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THE BUTLER CITIZEN, BUTLER, PA.

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NO. 6



COBB'S OIL

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TRYING THE ASSASSIN.

HEREDITARY INSANITY IN THE GUTTEAU FAMILY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.—The Criminal Court was densely crowded this morning. Among the audience were General Sherman and Rev. DeWitt Talmage. To-day the prosecution commenced in rebuttal to demolish the theory of insanity as set up by the defense.

HARRANGUE FROM THE PRISONER.

As soon as court was formally open Guitau addressed the court in rather imperious tones as follows: 'May it please Your Honor, the American people do not desire this case shall be tried, and I do not desire it. I speak with the utmost respect to this court and jury and my counsel, Scoville, that I am not satisfied with the political situation as developed here in this case. This is the gist of this alleged offense. The President of the United States would never have been shot if it had not been for the political situation which existed last May and June, and I say I have a right, as a matter of law, appearing as my own counsel, to ask your Honor that General Grant, Senators Conkling and Platt, and President Arthur, and those kind of men, who were so down upon Garfield that they would not speak to him on the street and would not go to the White House, shall be put on the stand. I have a right to show my personal relations to those gentlemen; that I was cordially received by them, and that I was well dressed and well fed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I want to show my personal relations to those men. I don't want to except to your Honor's ruling, but I shall be obliged to do so, and I have no doubt that the court in banc will give me a new trial.'

JUDGE COX—Your exception has been noted.

THE PRISONER WANTED AS A WITNESS.

Mr. Scoville then called up the subject of President Arthur's testimony, and said he had not yet received any response to his interrogations; that the President's evidence was absolutely essential to the defense.

Guitau interrupted him, all excitedly, with, 'I don't think it at all necessary for General Arthur to be here. (To Mr. Scoville) I don't care what you want. I'm doing this myself. I ask a personal favor, that he shouldn't be dragged into court. I think a good ideal of General Arthur. He's President of the United States, and I don't think he should be bothered with this matter (striking the desk violently). He's President of the United States, and I made him so, and I think I should have something to say in this matter.'

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE STAND.

Mr. Scoville called Gen. W. T. Sherman. The witness simply recited the orders he had issued for the disposition of troops at the time of the assassination. He identified the letter written by him, and said he suspected at the time there might be a conspiracy, but afterwards concluded the shooting was the act of one man.

At this the general smiled grimly.

SANITY OF THE GUTTEAU FAMILY.

Edward P. Barton, a lawyer, A. T. Green and G. W. Tardy, all of Freeport, Illinois, testified they knew the Guitau family and considered them all sane.

Dr. P. B. Buckley, of Freeport, testified he was L. W. Guitau's family physician; never saw any indications of the slightest mental derangement in him or in Abram Guitau.

Colonel Corkhill (aside, but quite audibly)—'Not any one else.'

Mr. Scoville—'Are you testifying?'

Col. Corkhill—'I only wish I could.'

Mr. Scoville—'Well, go on the stand and testify. Don't sit there and talk to the jury.'

Witness was asked if he ever heard L. W. Guitau assert he could heal diseases by prayer?'

Guitau (excitedly)—'He only talked that in his family. He didn't run around the streets to preach it, like an idiot, or a jackass. He had too much sense for that.'

Witness had never heard any such claim on the part of L. W. Guitau.

He was asked if he knew Dr. North. Dr. North was the most positive witness introduced by the defense, and by his showing the entire Guitau family were more or less insane.

Witness replied he knew him in Freeport.

QUITAU.—'The fact of the matter is, my father used money which should have gone to college in supporting that Dr. North and his family on my father's farm at Freeport.'

Col. Corkhill—'That's just my opinion of Dr. North.'

Mr. Atkins, of the Freeport Republican, confirmed the testimony of previous witnesses as to the sanity of the various members of the Guitau family.

The witness was asked if he knew Dr. North, and replied, 'Yes, I knew him as a Methodist minister, and I knew the causes of his dismissal.'

Col. Corkhill—'Well, what were the causes?'

Witness—'He was dismissed for lascivious conduct.'

Pending the cross-examination, John W. Guitau (brother of the prisoner) arose and protested against the manner in which the name of his half-sister, Flora W. Guitau, had been mentioned. He desired the witness to state

exactly the infirmity under which she suffered.

Colonel Corkhill thought the request a most proper one. He had received a letter from the young lady, who had lived twenty-four years unmarried, and against whom no word of reproach had ever been uttered. She had felt very keenly the intimations that had been made upon the stand by the defense that she had been sent to St. Louis for treatment in anticipation of her becoming insane.

The witness stated the young lady in question suffered from an affection of one of her eyes, and was sent to St. Louis for treatment of her eyes.

Guitau (turning angrily to his brother) whispered, 'What do you want to make such a fuss about that for? (Then aloud) I am sorry my half-sister's name had to be dragged in, so far as I know, and I send her greeting.'

Mrs. Scoville, sitting on the other side of J. W. Guitau, was greatly excited, and angrily accused her brother of trying to injure her case.

Just before recess some one in the audience inquired of Guitau made a request for his autograph.

Guitau wrote it with a flourish, and as he tore it off the slip said, 'I want to call attention to this autograph business. A great many people want my autograph, and I give it to them, but there is no vanity about me or egoism. I notice the newspapers are asking for it again. There's nothing in it at all.'

J. S. Cochran, lawyer, who had resided in Freeport since 1858, testified he never saw indications of insanity in any member of the Guitau family.

Witness was about to leave the stand when Guitau shouted to him, 'Hold on; don't you know of his active support of the Omaha Community? Haven't you heard him discuss free loveism, Noyesism, and all that? Don't you know he was the laughing stock of all Freeport for twenty-five years for his crank ideas?'

Mr. Scoville, whispering to Guitau, tried to restrain him, but he shouted at him, 'You keep quiet. I'm doing this. Don't you know enough to keep still when I am speaking? You're a witness. Then with a wave of his hand, 'Go on, Mr. Witness, answer those questions separately.'

Witness was told he might answer, and replied, 'I know just the reverse to be the case.'

Guitau—'Well, that was a fact any way. We don't want any more of this kind of evidence. These people don't know anything about my father's social life and character.'

George W. Oyle, Justice of the Peace, had lived in Freeport since 1848 and never saw any indications of insanity in any of the Guitau family.

'Witness was asked if he knew a man by the name of Amerling, who had testified for the defense.'

Mr. Scoville somewhat excitedly protested against the witness of the Prosecuting Attorney in making a covert attack upon Amerling, as he had done in the examination of several witnesses.

Guitau shouted 'It only shows the bad breeding of the man.'

Anson B. Balcomb, farmer, had known L. W. Guitau since 1840. Never saw any indications of insanity in him. Never regarded any of the family of unbalanced mind.

David H. Sunderland knew L. W. Guitau for thirty-six years, and never saw anything to indicate he was of unbalanced mind in any way, or in any degree. From his knowledge of and acquaintance with members of the Guitau family, including the prisoner, witness had never suspected there was any insanity in the family.

Guitau had for some minutes been reading the President's message and suddenly interrupted the Court proceedings to express his opinion upon the document. 'I'm glad,' said the prisoner, 'President Arthur has given these miserable Mormons such a slap. I hope he will keep at them. It's a good message—has got the right ring to it. Arthur is doing well, and people are going to give us the best administration we have ever had.'

Horace Tarbox, of Freeport, was well acquainted with the prisoner's father. 'He had as good a head on him as any man in the State,' and after a slight pause, 'he was the third smartest man in the county.'

Who was the first? quickly asked Guitau.

Answer—Mr. Sweet.

Guitau—'Who was the second?'

Answer—Mr. Turner.

'Well, said Guitau, with a broad smile of satisfaction, 'as they have both been dead a great many years, my father was ahead.'

Guitau was about to interject another little speech when Mr. Scoville endeavored to stop him and was told, 'Don't be pushing me under the table, please, when I want to speak, and after a short pause, 'I tell you what it is, Scoville, you have got to abandon your theory; that's all there is about that. He was a smart man, and everybody knew it, only he was badly cracked on religion.' Adjoined.

REBUTTING EVIDENCE IN THE GUTTEAU TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, December 8.—The Criminal Court was densely crowded this morning. Guitau shouted that 'A crank in Chicago says I talked with him about this case. I don't know the man. It is false.'

Colonel Corkhill called as the first witness of the day, Mrs. Julia M. Wilson, of Leadville, Colorado. She knew L. W. Guitau from her earliest recollection—he was her uncle. Witness gave a most feeling account of the life and character of her mother, Mrs. Maynard—who it has been alleged by the defense had died insane, but who really died from pneumonia in 1856.

Her mother was noted for her lovely disposition and Christian character, and her virtues are remembered and spoken of to this day. Witness was her nurse and constant attendant up to the hour of her death, and never saw the slightest indication of flightiness or insanity.

The deposition of Mr. Turner was read, in which he said, 'I have heard

with him and ran away without paying his board.'

Guitau—'Well, I might have confessed that, and saved the Government one hundred dollars.'

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S RESPONSE.

The District Attorney here sent Judge Cox a communication received by him from the President of the United States. The Judge, after reading, sent it to Mr. Scoville, with the remark that the paper contained the President's answer to his (Scoville's) interrogations.

Prisoner—I had sent the President a note this afternoon requesting him not to appear in this case, and saying I did not want his answers to interrogations. I presume he sent them before he got my note.

Mr. Scoville read the answers of President Arthur to interrogations.

To the first and second questions, whether he knew the prisoner and how often he had seen him, the President replied that he knows him; that he had seen him at least ten times and possibly twenty times.

To the question as to whether he had any conversation with him, he replies, 'None, excepting to return the ordinary salutations of the day, and once or twice in answer to his request to be employed in the campaign as a speaker by the Republican State Committee, of which I was chairman.'

To the question, what political services the prisoner had rendered the Republican party during the last Presidential campaign, the answer is: 'None that I know of.' The fifth question was, 'Whether there was anything in the prisoner's relations to himself or General Grant or Senator Conkling, or others of the Republican party, socially or politically, to furnish him with any ground for supposing he would receive any political preferment,' the answer is: 'No.'

Prisoner—'That is a matter of opinion.'

The last question was, 'Did you ever give him any reason to think he could have any political or personal influence with you?' The answer is, 'I never did.'

Prisoner—'He never had occasion to.'

The President adds to his answers a letter written by the prisoner since his indictment. That letter was received by me in October last and was not preserved. I do not recollect its contents particularly, excepting it contained some claim of his having rendered some important service to the Republican party during the Presidential campaign and an appeal for the postponement of his trial to give him time to prepare for his defense.'

The next witness was Rev. R. A. McArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, New York. As soon as he was sworn the prisoner remarked, 'I know Dr. McArthur very well. He is a nice, fine fellow, very high toned in every way. I owe him ninety-five dollars.'

Witness began to relate how the prisoner introduced himself and wife to him (witness) at the close of service one Sunday, and at the same time presented a letter of dismissal from the First Baptist Church, Chicago. The prisoner stated at the time that in Chicago he had had a lucrative practice of law, but owing to the disasters following the fire his practice had failed, and in good part gone, and now he and his wife had come to New York to start life afresh. My heart went out to him kindly. I introduced him and his wife to men of prominence in society and in church relations, and I know I was of service to him.

Mr. Scoville remarked that he objected to the witness stating the qualifications of some chairman of a committee, not knowing how far he might go into that history.

The witness resumed the stand and told of the prisoner and wife being received into the fellowship of the church, and of the wife later asking urgently for money, handing him a promissory note of the prisoner for \$100.

Mr. Scoville—'Have you got that promissory note?'

Witness—'No; I did not think it negotiable and have not presented it [A laugh.] During the political campaign that fall the prisoner was not seen at our meetings so often and the reason assigned by him was (using the phrase that he used) that he had gone to some degree into politics and that he expected office as the result of these political excursions.'

DEVILISH DEPRAVITY IN NEW YORK.

Witness (depravedly noticing the interruption)—'I remember he was arrested and thrown into the Jefferson market jail because of some difficulty with a hotel. I saw the prisoner in the corridor of the jail, and although I was very pitilessly by him to interfere in his behalf and procure bail for him if possible, I shut out the natural promptings of my heart and told him I feared he was a bad man, and that he must allow the law to take its course. In the meantime it came to the knowledge of the officers of the church that he had been guilty of gross immorality.'

Mr. Scoville objected to the evidence as entirely inadmissible and the court sustained the objection.

OBJECTS TO BRINGING OUT HIS PAST RECORD.

The prisoner (excitedly)—'I never had but one interview with him (alluding to witness). I recall it now. I was formally excommunicated and let the whole thing go by default, because I was in Chicago. I have been strictly virtuous for six or seven years. Mark that down. You are picking up my whole record from infancy, and I say it is an outrage on decency.'

District Attorney—'We present this testimony because we want to show that what the defense calls insanity is nothing more than devilish depravity. It was with some difficulty the applause which greeted this remark could be quelled, and the marshal led out of the court room a lad particularly noisy. The Court stated that upon any recurrence of applause, he would order the room cleared.'

When order had been restored the witness resumed and said that he never

occurred to him for a moment that the prisoner was other than sane.

Scoville proceeded to cross-examine, questioning the witness more especially as to the fact of his receiving a promissory note for \$100 from Guitau. The prisoner throughout the examination on this point kept up a running discussion with the witness, counsel and Court. The Court repeatedly ordered him to keep quiet and allow the witness to speak, but he continued in his denunciation of the prosecution for its 'impertinence in raking up my past record.' Mr. Scoville also became indignant and angry at the prisoner's outbreaks, which prevented him finishing his questions and several times declared to him, 'I will clear out if you don't stop. You must be still; you must be still.' But neither the Court nor counsel could restrain the prisoner.

When the cross-examination was closed the prisoner, looking up at the clock, announced it was three o'clock and time to go home. He also inquired, 'How many more witness like that have you got, Corkhill? I think it is an outrage on the public. If you had to pay some of that money yourself you would go slow.'

Court adjourned.

ASSASSIN GUTTEAU VERY NOISY AND MORE INSULTING THAN EVER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, December 9.—The Criminal Court opened promptly at 10 o'clock, and Dr. McArthur again took the stand.

Guitau shouted out, 'Your Honor, Scoville—Keep quiet, please.'

Guitau—'Well, then, you state it at once. If you don't I will.'

Scoville then addressed the Court and objected to the character of the evidence which had been given by the witness, on the ground that evidence as to any other crimes could not be introduced here when the prisoner is on trial for this particular offense. He desired all such evidence to be stricken out.

Guitau here broke in excitedly and shouted out, 'It is purely in the nature of a professional. McArthur is not an expert or a lawyer, and I object to his telling the jury and the American people facts which I told him years ago in regard to my history.'

The Court ruled that the evidence could be admitted as tending to show the general character of the prisoner. Col. Corkhill then asked ever see anything in the prisoner to indicate insanity?'

Answer—'No, sir; I never did.'

GUTTEAU BISTEROUS.

Guitau here broke into one of his noisy harangues, and, despite the caution of the Court and expostulations of his counsel, proceeded to express his opinion of Dr. McArthur in terms not at all delicate. Turning to the reporters' table he declaimed for some minutes against the 'scandalous reports' of his character, and singling out a reporter of the Republican, he shook his fist at him threateningly.

Colonel Corkhill desired the Court to restrain the prisoner, when Guitau turned to him and said, 'You go slow, Corkhill. You are spotted, and as soon as this business is over the President will remove you.'

Scoville cross-examined the witness and became very angry and much excited at some of his replies. The testimony in chief was not shaken.

W. S. Caldwell, physician, treated L. W. Guitau during his last illness, and never detected any evidence of mental un-soundness.

When Geo. W. Plummer was called, Guitau immediately shouted, 'I owe this man \$20, and it has cost the Government \$200 to get me here. I think the President's attention had better be called to the way you are squandering the Government's money, Corkhill. He might bounce you at once. You will cost the Government two or three hundred thousand dollars at this rate.'

Witness allowed the prisoner to occupy his lawyer office at Chicago for some months. He seemed to have a good deal of collection business and went in and out like any busy man.

WESTERN WIT.

Guitau continually interrupted, and finally the witness said to him: 'It seems that your close relation with the Deity of late has corrupted your manners.'

'No, sir,' replied witness, 'nothing whatever. He seemed to be a man of ability, vain and conceited; but, then, he had 'late from New York city' on his card, and we expected the rest.'

This caused the Court and jury some here for the purpose of having justice done him.

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

leau in obtaining a divorce from the prisoner. He believed the latter perfectly sane.

Guitau (excitedly)—'I want to know, Corkhill, what kind of a kind of fellow has got to do with the real issue? Who fired the shot that killed Garfield; the Deity or I? I think it is devilish mean to keep my character in all its details. The only issue here is who fired that shot; the Deity or I? Just take that home, Corkhill, and think it over till to-morrow morning. I want to know what all this has got to do with the question of my sanity or insanity on the 2d of July? As I have told you before, I had time enough to go crazy a hundred times in the interval.'

GUTTEAU OPENS THE BALL.

The afternoon proceedings were opened by the prisoner, who, addressing the District Attorney, asked: 'How many more witnesses have you got, Colonel? (Can you give us any idea?')

'No,' replied the District Attorney, 'no definite idea, but I have had in my possession the 2d of July? As I have told you before, I had time enough to go crazy a hundred times in the interval.'

Corkhill then read in evidence some legal papers in the case of English against Guitau.

After reading one the prisoner exclaimed: 'That is a square transaction, Colonel. That knocks your 'total depravity' theory on the head.'

Charles H. Welch, a lawyer of New York city, was then called and testified to the name of the witness, the prisoner had collected for one of his clients.

When he concluded the prisoner declared he would not give 10 cents a bushel for all the claims, and demanded to know the amount of claims he had collected.

Witness—'The items collected amount to \$558.12.'

The prisoner (excitedly)—'Do you claim that I collected those claims? Is that your business, Mr. whatever-your-name-is?'

The witness (not noticing the interruption)—'My client wanted me to see whether or not I could get the money from him.'

Prisoner—'I wanted you to pay me a hundred dollars and take those things off my hands. That was eight years ago. You not would pay a hundred dollars and I would not deliver them up. Witness was constantly interrupted by the prisoner.'

Witness considered Guitau sharp, and keen and rational.

Prisoner (ironically)—'That was eight years ago. It has a right to do with this case, hasn't it, Colonel? You (shouting wildly to witness) produce those notes (alluding to the notes Welch said he received from Guitau) or else get off that stand a disgraced man. If you came to slobber over me you must produce those notes or show your self a liar. (To his sister, Mrs. Scoville, who was trying to restrain him.) You keep quiet and mind your own business. I don't want any more talk from you in this case. It makes me mad (violently) to think the prosecution should attempt to ruin my professional character when they know it is a lie. It is a shame that these men, Corkhill and Porter, should slobber over my character. They have been digging up my professional record but haven't found anything against me yet, and they can't. I was straight in the law business and I want the American people to understand it. The only thing against me is that I owe some board bills and that I committed adultery in order to get rid of my wife.'

The prisoner (suddenly) 'What will do. The Prisoner—'I have got through now. I have made my final speech on this matter. It is a disgrace for Corkhill to bring in this evidence.'

The prisoner, while he was delivering this tirade, was apparently under the control of violent passion. His conduct toward his sister was such that she was obliged to make her change seats with him in order that he might be as close as possible to the prisoner and try to repress his violence.'

Cross-examination: Q—Did you ever have any conversation with the prisoner on this subject of religion?'

A—No.

'No,' echoed the prisoner, contemptuously. 'He is a Jew, and a dirty one, at that.'

Witness said he was not subpoenaed, and that he came on a telegram from Colonel Corkhill, having written Judge Porter about what he knew.

Scoville—'Why did you write Judge Porter?'

Witness—'Because I thought it was a public duty on the part of any man who knew anything about the case to divulge it. [Applause.]'

Prisoner (contemptuously)—'You didn't know anything about it; you miserable Jew.'

Q—Have you expressed the opinion that this man ought to be hanged?'

A—No, not yet. (Laugh.) I came here for the purpose of having justice done him.

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

[DANVILLE (Pa.) NEWS.]

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