

HOW A TOWN ACTS IN AN EPIDEMIC. BUTLER, PENN., IS PASSING THROUGH ONE—1,200 STRICKEN OUT OF 18,000 POPULATION.

to be neglected. Public spirited citizens desirous of providing means for the education of neglected children called a meeting in 1805 to consider the question, and shortly after petitioned the legislature for permission to incorporate a society having for its object "the establishment of a free school for the education of poor children who do not belong to or are not provided for by any religious society."

Money was needed for carrying on the project, and was to be sought privately, so that it was not until May 19, 1806, that the society saw the fulfillment of its benevolent scheme, when apartments were rented in a house on what is now Madison-st., and the school begun. So anxious were the parents for the education of their children that it was only a short time after the school's establishment when it was overcrowded, and larger quarters were sought.

The necessity of more schools became apparent, and in 1811 the Trinity corporation gave two lots on the corner of Hudson and Grove sts. for a third school. In 1815 and 1819 two "African schools" were built, one on ground in William-st. given by the corporation, and the other by the Manumission Society on ground in Mulberry-st., which cost \$2,400. At this time the population of the city was 119,657, and in 1820 had increased nearly 3 per cent, so that an impetus was given to the building of schools.

In 1820 the Hudson-st. school (No. 3) was ready to receive pupils, and in 1821 No. 4, in Rivington-st., corner of Pitt-st., was opened. In 1824 No. 5, in Mott-st., between Spring and Prince, was erected, and No. 6 was occupying the Almshouse. The following year No. 7, in Chrystie-st., between Pump and Hester sts., was built, and in 1826 No. 8, in Grand-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts., was opened to pupils.

In 1825 the society that had done so much for the youths of old New-York changed its name to the Public School Society, with the object of eliminating the idea of charity and giving to the citizens that education which was considered theirs by right.

Through the operation of the State law passed in 1805, by which the proceeds of 500,000 acres of land were to be accumulated until the income should reach the sum of \$50,000, which should be applied to the uses of the schools of the State, new measures were adopted for extending the common school system of the State.

In 1819 the fund had reached the sum of \$1,200,000, and in 1822 a change of the constitution made the school fund "inviolable and inalienable to other purposes."

In 1842 Governor Seward recommended to the legislature in his message that a law be passed extending the common school system of the State to the city, resulting in the forming of the Board of Education, and the establishment of a wise system—the separation of church and state schools so far as the bestowment of State moneys went.

The spirit of public improvement began to revive and the city to grow apace in 1790. The first progressive step was made in 1791, when Rutgers' right to fresh water pond (the site of Canal-st.) was purchased by the corporation for \$150. Two hundred years after the Dutch traders landed on the island that part of the downtown district bounded by Broadway and Centre-st., and Duane and Worth sts., was a lake of clear water.

The house is full of arnica. We do not dare to run about. Or make the slightest sound. The doctor's been here seven times. With plasters and all that. There was evidently something doing. When brother joined the frat. Druggist Blank sold the red fire and the arnica.

Little Willie is a freshman. And wherever he is seen. He reminds one of the meadows—He is always fresh and green. All the salt that's in the ocean. Sprinkled over Willie's flesh. Would not make him any difference. And always will be fresh—and vigorous, because he trades at Blank's pharmacy.

On September 29, 1792, State-st., with "a

great many other streets in the eastern and northern parts of the city, which was increasing with amazing rapidity," was laid out, and on October 8 "an apparatus for boring water, imported by Abijah Hammond, Esq., from Boston, at his own expense, was presented to the corporation, who ordered an experiment to be made on the lot adjoining the City Hall."

There were 484 licensed taverns in the city in 1793, from which a revenue of \$721 5s was derived. The fees from Fly, Peck Slip, Catharine, Oswego and Hudson markets were \$1,343. The Mayor's salary this year was \$800, an increase of \$200 since 1789. On May 27 "a museum was allowed in the City Hall," presumably Scudder's Museum, "an immense collection of rare and valuable articles of every description."

On September 16 "the yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia and caused great alarm in New-York. Uncommon precautions were used to guard against its importation, and to prevent all intercourse with that city."

On January 20, 1794, "the new almshouse in Chambers-st. was contemplated, and a grant for a lottery to raise \$10,000 for that purpose was given by the legislature." A few days after the meeting at which action on the almshouse was taken the patriotic members of the corporation decided to extinguish as much as possible the reminders of royalty in street names, and on January 24 "the various parts of a certain street called Smith-st., William-st. and King George-st., was ordered to be called William-st. Broadway, which was called from Vesey-st. Great George-st., was ordered to take the name of Broadway in its whole extent, and the continuous streets called Little Dock-st., Pearl-st., Hanover Square and Queen-st. were ordered to be called Pearl-st."

Shortly after this meeting another attack was made on street names, and "Stone-st., Duke-st. and the little alley to Hanover Square was altered to Stone-st. Verelton-burgh, or Flattensharrow-st., and Garden-st. were altered to Garden-st. King-st. was named Pine, Little Queen-st. called Cedar, Crown-st. called Liberty, Prince-st. called Rose, and Bea-

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"But here's the point," added the executive, "suppose the water was polluted, which hasn't been proved, was it the business of the water company to find it out? No, it was the duty of the board of health to see to it that Butler got pure water. Suppose I sell you a horse. Am I obliged to tell you all the little outs about that horse? Isn't it your duty to find them out? Now, if I drink water—"

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financial and physical, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia and cities of the West, not to mention smaller places in Pennsylvania. Here in New-York the wave of sympathy for Butler has caused a ripple in philanthropic circles. From far and near money, medical supplies and trained nurses have been sent to her, until now Butler has again taken heart and is anxiously looking forward to a day in the future when she will be able to declare the last case "out of danger."

Burgess W. M. Kennedy is confident that Butler will come out of her present trouble in fairly good shape, and that, sooner than the public generally expects. The genial Burgess of Butler is so sure the town is now able to stand upon its own feet that he sent out the other day, with the sanction of the relief committee, this notice to Mayor Hays, of Pittsburg: "The executive committee desires me to notify you that sufficient physicians and trained nurses are now on hand to attend to required needs. Many thanks for your great kindness in behalf of our city."

But Burgess Kennedy, or "Mayor" Kennedy, as his fellow townsmen call him, does not speak as

one who had typhoid fever allowed their drainage to run into Thorn Run, and that in this way the germs of the disease were carried down to the city. No claim is made, however, that the water company had knowledge of such a state of affairs.

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Many persons who conceived the idea of drinking no water while the epidemic is on received a bad fright the other day, when, at a conference of members of the medical corps and leaders of the relief workers, the question of closing all saloons and bars was seriously considered on the ground that promiscuous drinking and insufficient washing of the glasses and bottles used only helped to spread typhoid. One prominent doctor said:

"We will not object to the sale of whiskey or beer in bottles, but I think all bars should be closed down until the epidemic passes." The proposed action has not yet been taken, however.

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Continued the member of the relief committee, "We have a population here in Butler of over eighteen thousand, and only 1,100 cases have been reported thus far by J. M. Leightner, president of the Board of Health."

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There are many in Butler who hold to a theory of water pollution to which little prominence has yet been given, but of which more will be heard in the investigations of the State Board of Health, now in progress. This theory, in brief, is that the pollution of the Consequencing Creek, and the spread of the disease to these places, are due to the construction of the new dam and water basin. These Italian laborers, they claim, to the number of 150, were at work on the dam about a year. They camped in shanties and dugouts on the steep hillsides rising on either side of Thorn Run. It is claimed that there was no proper drainage for the refuse of the men, and that the rain, during a storm washed it down the hillside into the stream from which Butler was getting its water supply.

"They may talk as much as they have a mind to about the water supply," said one man. "I believe the milk supply was not wholly right. For instance, when this epidemic first broke out the cases were confined almost wholly to one part of the city, while the milk used was nearly all furnished by one dealer."

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Since that time the disease has frequently threatened to invade the cities of Europe and America, but although there have been a few isolated epidemics of sufficient force to cause apprehension, as on the west coast of Mexico some months ago, the plague has never really gained a foothold among civilized peoples.

When the disease was first studied by modern scientific methods it was believed that only rats and other rodents shared with man the undesirable distinction of a susceptibility to plague, and it was thought that wholesale destruction of the rats would put an end to the disease. Undoubtedly they are the most commonly infected of all animals, and the most likely to carry the germ from one part of the world to another, but recent investigation in Hong Kong has shown that chickens, horses, and swine are nearly as susceptible to the disease.

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Plague attacks chiefly the natives in those cities where it prevails. This is not due to any innate immunity in the white races, but rather to the protective influences of soap and water. So long as plague prevails in the East it will be brought from time to time to the ports of Europe and America, but a well fed and fairly clean white population, living under the sanitary conditions prevalent in North America and Northern and Western Europe, would have little to fear, should it be taken to the open air foothold in the crowded foreign settlements of our large cities, as it is believed to have done some time ago in San Francisco Chinatown.—(Youth's Companion.)



PATIENT IN A FEVER WARD. Room in house of the Misses Wagner which has been turned into a hospital.

ver and Princess-st. called Beaver." This year a ferry was established to Nutten, or Governor's Island, at 34 each person—but all fatigue parties to pass gratis. At this time the fort was being erected on the island. The land on which Bellevue Hospital stands was purchased for \$2,000 in 1794.

NOVEL FORMS OF ADVERTISING. "Speaking of strange advertisements," said the senior from Cornell, "it is not necessary to go to the backwoods of the Middle West. Ithaca has a druggist who brings his business before the public in the local papers in a fashion wondrous strange. Here are some of his recent efforts, which were so striking that I remembered them." And the student then recited:

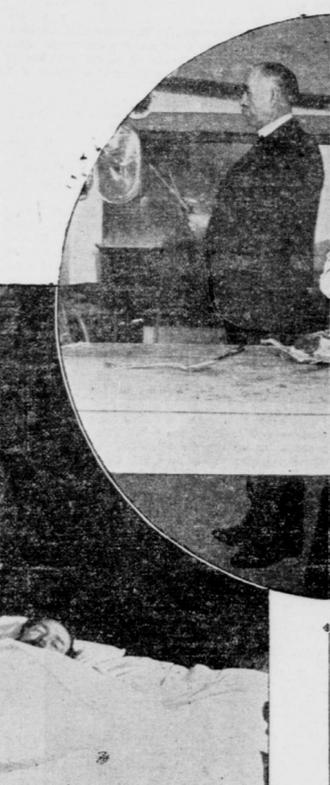
John Killen lay on his first wife's bed, With his second wife's pillow under his head, His third wife's counterpane covering his hide, And his fourth wife died of fright by his side. Now, John didn't trade at Blank's. Though his poisons will kill.

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ALLEGED SOURCE OF THE FEVER. Thorn River, whence Butler draws its drinking water.



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