THE CITIZEN

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THE INSTITUTE.

The thirty-eighth annual Institute of Butler county met under auspicious circumstances in the Opera House, Monday. The weather was delightful, the accommodations ample, and the teachers were in the best of spirits.

Two hundred and seventy-five of the three hundred teachers of the county were present. The finance committee reported that the assessment would be small, only $1.50 each.

Music and devotional exercises came first on the program, and then Hon. George W. Fleeger was introduced by Supt. McCollough to deliver the address of Welcome.

He began by complimenting the schools of the state, county and borough; compared the schools of to-day with those of thirty years ago, and gave some of his past experience as a teacher; spoke of the possibilities of the future, and what the country expected; said that the greatness of our county consisted in the greatness of its common people; that the greatest country on Earth was the one containing the greatest number of happy and intelligent families; that the aim of the common schools should be to fit the children for the duties of common life; that teachers should teach the dignity and respectability of labor; that to be a good citizen was the proudest position on earth; that education should fit all for the active duties of life; that a good housekeeper was better than a good musician or linguist; spoke of the vices of profanity, and dishonesty, and particularly of the great vice of gossiping and telling tales, etc. His address was generally commended.

School-teacher John H. Wilson responded to the address of welcome. He said they were all glad to be here, where they would be fired with new ambitions and new desires to do better work; that they were proud of their calling, though they were the poorest paid class of workmen in existence; plead for justice and better rewards; said that the teachers were patient, happy and hopeful, and never struck; that they were law abiding and always looked at the bright side of things; that there was no danger from immigration so long as the common-school system existed; that the teachers would absorb the new ideas advanced at the Institute, and be found worthy of their calling, etc. His address was short but good.

The regular programe, as advertised was then taken up. Dr. Winship led off with a discourse on Arithmetic, and Prof. Russell followed with one on the teaching the elements of music, a thing that is gradually increasing in public favor.

Monday evening Rev. Willetts held forth on the stage, and what a dandy he is! You never tire of Willetts. This was his sixth appearance before a Butler audience and had it been his sixtieth the house would have been crowded. There is a charm about Willetts that makes even a poverty stricken country editor forget his dismal circumstances and for the time enjoy life. Though he is now three score and ten and his head is gray, his eyes and his heels are just as young as they used to be; and may he live forever.

On Tuesday, W. R. Hockenberry led at the informal meeting; E. E. Graham talked about the duties of teachers and pupils; S. L. Chessman gave his experience and ideas in discipline in the school-room; A. W. Kelly gave an interesting address on the teaching of Geography; Prof. H. R. Wilson of W. Sunbury made an eloquent plea for "Higher Education", and Prof.'s Houck, Winship, and Russel continued their instructions in the different branches. Hon. Henry Houck's address that evening in "The old and the New" was instructive and humorous, and was enjoyed by all present.

The informal meeting of Wednesday morning was presided over by Mr. E. J. Miller of Six Points. Devotional exercises followed, and then W. P. Sipe spoke on educating the scholars regarding their duty to their common country, and illustrated his address by citing several great and good examples.

Mr. W. G. Russel thought that teachers should be interested in their work on account of its great importance, and that their success as teachers depend on their being interested themselves.

W. B. Scott attributed failures in teaching to a lack of preparation, and thinks no teacher can teach well unless well and freshly prepared.

Dr. Maltby of Slipperyrock spoke of the importance of inculcating patriotism in the breasts of the scholars, quoted Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, and spoke against cramming for examinations.

The Schuman Lady Quartette, that evening, played to one of the largest houses ever seen in Butler.

The informal meeting of Thursday morning was presided over by Mr. T. H. Painter; Mr. M. H. Young of Petrolia and Miss Maude McClymonds will make addresses during the day, and the directors are in session in the arbitration this afternoon. The Institute of this year has been an unqualified success.

THE great strikes during the last year, and the votes cast at the recent election, may not improbably open the way to abetter knowledge of the relations between laborers and employers. It begins to be understood that the strikes were sustained by exceptionally well paid workers. As soon as it was generally known what wages these workers were demanding, and how they were sustained by many labor organizations on the theory that the policy of the Government ought to secure practically whatever wages workers chose to ask, two distinct effects were perceived. There were some employers of labor in cities and towns who began to think that it was better to stop the advance in wages, even though at the cost of some arrest of National growth and development. There were also many farmers who began to doubt whether the National policy did not render their labor too costly. Thus three distinct bodies of men voted together against that National policy, some farmers because it raised wages, some employers in cities and towns because it raised wages more than they wished, and some wage-earners because it did not raise wages as much as they wished.

Petrolia Items.

Mrs. W. A. Fleming died on Tuesday at 12 a.m. She was 63 years, 3 months and 10 days old She had been a member of the M. E. Church for 53 years. She was a kind neighbor and loved by all who knew her and will be missed by the whole community.

Protracted meetings are still going on in the M. E. church and are increasing in terest.

Mrs. S. G. Coffin and family are here attending the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Fleming.

Evans City Items.

Henry Beam's handsome new house is almost ready for occupancy.

The children of the Presbyterian Sunday School are preparing a cantata for Christmas eve.

David Mulchay smiles over the arrival of a daughter.

The A. O. U. M. will give an oyster supper in the Opera House this, Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leisie of Cranberry twp., will leave for Harrisburg this week, where they go to attend the meeting of the State Grange.

Dr. J. M. List is down with typhoid fever.

Jim McKee, the oil operator, is rejoicing over the arrival of a son.

Pittsburg parties have made a location for an oil well on the Jacob Cooper farm.

JAKE.

Opening of Congress.

The second session of the 52d Congress met, Monday. There were lively scenes in both houses, the desks of many of the members were decked with flowers; 224 members of the House responded to roll call, Committees were appointed to notify the President that both houses were in session, the credentials of newly elected members were presented, and they were sworn in; several well known Pennsylvanians not members were present; a Penn'a member introduced a bill to cover a possible deficit in the treasury; an Illinois member introduced a joint resolution providing for opening the World's Fair on Sunday. The resolution prohibits the use on Sundays of machinery, unnecessary manual labor, and all merchandising, provides that the art gallary, horticultural building and all other buildings in which exhibits of art are installed shall be thrown open to the public every day during the entire term of the exposition, and that each employe of the exposition shall be given one day's rest in each week; quite a number of other bills and resolutions were introduced; the Postmaster General's report was made public; he summarizes the results achieved by his department as follows. Five million dollars added to the gross revenue; the deficit reduced nearly a million; money order offices increased two thirds, or from 10,070 to 16,639; 82 cities supplied with free delivery; 2,792 new offices established; 263 offices advanced to the Presidential grade; 1,592 new mail routes established, embracing 8,500 miles of new service; ocean mail service extended and pneumatic tube service introduced.

Of his proposition to divide the country into postal districts, Mr. Wanamaker says its adoption can only be a question of time. Each district would be put in charge of a postal supervisor or director, and the regular inspectors of the department should assist these supervisors, as they might be needed. The district supervisor could act under rules, without reference to the department at Washington and without use less delay. The department would come directly in touch with the postal employes, and they in turn would be better in touch with the people served.

THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison's last message to Congress was read in both houses, Tuesday afternoon. It is an interesting document, gives a complete review of the business of the National Government during the past year, fully states the condition of the Treasury, deals largely with industrial questions, and makes but few recommendations other than those regarding our immigration and quarantine laws

From the message we make the following extracts:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my annual message to Congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general condition affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was $16,159,606,068. In 1890 it amounted to $62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,626; in 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent., and it is estimated that there will be about 40,000 miles of track added by the close of the year, 1892. The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for 75 leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons: in 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was $1,232,839,670. In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was $2,900,735,884. In 1880 the number of employes was 1,301,388. In 1890 the number of employes was 2,251,134. In 1880 the wages earned were $5,019,050,778. In 1890 the wages earned were $1,221,170,454. In 1880 the value of the product was $2,711,579,899. In 1890 the value of the product was $4,860,286,837.

I am informed by the superintendent of the census that the omission of certain industries in 1880, which were included in 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But, after making full allowance for differences of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the census of 1880, there remain in the reports from these 75 cities an increase in the capital employed of $1,522,745,604; in the value of the product of $2,024,236,166; in wages earned of $677,943,929, and in the number of wage earners employed of 856,029.

The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from $387 in 1880 to $540 in 1890, or 41·71 per cent.

The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, nnmber 345, and the extension of existing plants 108; the new capital invested amounts to $40,449,050, and the number of additional employes to 47,285.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the secretary of the treasury will attract special interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, $259,074,200, and the annual interest charge 11,684,469; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, $432,564,178.70, an excess of $114,466,386.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889; and third, that under the existing tariff up to December 1, about $93,000,000 of revenue which would have been collected upon sugar, if the duty had been maintained has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public treasury as before. If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury or deposited in favored banks without interest, while the government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained. I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources, were $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes $415,953,806.56, leaving a balance of $9,914,453.66. There were paid during the year upon the public debt $40,570,467.98. The surplus in the treasury and the bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14,1890. to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from customs duties fell off $42,069,241.08, while our receipts from internal revenue increased $8,284,823.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources $33,784,407,95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was $32,675,972.81.

QUARANTINE RULES.

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the constitution they are plainly within the exclusive federal jurisdiction when and so far as Congress shall legislate. In my opinion, the whole subject should be taken into national control and ample power given to the executive to protect our peoples against plague invasions. On September 1 last I approved regulations establishing a 20-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of our people justify in such cases the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and post officers to exclude the deadly plague. But the most careful and stringent quarantine regulations may not be sufficient absolutely to exclude the disease. The progress of medical and sanitary science has been such, however, that if approved precautions are taken at once to put all of our cities and towns in the best sanitary condition and provision is made for isolating any sporadic cases, and for a thorough disinfection, an epidemic can, I am sure, be avoided. This work appertains to the local authorities and the responsibility and the penalty will be appalling if it is neglected or unduly delayed.

RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spead of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted immigration brings to us out of European cities, in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships a large number of persons whose surroundings make them easy victims of the plague. This consideration as well as these affecting the political ward, and industrial interests of our country leads me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship, should be more restricted and more careful. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper, and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations.

WANAMAKER'S INDUSTRY.

The remarkable increase in revenues in the number of postoffices and mail carriage furnish furt er evidence of the high state of prosperity which our people are enjoying. New offices mean new hamlets and towns, new routes mean the extension of our border settlements, and increased revenues mean an active commerce. The postmaster general reviews the whole period of his administration of the office and brings some of his statistics down to the month of November last. The postal revenues have increased during the last year nearly $5,000,000. The deficit for the year ending June 30 1895, is $848,341 less than the deficiency of the preceding year.

The deficiency of the present fiscal year it is estimated will be reduced to $1,552,423, which will not only be extinguished during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly one million dollars should then be shown.

SILVER PURCHASES.

During the last fiscal year the Secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,355,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefore $51,196,608 in notes The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued $116,783,556. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being $1.02½ July 1. 1891, and the lowest $0.83 March 21. 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting, and that no conclusion has been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to legislation upon the subject

The exhibit of the work of the executive departments is submitted to Congress and to the public, in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that may legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that have characterized the past 30 years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations, as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 6, 1892.

THE discovery that the rifles used by the German Army are worthless has created a sensation in that country. Some of the officers have been in collusion with the contractors, and inferior arms have been furnished the army.

They Were Reunited.

[Pittsburg *Times*]

There was a pathetic scene at a hearing at Alderman John Cahill's office last evening. A father, his erring daughter, the child he had stole from her, and the same one she abducted from him, were the leading ones in the drama. The lisped word "mamma" decided the case.

The father is Frederick Barckley, a groceryman of No. 3942 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis. He had a blonde mustache covering the lines of his mouth, and bringing out noticeably a German face, stern, but kind. The daughter was a girl with a face pale but pretty, no suspicion of a bleach on her light hair, and with a countenance that bore traces of a hunted, anxious look. She was not more than 18, though she may have been less. The child, a sweet little fellow of of about four, with blue eyes, seemed to be peering into the future for pants. He had no interest in the hearing at first, but at the end he decided it.

The story as told by Constable Tanner is one of intefest. The girl, Stella Barckley, tended shop for her father. In St. Louis kindling wood is sold in grocery stores in five cent bundles. Delivering this wood was a young fellow named Richard Scott whose morning visits Stella seemed to await with more interest than a maiden whose mind was occupied with the cares of trade should.

When Frederick Barckley learned the truth his daughter was sent to the hospital. He watched over her carefully and when she came home with her little boy, he seemed to have lost all love for her and to have transferred his affections to the boy, for years before Stella's younger brother, his only son, had been carried off by a fever. She went out at nights and he soon learned of it and followed her. He traced her to a corner where she met young Scott.

With all the anger of a righteous father, he flew upon the pair and tore his daughter from the side of her lover. He took her home and that night she disappeared with her child.

Scott also left the city and the girl's father following a clue found the three at Vincennes, Ind., and took the child away from them. His daughter he cast off and she and Scott were left together. The child was taken back to St. Louis and kept there for three years. The mother went with Scott presumably, and was never heard from until about 18 months ago when the baby disappeared. A strange woman seen on the streets gave the father a clue, a slight one. He then knew the mother and child had been reunited. He had almost given up hope of ever hearing from either mother or boy until the daughter of a neighbor came in one day and in a burst of confidence said:

"I've heard from Stella."

The father talked to her and was to shat Stella's address was at 139 Sc ld street, Pittsburg. He came to Pittsb ott and after finding where his dau ghter lung tried to get the child, but she had seen him and the child was kept safely within doors. Stella had rented rooms from Mrs. White, who lives at the number Stella was employed in cleaning offices. The father called on Alderman Cahill and swore out awarrant charging his daughter with abdnction. Constable Tanner took the warrant, and last evening brought the daughter and child before Alberman Cahill. There a strange meeting occurred. The little one looked at its grandfather, but would not go to him. The mother and father did not speak nor pretend to recognize each other.

Alderman Cahill heard the story of both and then called the child to him. The Alderman was of the opinion that the grandfather was better able to take care of the child than the mother, but thought he would borrow one of Solomon's ideas. He explained to the child that his grandfather wanted him and that he would have to go back to St. Louis with him. The Grandfather reached out his arms to the little fellow, but he caught sight of his weeping mother in the other corner of the room, and he broke away from the Alderman, with his chubby hands outstretched appealingly, saying:

"Mama, mama, don't cry."

The suit was ended then. Aldermon Cahill decided that the child should stay with its "mama." The grandfather looked at the two for an instant and then said with voice full of emotion:

"Stella, will you come home with me?"

"Father," replied Stella, "I wanted to go home long, long ago, but you never asked me."

Constable Tanner went to the girl's home on Scott street, with them, where they told part of the story to the woman from whom she had rented the rooms, and then they left for the Union depot to go to St. Louis. The only one who seemed to be happy was the little one.

Undesirable Immigrants.

An interesting phase of the immigration question is now attracting attention in New York. The number of Italians who come to the United States to work during the pleasant months and return to Italy at this season of the year to spend their earnings has become so large that some of the finest steamships which now cross the Atlantic are engaged in that trade. The two German steamship lines are this Fall running their best ships to Italian ports, in addition to the regular Mediterranean lines.

Every one of these vessels that has sailed this Autumn so far has been unable to meet the demand for steerage accommodations. The Fulda took 900 on Saturday, but was obliged to leave several hun dred persons behind, who will sail in another vessel to-morrow. On the 17th the Fuerst Bismark turned away 700 of these Italians for lack of room. Judging from the past experience and the demand for tickets, it is estimated that over 10,000 Italians will go back to Italy to spend the Winter or remain there, and they will take with them at least $2,000,000, saved during their stay on this.

Is this kind of immigration desirable? These men do not come here to live permanently. They do not bring their families. But they are enabled by their method of living to save enough in a few months to keep themselves and and their families in Italy for a long time. One of these mgn testified before the Congressional Committe on Immigration, sitting in New York, as follows;

At home I was a farmer. My pay was 10 cents a day and meals. Q. Meals for yourself alone, or yourself and family? A. No, the meals were for me and the family fed on the 10 cents. Q. No lodgings were included, you had to lodge yourself? A. I had to bed myself. Q. When you landed in this country were you in possession of any money or property? A. Nothing, sir. No property. Q. Were you able to live on this 10 cents a day in Italy and three meals? A. Well, it was found to be enough by taking care and paying as best I could.

It can easily be seen how great a sum $200 is in Italy to such a man. He gets $1.35 here for the same amount of work for which he was paid 24 cents without meals in Italy. If he remained here and became a citizen, that would be quite a different matter. But when he comes here to compete with Americans, and then Chinese-like takes himself and his earning to a foreign country, it is quite evident that something should be done to discourage his return. Immigration of that kind is clearly undesirable.—Philadelphia *Press*.

Mt. Chestnut Items.

Our school—Hill and Ridge—are progressing nicely under the supervision of Wm. Stoops and Nora Oesterling.

John T. Crammer has repaired his mill property, and is prepared to do work in his line.

A. O. Eagal has also had his mill repaired with improved machinery and is making first class flour.

Chas. Watson is attending the winter term of Prospect Academy.

Mrs. Ellen Shannon, of Allegheny, is visiting her relatives in this vicinty.

Miss Lizzie Borland has returned from an extended visit to friends in Ohio.

Benj. Shannon is spending a few days at Callery helping his brother John F. rebuild his store room.

Our former postmaster will again be an applicant for the appointment which he held during Cleveland's administration.

HETRIG.

Flick Items.

Mr. Wm. Trimble of this vicinity was seriously hurt a few days ago in Allegheny city, by a bale of roofing-cotton falling upon him. It fell 90 feet.

Mr. Wm. Sefton and sister Jane of this place were the guests of Mrs. Neibert of Jefferson twp., on last Friday.

Miss Lida Hayslette of Flick received a handsome present on Tuesday of last week.

The Chartiers Oil Co. have laid off all their lands but four, and they have 42 wells to attend to.

Mr. M. V. Moore and W. J. Sefton are trying to improve the hog stock of this neighborhood with what are called the Silver Chester.

Mr. Charles Crooks has the job of running the Fulerton pump station.

Dr. Sigens has leased a well on the Geo. Hays farm and has cleaned it out and shot it. We hope the Dr. will have good success.

Mr. John Turner killed what is supposed to be the largest hog this fall that was killed in this district. It weighed 366 pounds.

MUTATO NOMINE.

Salt River Sale.

As I have been elected to go up "Salt River" it will be necessary for me to close out my stock before leaving, as I do not suppose there will be any use in my taking it along. I have laid in a very large stock of clothing for men, boys and children consisty of o'coats, suits, pants, o'alls, shirts of every description, hats, caps, gloves, collars, cuffs, ties, handkerchiefs, mufflers, hosiery, brushes, combs, pocket and bill books, umbrellas, and an immence stock of jewelry, ladies and gents gold and silver watches, chainsand charms, spectacles, collars and cuffs, buttons, lace and scarf pins and over 1000 plain and set rings, each and every article suitable for a Christmas gift.

Well, the country is safe in spite of election.

Thanksgiving dinners and the cold snap that's sure to follow because Heck in on Deck with the largest line of Holiday's goods to select from. Our customers will find that the good old days are once more here in effect if not in deed. All can now be happy by dealing at the old reliable house of D. A. Heck.

Now kind friends while some business men are offering 50 and 100 per cent discounts, we can not do it, we try to be just as well as generous, we sell our goods so low they cannot be sold any lower, that is why we have not got rich, but as is our usual custom we are prepared to give to every customer during the Holiday a beautiful souvenir. Show us the man who said there is always room at the top Leading the trade, standing high above all competition, we find the crowd is still with us Yet we cry for more, our stock is immense, our bargains untouched, we will please you once in quantity, twice in quality and three times in price. Come everybody and for once in your life see what quality, quantity and style really mean.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

I remain as ever your humble servant,

D. A. HECK,

Champion Clother, Hatter and Furnisher, 121 N. Main St., Butler.

A. E. GABLE,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Dr. Gable treats all diseases of the domesticated animals, and makes ridgling, castration and horse dentistry a specialty. Castration performed without clams, and all other surgical operations performed in the most scientific manner.

Calls to any part of the country promptly responded to.

Office and Infirmary, in Crawford's Livery, 132 West Jefferson Street, Butler Pa.

The Pittsburg Sensation.

The order of Mayor Gourley closing the houses of ill repute in the city of Pittsburg, and the haste in which it was executed by the Chief of Police created a sensation in that city, last Wednesday.

On Thursday, forty of the keepers of such places, some of whom have grown wealthy, visited his office in City Hall and wanted to know what he intended doing for them. He, of course, could do nothing, and said so, though he criticized Chief Brown's haste in the matter of evicting the women, as indecent and inhuman. A number of the women visited Rev. McCrory, and other ministers that day, and a few of them left the city.

On Friday, Chief Brown revoked the order closing the houses, giving as his reason for so doing the criticisms of Mayor Gourley; and invited the Mayor to fix the day for closing.

On Saturday Mayor Gourley reiterated his order to Chief Brown, and in his letter to him said:

My order to you of November 30, referred to in your communication to your Superintendent, did not direct you to eject the inmates of houses of ill-fame; it simply and only directed you to enforce the law against all houses of ill repute in the city. And to prevent any possible misunderstanding I quoted in the communication mentioned the full text of the law under which you were to act, and which constitutes the only authority for any action at all by you or me in the premises.

By referring to the law or ordinance quoted, and which I asked you to enforce, by no pretense can you find a scintilla of authority for summarily ejecting the inmates of houses of ill repute or of summarily closing such houses by driving the inmates out of their homes upon the streets. To the end of suppressing such houses the law gives your department power to "arrest every keeper therof and every person found therein, and to bring all such persons before the police magistrates of said city for examination and hearing, and each person found guilty after trial shall be fined for each offense."

This law only convicts after "examination and hearing," and does not profess to invest you or me with despotic power to banish into the streets and make homeless and shelterless even women of ill fame without "arrest, examination and hearing."

And even after conviction upon such 'examination and hearing" it does not impose a sentence of ejectment from the house, but a fine, and, in default of payment, imprisonment.

You cannot fail to see that your order of November 30, as interpreted to me by you, to drive these women out upon the streets and to close and keep closed the doors of the houses, is not warranted by the law or by anything in my communication of that date directing you "to enforce the law against all houses of ill repute." Your sole power in the premises, under the law, is "to arrest every keeper and every person found in such houses, and take them before the police magistrates for "examination and hearing," your power under the law is then exhausted and your duty fully done.

I am convinced that if you confine yourself to the simple discharge of your duty as a sworn officer, from day to day, under the power given you all houses of ill repute will soon be closed, without any unauthorized and illegal order from you to such effect.

Inasmuch as these houses of shame have for five years been allowed by your department to live and flourish, it would produce cruel and unnecessary suffering to at once and upon a few hours' notice fill the patrol wagon with prisoners, many of whom would certainly be unable to pay their fines.

As you have led these women to believe they could conduct their business in this city with safety, I would suggest that you serve notice upon them that after a reasonable time, sufficient time to allow them to arrange for shelter elsewhere, a week if you please, you will enforce the law by arresting, from day to day, inmate or keeper of such houses, and leave it to the police magistrates to inflict the sentence of the law upon such as may be found guilty. I believe that if you pursue this course, the only course within the line of your duty, and the only course permitted by the law, these houses will soon, very soon, disappear. Should this course not accomplish the purpose, I beg to refer you to the act of assembly approve March 31, 1869, P. L. 394, which reads as follows:

"If any shall keep and maintain bawdy house, etc., or shall knowingly let or demise a house, or part thereof to be so kept, he or she shall be guilty of a disdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years.

The correspondence between the Mayor and the Chief of Police was the principal topic of conversation about City Hall, that day.

THE PRESS

(NEW YORK.)

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DEATHS.

McMURDY—At his home near Harrisville, Dec. 1st, 1892, John McMurdy, aged 83 years.

ROSS—At her home in Sarversville, Nov. 28, 1892, Mrs. Mary Ross aged 71 years.

PARKER—At his home in Fairview twp., Nov. 23, 1892, Richard Parker in his 50th year.

BEATTY—In Pittsburg, Dec. 4, 1892, Mrs. John Beatty, of Petrolia, aged 23 years. Mrs. Beatty was a daughter of Henry Cromling, and her death was caused by pneumonia, while visiting friends in the city.

BAUER—At her home in Butler, Dec. 5, 1892, Tillie, daughter of Wm. Bauer, aged 19 years.

RAY—At her home in Renfrew, Dec. 5, 1892 Essie, daughter of Thos. Ray, aged 7 years.

McCALLEN—At the house of J. R. McCandless in Cherry twp., Dec. — 1892, Benjamin McCallen, aged about 60 years.

STIVER—At Harmony, Pa., on Sunday morning, Dec. 4th, 1892, Mrs. Sarah Stiver, aged 70 years, 2 months and 6 days.

MITCHELL—At the home of her neice Mrs. Mary Willey in Decatur, Ill., Dec. 5th, 1892. Mrs. Mitchell widow of the late Judge Jas. Mitchell.

KELLY—At her home in Buffalo twp., Dec. 4, 1892, Miss ——Kelly, youngest daughter of John Kelly, aged 22 years.

SARVER—At his home in worth twp., Nov. 23, 1892, Joseph Sarver, aged 84 years and 4 months.

Mr. Sarver was ill for but a few days before his death. Voted for William Henry Harrison; also for his grandson, Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and on the morning of Nov. 8th, 1892, he went five miles to vote for him again. He said then, it would be the last President he would vote for, and in fifteen days he was gone. He lived the life of the righteous, and his end was peace.

DAVIS—At his home at Farmington on the morning of Oct 16th, 1892, J. Miles Davis, aged 39 years and 8 days.

The death of our friend was a peculiarly sad one, he being a young man of strong constitution and in the prime of life, and called so early to leave the joys of life; but we trust it was a glorious exchange. He was a loving husband, a kind father, a good neighbor, and a strictly honest man in all his dealings with his fellowmen. His disease was typhoid fever from which he suffered greatly but he bore all his suffering patiently and expressed himself willing to trust his all to his blessed Savior. He leaves a wife and eight children, an aged mother, brothers and sisters to lament his death. His family have the sympathy of the whole community in their sad bereavement. We laid him to rest in the quiet churchyard at St. Johns, there to await the resurrection of the just, when the dead in Christ shall rise first.

A FRIEND.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Jay Gould, the millionare financier, railroad and telegraph owner, died at his home in New York, from pulmonary consumption, on Friday last. He was worth a hundred million, mostly made by speculation in stocks. His son George succeeds to most of his business interests.

Ex-Governor Henry Hoyt, died at his home in Wilkesbarre, on Wenesday night of last week.

Joseph Walton, the millionare coal operator, died suddenly at his home in Allegheny, last Monday. He was 67 years of age, and had not been in good health for some years, but his death was caused by apoplexy.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

Partial Prospectus.

Frances Hodgson Burnett

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Bunner

will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "JERSEY STREET AND JERSEY LANE." Illustrated.

Robert Grant

will relate the further experiences of Fred. and Josephine in "A SEQUEL TO THE REFLECTIONS OF A MARRIED MAN." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "THE COPPERHEAD."

By the Author of "Jerry."

Miss S. B. ELLIOTT, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "THE DURKET SPERRET."

Personal Reminiscences.

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CARLYLE TO EDWARD IRVING and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN AND SUMNER. By the late MARQUIS DE CHAMBRUN. Both articles are full of new matter. AN ARTIST IN JAPAN. By ROBERT BLUM, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. HISTORIC MOMENTS, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1892, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, ARCHIBALD FORBES, and others.

Men's Occupations.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livelihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles

Further contributions to the POOR IN GREAT CITIES. MRS. BURNETT'S illustrated paper on the London plan for HOME AID TO INVALID CHILDREN, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor, HELPRIN'S authoritative account of the PEARY RELIEF EPEDITION (illustrated), a very interesting article by OCTAVE UZANNE on the exhibition of WOMAN'S ART now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc., etc.

The Illustrations.

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrators and Executors of estates can secure their receipt books at the CITIZEN office.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of and order of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, Pa., made at O. C. No. 49, December Term, 1892, Henry Bauder, Administrator, of Henry W. Watson, late of Muddycreek township, Butler Co., Pa., deceased, will expose to sale at public outcry, on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1893,

at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, All the following described real estate, situate in Muddycreek township, Butler Co., Pa., being the farm owned by Henry W. Watson at the time of his decease, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Emma Steidemantel, on the east by lands of S. H. Beitis, and Henry Bauder, on the south by lands of John C. Marshall, and on the west by lands of W. S. Duncan, and Emma Steidemantel containing seventy-five acres, more or less. All clear ed and in good state of cultivation. A good orchard of apples trees and peach trees and other fruits situate thereon. This farm is also underlaid with a 4½ foot vein of superior coal. A good two story frame dwelling house twenty feet and kitchen attached situate thereon, also a frame bank barn 50x30 feet, and other building, all practically new.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-half the purchase money on confirmation of the sale by the Court and the balance in one year from that date with interest; deferred payment to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, mortgage to contain a clause that a clause and provide for an attorneys commission of 5 per cent, in case same has to be collected by process of law.

HENRY BAUDER,
Adm'r of Henry W. Watson, dec'd.

Greer & Ralston, Atty's. Portersville, Pa.

Trustee's Sale!

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Rachael Wagner, dec'd, late of Fairview twp., Butler county, Pa.

Orphans' Court, No. 83, December Term, 1891.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, Pa., I was, on the 8th day of June, 1892, appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate of Rachael Wagner, dec'd. Therefore in pursuance of said order, I will expose to sale at public outcry, on the premises in Fairview twp., Butler Co., Pa., at 2 o'clock p. m., on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1892,

the following decribed two pieces of real estate.

PURPART NO. 1.

bounded and described as follows: On the north by purpart No. 2, of the far