with the varying shades of electric light adds greatly to their effect. At one time the descending flood put on the appearance of molten lead; instantly it is transformed into a river of blood; again it is waving golden ribbons on its glossy surface, and as it changes from one hue of the prison to the other, lighting up the river and the foliage and fountains of the park, it presents a schene of enchanting beauty long to be remembered.

THE PRESIDENT.

A Slight Relapse on Sunday—Removal from the White House to Long Branch—Latest News.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The morning bulletin, which mentioned that the President had vomited twice during the night, created considerable apprehension throughout the city, and many inquiries were made at the Executive Mansion as to the cause. The attending surgeons explained that the vomiting was occasioned by the collection of phlegm in the throat, and that no serious consequences were expected to follow. The first disturbance of the stomach took place about ten o'clock last night, and it was not noticed as being of any importance, but when it occurred a second time, about 2 A. M., it was then considered to be very unfavorable. Soon after the second, however, the patient asked for and was given a quantity of milk porridge, which he retained without difficulty. Not long after taking this he partook of some squirrel broth, which he appeared to relish very much. One of the attendants upon the President reported in the morning that the glandular affection was decreasing rapidly, and that the wound was discharging a trifle more freely than it had been recently. The attendant said that as the discharge from the gland ceases, the flow of pus from the wound increases. No noticeable change in the character of the wound has yet taken place.

Dr. Boynton expressed the opinion that the President, notwithstanding the gastric disturbance which he experienced during the night, was somewhat better than yesterday. Speaking of the accommodations at Long Branch, the doctor said it would probably be necessary to have two or three cottages to accommodate the patient and those who would have to accompany him. It is understood to be the intention to have a guard around the patient's quarters at Long Branch similar to that which has been kept about the Executive Mansion, and admittance to the neighborhood of the President's family will only be allowed by a pass. Dr. Boynton does not attribute any particular importance to the fact of the President having vomited last night, inasmuch as he has been taken nourishment ever since without difficulty. The doctor says as it was due solely to the secretion of phlegm, it will not materially change the President's general condition. He has been doing very well since.

It is said by those intimate with the family that Mrs. Garfield is much pleased with the idea of the President being conveyed from the influences of the malarious atmosphere which surrounds the White House to a more healthful locality. It is generally conceded by those acquainted with the facts that the President will be moved between to-morrow and Wednesday, providing he remains in as good condition as at present and the weather is favorable. Attorney General McVeagh said he did not consider the gastric trouble of last night would interfere in any manner with the President's removal.

Dr. Reyburn said the patient was as well as could reasonably be expected. The vomiting which occurred last night had entailed no unfavorable results. There had been more or less trouble at different times recently from the secretion of phlegm in the throat, he said, but no particular importance had been attached thereto, because the occurrences did not in any serious way affect the stomach. In reply to the question as to when the President would be moved, Dr. Reyburn said he thought not before Wednesday, but the earliest opportunity would be taken advantage of. It entirely depends on the patient's condition and surrounding circumstances, such as the weather.

Dr. Bliss says the President is doing very nicely indeed. Last night's disturbance of the stomach does not necessarily intefere with the President's removal. The glandular camplication is about all gone, but there is still some discharge. The vomiting was more from the wind on the stomach than anything else.

THE ROUTE TO LONG BRANCH.

Attorney General McVeagh, who has conducted the correspondence with the Pennsylvania Railroad officials for the removal of the President to Long Branch, says the route over which the special train would proceed will be direct from Washington to Philadelphia and thence to Monmouth Junction, N. J. At the latter point the special train will leave the main line of the Pennsylvania road and proceed to Jamesburg, N. J., where it will take the regular Long Branch road. The train, he thought, would run about forty miles per hour, and he did not think the President would experience any disturbance whatever from this high rate of speed, owing to the fact that a contrivance has been adopted which would prevent any jarring or jostling to the patient's couch.

THE CAR READY.

The car which the workmen of the Pennsylvania passenger shops refitted is on the way to Washington to be used to convey President Garfield to Long Branch. The seats were all taken out and the car thoroughly renovated. A false top was put in a few inches below the top of the car, in order to give the air opportunity to circulate between it and the roof, so as to keep the car cool. The partition was taken out and replaced by folding doors, and storm doors added to the platform doors. A wire gauze was fastened on the outside of the car, completely enclosing the parlor apartment to keep the car free from dust. The inside was hung with heavy curtains and brussels carpet was laid on the floor. A bed was also placed in position and mattresses provided. Two large ice boxes were added, well filled with ice. About forty men were employed on the work, which was finished in seven hours. Two of the workmen accompany the car, which will arrive in Washington early in the morning.

Possible Relief for a Prisoner in the Western Penitentiary.

A story comes from Erie county and from Michigan, that, if it is all true, will certainly gladden the heart of one man behind the bars in Allegheny. An Erie writer sends the story as follows:

Pentwater, up along the forest lake shores of Michigan, is in the enjoyment of a startling sensation and has taken Sheriff Stafford of this county into its confidence in the strong hope that the real criminal in a case of assault and rape committed years ago may be brought to justice and the innocent imprisoned victim be released from his cell in the Western Penitentiary at Allegheny. The Sheriff received a letter from interested parties, a few days ago, which made strange revelations to him, throwing light upon a hitherto dark matter. The letter says that John Sipps and James Managam, lumbermen, living at Pentwater, had been told in secret by Jackson Ward, a brother backwoodsman, that he (Ward) was the real guilty man in the case of rape and assault committed on Anna Childs at her home in Washington township, Erie county, on a cold December night of the year 1874. 'My concience has no rest day nor night,' Ward's feelings prompted him to say, as he relieved the burden and eased the remorse that hung as a canker to his guilty heart strings by telling the secret to his mates, 'and poor Charley Stafford has suffered these eight years an innocent prisoner. Tell them I am ready to prove my guilt tell them we exchanged our vests on that night and that was the evidence which sent Stafford to a cell. Sipps and Mangam state the few facts as given by Ward as having come direct and unsolicited from him, and they are ready to make affidavit to the story told and appear against Ward.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The trial of Stafford was a remarkable one. By a change of venue his council had the case removed to Crawford county, and the date of the 16-years commitment to the Western Penitentiary reads from Meadville, the county seat. Many residents vividly remember yet the horrible details of the act which ruined a beautiful young girl just blooming into womanhood. Her parents were farmers, and by careful toil had secured a pleasant farm in Washington township, skirted by the hills of Crawford. Here they labored, raising a happy family, and Anna, their only daughter, remained at home keeping house for the old folks. But there came a day of waste to the joy of the home circle and sorrow to the aged ones. On the way to the village of Edinboro, as brought out by the trial, Miss Childs was assaulted by a party of three men, one of whom accomplished his friendish purpose and her ruin. These men afterward consulted together in a neck of woods near the home of the girl how they might best evade the law and its executives, and, as they lived in the neighborhood, it was decided to remain on the ground and be guided and guarded by events.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF A VEST.

Ward now states that afterward meeting Charles Stafford, by some maneuver he accomplished a change of vests and then left the State. The excitement over the event was intense By a queer combination of circumstances, Stafford, among others, was arrested on suspicion, and the girl, remembering the bright-colored pattern of the vest her assailant wore, declared him the guilty man. That vest exchange has kept Charles Stafford a prisoner in solitary confinement almost eight years, and until Ward's confession his prospects were first class for the full term. Measures are now being taken to ascertain the full text of the statements made in the letter from Pentwater, and Sheriff Stafford confidently expects to secure sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of Ward, which Ward wants, and release the innocently imprisoned. He has been working up the case for a week past and expects to make a move to-day—keeping up communication with the parties in the Michigan settlement and a close eye on the movements of Ward.

Experience the Best Guide.

The constant practice most women have in caring for the sick, makes them often more skillful than physicians in selecting medicines. The reason why women are everywhere using and recommending Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because they have learned by that best of guides—experience—that this excellent family medicine speedily overcomes despondency, periodical headache, indigestion, liver complaints, pain or weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex.—*Home Journal.* See adv.

WHEREVER it is given a free chance and where the fair vote of the people is not afterward manipulated by unscrupulous politicians, there is no doubt that the Crawford-county system or popular-vote plan of making party nominations will be preferred over the delegate system and will work better results. Such at least has been the experience of the counties of this State where it has been adopted by the Republican party. Even in Lancaster county, for instance, it has been found to work well, notwithstanding the ratio of professional and trading politicians to the whole body of voters is probably larger there than anywhere else in the State. Now that the primaries have been legalized and that frauds committed at them are punishable by law, the Crawford-county system is likely to have a boom. On Saturday, for instance, the Republicans of Lawrence, when they went to the polls to nominate their county ticket, also voted on the question of retaining the popular plan or of replacing it with the delegate system. The result was an overwhelming victory for the rule by which every voter is made an equal factor in making the nominations of his party, the vote standing 1,676 for it to 277 for the delegate system, and this notwithstanding that the Executive Committee had recommended the latter because of alleged briberies at previous primaries. The vote polled was more than half of the average one of the party in one of the sturdiest and most faithful Republican counties of the State and shows the general drift of public opinion. Hereafter the people of Pennsylvania mean to nominate their own tickets, and under the law enacted by the Legislature at its late session there ought to be no more corruption at primaries nor in conventions, and it is highly probable that there will be a great deal less than there has been in the past.—*Phila. Press, Sept. 1.*

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT are uneasiness and pain in the side—sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism; the stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; bowels, in general, costive, sometimes alternating with laxy; the head is troubled with pain and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done; often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease and at other times very few of them, but the liver is generally the organ most involved.

CURE THE LIVER with

Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator,

a preparation of roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no sort of injury to anyone It has been used by hundreds and known for the last forty years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently, IT IS SURE TO CURE DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, JAUNDICE, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, ETC.

TIME AND DOCTOR'S BILLS WILL BE SAVED BY ALWAYS KEEPING THE REGULATOR IN THE HOUSE,

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