interested citizens on all sides, comes a Attended public schools

A remarkable incident occurred at

Harrisburg, last Tuesday, during the

organization of the Senate. When

had been called, and Judge Pearson

was engaged in administering the oath

of office to them, Hon. Eckley B. Coxe

of Drifton, Luzerne county, elected as a Democrat from the Twenty-first

Senatorial district, arose and announced

that he declined to take the oath of of

fice, because he could not consistently

do so. He read a long address to hi

constituents, in which he says that he

spent money for political assessments

and contributions, advertising political

meetings, organizing clubs and paying

their expenses, paying taxes, clerk

hire, naturalization, to men at the

polls for work, etc. In conclusion

It may be asked, why did I spend

this money, knowing the consequent

pay for, and when I did I felt that if I should retire I would, as there was a

third ticket in the field, endanger not

only the success of the county ticket

which I was very anxious to see elec-

ted, but also, perhaps, of the national ticket; and, although in the heat and

confusion of the campaign, I was

always very particular not to contrib-

ute a cent for any improper purpose, l was not able, in the few weeks i

lasted, to consider the whole questio

I did. however, determine twice to

retire from the field, but upon reflection

I resolved to fight it out on the line of

spending what I could honestly for

the success of the whole ticket, so as

not to endanger its defeat by my with

drawal, and to decline to take my seat

if upon careful consideration of the

subject in the nine weeks that would

elapse between election day and the

meeting of the Senate I should decide

that any part of the money was used

for "expenses not expressly authorized

by law." Having made this full and

frank statement of the facts, I wish to

say that if I had done anything that

ness engagements, or something of that kind, but such is not the case. I

have nothing to conceal, nothing to be

ashamed of, and am ready, as every

honest man should be, to suffer the

consequences of my actions. I make

no claim to having been deceived or kept in ignorance. What I did, I did with my oyes open.

Lieutenant Governor Stone ordered

Mr. Coxe's statement to be placed

was taken, Mr. Coxe's declination to

be sworn being respected apparently

by common consent. The address of Mr. Coxe, from which the foregoing

extract is made, bears his name prin-

ted at the bottom as "late Senator

The refusal of Mr. Coxe to take the

oath from purely conscientious motives

has created sensation, it being the first

time in the history of the Legislature

that any member has refused to be

sworn in. Mr. Coxe says be consul-

ted his lawyers (one of them being

Franklin B. Gowen), and was advis

ed that he could not conscientiously

take the oath of office. It is remarked

that if Coxe's reasons, as set forth in

his address to his constituents, are

ment, then the great marjority of offi-oers (Senators included) are in the

same boat. Mr. Coxe is not a pro-

fessional politician, and consequently

the only reasons for his self-disbo

elect for the Twenty-sixth district.'

upon the journal, and no further

a Democrat from the

Mr. Coxe says:

as I have since.

312 the roll of Senators returned as elected

112, 114, 116, Market Street, Cor. Liberty Street. PITTSBURGH, PA. FOR BUY

PRESENTS.

PRESENTS. PRESENTS.

PRESENTS. PRESENTS.

PRESENTS. PRESENTS.

KID GLOVES.
SILK UMBRELLAS,
ALPACA UMBRELLAS,
LEATHER SATCHELS,
PORTMONNIES,
GENT'S CARD CASES,
SILK MUFFLERS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKEKCHIEFS,
MOTTO HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED HANDKEKCHIEF
MOTTO HANDKERCHIEFS,
JEWELRY BOXZES,
BREAST PINS,
CUFF BUTTONS,
SCARF PINS,
UNDERWEAR,
SILK SUSPENDERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
LACE SCARFS,
GENT'S SCARFS,
SCISSORS, KNIVES,
LADIES' FANCY SETS,
FUR SETS, FUR CAPS,
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

And 1,000 other useful Presents at Immense LOW PRICES.

100 and 102 Federal St. Allegheny.

We Are Now Daily Opening New and Choice

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS ! ! Of Every Description, Comprising in part the following

meres, 15, 20, 25c mere, very wide, extra value, 30, 35c, leh Cashimere, 3H-Wool, 40, 45, 50c, aoh Cashimere, all-Wool, very fine, 60, 75c, \$1 rietta Cloth, good omality, 50, 60, 75c, rietta Cloth, Silk Warp, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

In Black and Colored Silks.

say that if I had done anything that I considered wrong or anything which I would wish to hide, I could have resigned before the meeting of the Senate, giving as a reason my business engagements, or something of that kind but such is not the case. I be with the kind but such is not the case. I be with the kind but such is not the case. I be with the kind but such is not the case. I be with the kind but such is not the case. I be with the kind but such is not the case. I be with the kind but such is not the case. I be with the kind but such is not the case.

Extra Bargains in Housekeeping Goods. Heavy Blankets, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2. Heavy country Blankets, Colored and White \$5, Heavy Biankets, \$1.25, \$1.25, \$2.4 Heavy country Biankets, Colored and White \$5, \$5.50, \$6. Table Cloth, 20, 25, 35, 50c. Turkey Red Table Damask, fast color 50, 60, 75c, Grey Flannel, 125, 16, 30 and 25c. Red Flannels, 20, 25 and 30c. Colored, White and Scariet Underwear for La-dles and Gents' from the lowest grades to the very best, at exceedingly low prices.

Our Stock in Hosiery and Gloves User Stock in Mostery and Gloves
is very full and comprises in part the following:
Ladles' Gloves, very superior goods, 50, 75c, \$1.
Ladles' Hose, 8, 10, 12%, 15c.
Ladles' Hose, much better, 25, 35, 50c.
Gents' Half-hose 10, 12%, 15, 90c.
Gents' Half-hose, extra value, 25, 35, 50c.
We have just received a large lot of regular made Holsey, all wool, beautiful goods, and to be sold very low,

Buyers of Dry Goods are respectfully requested to give us a call before pur chasing elsewhere, and we feel confident that every one will leave our establishment with the conviction of having saved money.

# FLOUR & FEB

STORE. REIBER'S BLOCK

Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.

All the Flour made by the New Process and sold as low as \$1.25 per bolted and unbolted Corn Mea

All kinds of Feed-Chop, Bran, Corn, Oats and all kinds of Mill Feed.

All kinds of grain bought at Store or Mill, and Highest Cash Price Paid. Custom Work done at Mill by the New Process Machinery and grists warranted to be equal in quantity and quality to those ground anywhere else.

George Reiber, Sr.

15. & B.

DECEMBER 1st, 1880.

JUST RECEIVED. 2,000 Yds. Genuine Silk Mixed

PERSIAN' NOVELTIES! And placed on sale at the REMARKABLE price of 20 cents, about one-third their value.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

# BOGGS & BUHL,

Election Notice.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

There are many matters of interest

out of this week's paper.

Court, special term, commences next Monday and continues three JUSTICES' blanks on hand and for sale at the CITIZEN office. Also other Some fifty nominations were made in the Senate and House at Harris- and after the transaction of some other burg on the 12th inst, for United business, both branches adjourned for

States Senator. HON. ABRAHAM McCandless, the newly elected Associate Judge for this county, was sworn into his office on

BUTLER CITIZEN

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

Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as

second-classs matter.

blanks prepared on short notice.

weeks.

Monday week last. COMMUNION services will be held in the Mount Chestnut U. P. Church, on next Sabbath, 16th inst., and preaching in the evening at 61 P. M., by the pas-

tor, Rev. T. W. Young. MR. REUBEN SHANOR, of Prospect, was appointed a paster and folder in the House at Harrisburg last week. This was the only position this county

received in the Legislature. THERE were 42 degrees difference in the thermometer at this place between

Mr. Levi H. Edmondson, of Prospect,

as County Detective. An event announced to take place on the 26th inst., is the marriage of O. D. Thompson, Esq., late of this place, to a Boston lady. The newly made couple will receive their friends at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh. on and after February 10th.

Just how those members of the Legislature from counties whose constituents last summer, when nominat-Mr. Grow for Senator, can go back of ing for settling upon the coming man. those instructions it is very difficult to see. They certainly will be held to an account by their people, if they do so.

HON. DANIEL AGNEW, Ex-Chief Jus. tice of the Supreme Court of this State, will lecture before the Ladies' Association of this place, in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, inst. His subject will be, "The Philosophical Nature and Fitness of the Christian System and Pennsylvania a Christian State." A rare treat is ex-

pected. Let all hear Judge Agnew. Monday evening a week, was certain-

member on the committee. Tuesday evening last gave a reception at their residence for the benefit of the Rev. Edmund Burke and wife, the new Episcopalian minister of this place. The other ministers of the place and their wives, with a few other friends were invited. The idea (a good one) was to introduce and make acquainted the families of the different ministers with that of the new one. A good supper was served and the occasion is said to have been very entertaining and pleasant.

In the organization of the House at Harrisburg last week, Mr. Braham voted with the anti-ring element and Mr. Bell otherwise. But this difference beto believe will not extend to the more important matter of electing a United by the ring managers. We have no doubt but that the votes of Messrs. Braham and Bell, with that of Mr in favor of a fit man for Senatot as force, claims the present Senator. But against the man put up by the machine it wants a man of known ability and managers.

Butler Mutual Insurance Co., of this Commonwealth. Shall they be humilibut little injured.

to the other papers here, the Eagle and | and that a few, who hold positions be-Herald, for their kind offers of assist- stowed upon them by the party, can ance towards issuing a paper this now use those very positions to defeat week, and also for their friendly the will and wishes of that party? Can notices. With an effort the CITIZEN they force upon us and into so high and appears but a day or two behind its honorable a place as the United States usual time. Our readers will under- Senate, a man without experience, withstand the cause.

We should also say that the Mu. fend the State or speak in her behalf tual Company here, in which we are when necessary? We do not believe insured, promptly proposed to make such an insult to the intelligence of the all repairs and replace all damage done Republican party of this State awaits made in the State conventions of Poor the building:

MANY matters have been crowded

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature convened on the 4th inst. The Senate was organized by the election of Senator Newell, of Philadelphia, as its President pro tem., with the usual list of other offi eers The House organized by the election of Hon. B. L. Hewit, of Blair county, as its Speaker, with a full list Public Schools, Normal Schools, and of Republican officers. The Gover- the Soldiers' Orphans Schools. nor's message was received and read, week. It re-assembles to-day. We will endeavor to keep the readers of the CITIZEN posted on all legislation proposed of any interest to us here, and also of the proceedings of Congress this winter.

DARK HORSES. Many are the "dark horses" for the U.S. Senator soon to be chosen by Legislature. And we think this is a favorable sign. It shows the people are taking great interest in this great question, and that they are not disosed to let one man or a few men only say who shall be our U. S. Sena-

At Harrisburg last week, in the preliminary organization of the Legisthe mornings of Wednesday, 12th and lature, all of the "dark horses" con-Thursday 13th insts., Wednesday be- ceived it to be their interest to break ing 12 below and Thursday 30 above up, as it was termed, the forces or strength of Mr. Grow, who was known A. M. CUNNINGHAM, the newly to be the leading candidate. In this elected District Attorney for this they claim to have succeeded, though county, took the oath of office as such the friends of Mr. Grow do not admit on Monday week last. We under- it, but are still claiming that he will stand he has nominated to the Court pull through. But the effect of the assault upon Grow was to strengthen Oliver, the "Dungannon Boy," as his triends call him. This result was unexpected by the "dark horses" generally, and now the question among them is how to "break up" the forces of the young Irishman. It will keep them busy to do it, but the general opinion is that it will be done and a 'dark horse" carry away the prize in the end. Just who that "dark horse" may be is "what no fellow can find out." We look for a lively time in ing them, instructed them to vote for the caucus to be held Thursday even-

### THE BUSINESS BOOM.

Some three or four weeks ago we

eferred to the increase of business taking place in Butler, and we are pleased to state the fact that it continues. Never was there a winter in which more country produce has been brought in, particularly of grain. For this "boom," as it is termed, we are mainly indebted to the enterprising owners of our steam flouring mills, Messrs. Walter & Boos, Klingler & Sons and Reiber & Sons. The amount Ms. Pomeroy, the Chairman of the of grain they purchased from the House caucus at Harrisburg, last farmers is said to be very large, and paying for it in cash at good prices. ly the fairest man we ever heard of. This has helped all other branches of He was authorized to appoint a com- business. These mills have introducmittee of fifteen on "the slate," as it is ed all the latest improvements in flour called, and appointed every one of said making and the competition among fifteen from one side and of members them has not only made a plentiful who voted for him as said Chairman— supply of flour at low rates but much is not giving his opponents a simple being shipped to other parts. If the schools ought to be send its cost. Following close upon it, is another topic upon which much of the supporting, and doubtless will become its cost. Following close upon it, is another topic upon which much of the schools ought to be send its cost. Following close upon it, is another topic upon which much of the schools ought to be send its cost. Following close upon it, is another topic upon which much of the schools ought to be send its cost. same spirit of rivalry could only be started in other branches of business it would still add to the good times existing. If grain alone produces the Lime is now being much used to enrich the soil and this, with other improvements going on, is destined to soon make Butler the leading grain

## growing county in western Pennsyl-

WHO WILL BE SENATOR? The above question, in all probability, will be determined in the caucus of that will be held to-morrow evening at tween our members, we have reason Harrisburg. If the choice shall be of one known to the party and people of States Senator. Mr. Bell has said he all will be satisfied. But if of one not will not vote for Oliver, who is pressed so known, and having no strength except what is given him by "the mawill be to hold to a strict accountability and is admitting too many, has, at all Greer, our Senator, will be in accord all who thus trifle with one of the highwith the very general sentiment pre- est offices in its gift. The western part vailing among their constituents and of the State, with much reason and one who will honor himself, the party and the Stute. So far there has been We return our thanks to the fire no settling upon such an one. It may companies of the town and our citizens be done in the general Republican caugenerally for their prompt aid in ex- cus to-morrow evening But if not, the ed. tinguishing the fire in the CITIZEN of Republicans of this county, to our cerfice last Tuesday morning. The ex- tain knowledge, prefer any man of abilceeding cold weather and the early ity and fitness for the place, no matter hour at which, the fire occurred, te- from what particular part of the State, gether with some of the water rather than to one of no reputation or plugs being frozen, caused delay in ability, and who is the candidate of the arresting the progress of the fire. But machine politicians only. The selection our loss might have been much greater of such a one will be in open contempt building, which is insured in the or of the Republicans of this great place. The presses and printing ma. ated? Shall they be compelled to drop terial, so far as we can yet know, are their heads in shame? Shall they be compelled to admit that the honest and We desire also to return our thanks great masses of the party are powerless, out the age, education or ability to de-

swelling protest against the longer chools continuouse of the evil and disgrace Never went to school to the people of this State referred to in attending the presence of children in Gov. Hoyt's Message to the Legislaour alms houses and poor houses. In ture, some of which we may notice the past five years over three thousand hereafter. The following as to our children, under sixteen years old, have public schools and educational affairs of these institutions. A disclosure of will be found of much interest : EDUCATION The State is carrying on its system of public instruction in three directions: word, are enervated by idleness, correport of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, will receive your careful attention. views and recommendations are enoutset of life. This situation of affairs titled to your consideration, by virtue of his long, intelligent, and effective service : and his very extensive expe Acts of Assembly touching the remedy rience with public schools in our own of this evil have been prepared by sev-State, in other States, and in the Old It is most gratifying that he phase of the social problem- The subreports the organization of the common schools more complete than ever beject is not without difficulty. ute forbidding the reception or retenfore, and "in all departments charac tion in any alms house or poor house terized by a vigorous life and a proof any child between two and sixteen gressive spirit." The whole number years of age, will be an indispensable starting point. Private charity would of graded schools is 7,037—the number of schools not graded, 11,618. The total number of pupils on the rolls is best point out the direction of the next steps. In the absence of understood 937,310, with an average attendance of facts to stimulate the enthusiasm and fervor of private charity in this behalf, 77 per cent. The expenditures of all kinds for the year ending June, 1880, and of adequate reasons to have sugnot including orphan or normal schools gested the economy of private associa were \$7,482,577 75. The value of tions to look after this class of children, the school property of the State is \$25,467,097. The total indebtedness it may become your duty to devise the entire scheme. It would be gratifying of all the school districts in the State, f we had, throughout the State, more including those in cities and boroughs orporations of benevolent persons adis only \$2,648,495 84, while there redressing themselves to this evil. Upon main in the various treasuries of the them, as a basis, the alms house and districts, balances amounting to \$1, poor boards, could operate with money 425,213 16. These are satisfactory aid, official inspection, and administrafigures, and indicate the permanent tive sanction. Any and all routes to value which this agency of progress the results you seek, will lead to the well tried expedient of placing these

holds in the minds of the people NORMAL SCHOOLS. The condition of the normal schools and of their property will require your hundred students in attendance during the past year. The value of their property is estimated at \$1,366,395 17. These schools are ten in number. In their establishment, there may be set down as contributed by private subscriptions \$400,000. The State has contributed for grounds, buildings and render pauperism a desirable occupaapparatus, up to year 1878, \$645,000. The debts of the schools may be put at \$250,000. The appropri tions by the State to these schools has, for years, been \$100,000 annually. By a mere arbitrary mode of distribution, and no other seemed feasible, this sum has been parcelled out equally-\$10, 000 to each. For these sums, liens have been taken in favor of the State. They have been compelled to use their appropriations in paying old floating debts, or in keeping down interest on the mortgages and other liens against them. Resources which should be expended in the active conduct of the chools are thus absorbed in the reduction of debts which cripple them; and this reduction is not being accomplished in the best and most economical

is to be a permanent relief, and weakens the administration and efficiency of the system. to adopt will be to pay off the entire attention of all good citizens: indebtedness of the normal schools; and so far as a surrender of the rights of shareholders and coutributors can be secured, place the ownership of the

killed or died of disease while in the is it indispensable, as a preliminary, army. Only one hundred of this class to settle the question of the proper dis.

3 Those whose fathers are living.

Republican members of the Legislature but are so disabled by wounds or disthey are unable to support their famimust be said that the Superintendent of Public Instruction, while under the pressure of those who say he is too strict and is admitting too few, and the means, fully covered. chine," then the temper of the party criticism of those who say he is too lax times, justly and firmly construed the statutes governing these schools-always aiming to provide for the really meritorious, and to guard the State against fraud.

There are two thousand five hundred and eighty children under the the cost of the system the past year

The Superintendent, in his annual report, says: "In making the usual appropriations for the orphan schools the Legislature of 1878 provided that no more children should be admitted nto them after the first day of June, 1882, and that they should be finally closed on the first day of June, 1885. should this law stand, the system can our loss might have been much greater of such a one will be in open contempt than it is, being principally to the and defiance of the sentiment and honrecord it will leave, will form the orightest page in our history. It will have supported, educated and prepared for usefulness twelve thousand of the sons and daughters of dead and disabled soldiers, and will have expended in this noble work the magnificent sum of \$8,000,000. The whole world may be searched in vain for another such example of patriotic benevolence.'

The following from the Governor's message, relative to sending children and seven hundred and twenty-two had do practical people must to near houses etc. must attract the no trade. to poor houses, etc., must attract the no trade. earnest consideration of all the benevolent men and women in the Common. wealth : CHILGREN IN POOR HOUSES.

Directors, and from the testimony of

Read and write imperfectly -From the State Board of Public Read and write -Charities, from the official declarations | Superior education

Now, of those who had "attended school," it would be unfair to assume been temporary or permanent residents that they had received any more than an imperfect and rudimentary instruction. some of the facts, gathered from the But it tends to prove that mere elesources above indicated, would shock mentary education, with the moral powthe community, nor would a sense of crs untouched, is no very important barpropriety permit more than a reference rier against crime. As at the best, o them herein These children, in a however, there can be no moral developement in the absence of mental culrupted in body and soul, without the tivation, "attendance at school" must ssibility of acquiring or recovering lie at the base of all reform. But the their self-respect, prepared for pauper- figures showing the industrial relations ism and crime, effectually wrecked at are significant, and lead us close to the is earnestly commended to your action. It is the absence of a trade, the want of

occasion of and inducements to crime. employment, and consequent idleness. The remedy then must be sought in eral parties, who have studied in this that direction, and our schemes of education must be advanced to meet this ces? The answer is: I did not under condition of things. The State finds stand, until I was well into the camitself, under the laws of the land, the paign, what I would be called upon to condition of things. The State finds sustodian of a number of young criminals. In one way or another in early life, a number of citizens have fallen in to the meshes of the law, and have beome objects of State treatment, and, if you please, of State punishment. Unber ordinary human experience without the application of some reformatory measures, these youths will only go or from bad to worse, until they fall into the meshes of the law, and have beome object of State treatment, and, if you please, of State punishment- Under ordinary human experience, withont the application of some reformatory measures, these youths will only go on from bad to worse, until they fall into the well-defined criminal class, to which they will then, certainly and urely, belong. They will inevitably become charges upon the State, either as paupers or malelactors. They may

e thus contemplated as men and

omen who are likely to spend their

lives in penitentiaries and jails, unless

society, which must recognize their

existence, can make better use of them.

pose of their existence, and the aim of

their managers is to rescue their in-

mates from the evil associations out of

which they have come, and to re-form

them. Few of these waifs have responsible parentage or guardianship. They

are quite sure to become State charges.

The State, cooperating with private

benefactors, proposes to return them, self-supporting, to society under the

best auspices the case will admit

Within the limits of the school they

by competent, careful teachers, and instructed, trained, and drilled to some

is to reproduce, within the enclosure

the exact condition of society they will

encounter when they return to the

world. This requires time, and the

more or less completely, done. The

society with the preparation and dici-

pline best fitted to enable them to earn

an honest livelihood, permit them to

retain their self-respect, and fit them to

resume their places among their fellow-

men, if they so choose, without the

brand of infamous punishment or panal servitude upon them. The aim and

scope is to give the convict intellectual.

moral, and industrial training, systema

tic habits, and definite purposes, in a reformatory school, and not in a peni-

tentiary: to afford him another chance

n life; in short, to help him to help

In the discretion of the court render-

himself.

els can be found than many of the Any measure of education and discip "Soldier's Orphans' Schools," now unline, then, which will save society the der State patronage. duty of imprisoning or hanging them Confessedly, there is a danger in this mode of relief to be avoided. A too will become expedient and proper. What can be done for the very young careless or too profuse provision might up to the age of sixteen years, who, by commitments by courts and magistration The tendency, at the best, of such enactments, is to release parents from law, for various offenses has been well a responsible sense of the duty of pro- exemplified by the House of Refuge, in viding for their offspring, and to en- Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania courage improvidence. In a certain Reform School, at Morganza. sense, they cannot cure distress, but some controversy over these schools, only shift it from one part of the comand the methods at the bottom of them. munity to another. Any plan will be it is too late now to question their value and service, although neither confronted with a fatal objection which enables the recipients of State bounty has, as yet, reached an equipment necessary for the best work. The pur-

children in natural families, or the fam-

ily and farm school. Good examples

will occur to you among the various

'Homes for Friendless Children," al-

ready in existence, and no better mod-

to elude, in any serious degree, the ecessities of their social existence. In your wisdom, you will devise some relief from the perplexities of this situation. This relief should, however, be a local and not a State charge. The burden of the renfedy should be borne by the local poor boards. It is only by localizing this form of charity that effiient supervision can be secured, the guarantee of economical administration manner for the State or the schools. be preserved, and the risk of mendi-Besides, the annual appropriation has cancy becoming profitable be avoided.

a tendency to induce the belief that it The Governor has the following to are molded, intellectually and morally say about our prisons and prison discipline, houses of refuge and reform The correst policy for the State now schools, all of which is worthy of the trade or industrial pursuit. The effort

HOUSES OF REFUGE AND REFORM SCHOOLS. Fortunately, the policy and the right of the State to organize a system of inmates are retained until the work is, several properties and all liens, in the State. After such provision in their behalf, the schools ought to be self have vindicated its wisdom as well as form the conduct of a child or man should thereafter be expected by them. very best thought of the ablest and his nature. The scheme is no longer SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

The conduct of these schools calls ded: the duty of society to its dan
graph of the duty of society to its dan
Graph of the duty of society to its dan
Graph of the duty of society to its danfor no abatement in the pride with gerous and criminal classes. It is not Germany, and many of the States of which all have watched their organiza- material, here and now, to discuss the our Union. This leads up to an extrade it has, and brings to the farmers to many state of the money they need, we hope to see still further attention given by them to the amount put in the ground and the proper cultivation of the same.

Lime is now being much used to enter the money that the proper cultivation of the same of the several schools, Children adoptions in the proper cultivation of the same.

Which all nave watched their organization and growth. The supervision objects of the enforcement of criminal law, whether it be mere punishment, the protection of society, the reformation of the very highest authority, promises to offender, or all of these. Nor is it my of the most beneficent results. This will include all the first offenders, except of the several schools, Children adoption of the several method whether the objects of the enforcement of criminal law, whether it be mere punishment, the protection of society, the reformation of the work beneficent results. This will include all the first offenders, except of the several schools, Children adoption of the several schools, Children adoption of the same. mitted under existing laws must be, prison management, whether they should be ordered under the separate should be ordered under the separate the process is to return them, too, to Those whose fathers were either system, or the congregate system; nor 2. Those whose fathers have died position of the products of convict la-bor. What rights has society over its since the close of the war of wounds or disease contracted while in the sermethod of putting down crime. It is incurable, except by a gradual process. Whoever employs that process expectease contracted while in the army that ing to realize any romantic results, or with Utopian theories, will relize nothlies; and in all the cases, the children must be under sixteen years of ag., definite and practical results, which one known to the party and people of must be under sixteen years of age, definite and practical results, which the State as fit for the high trust, then and in destitute circumstances. It have been reached in our own State as

ing the sentence, defendants, convicted of a first offense of such magnitude as to justify adequate imprisonment, and under the age of thirty years, are com-We have ascertained facts and reliamitted to such an intermediate prison. ble data, in view of which we can go They go without a determinate senforward and in the safe direction of assured progress. We have undertaken to educate the ignorant, to feed the tence, but cannot be held for a period longer than the maximum term fixed by law for the offense. Under a proper hungry, and to cure the diseased, by State appliances, and at the public system of grades and classes and m cost. How can we hest curb the every motive to shorten the periods. every motive to shorten the period of detention is presented: vicious? A distinguished publicist has care of the State in these schools, and said that "whoever has the right to will lie in the discretion of the proper officers of the institution. Pos hang has the right to educate." Or, as no one now disputes "the right" to in life are found for them, and they and 1882, about \$700,000 will be need- educate, it may justly be said that may then be conditionally discharged right to haug has on parole, reporting from time to time thereafter their behavior and surround-"the duty" to educate. The prison statistics of the whole country show ings; or, in default thereof, or of good tive.-ED.) some startling and unexpected facts. conduct for a prescribed period, liable much care cannot be taken to to be returned to the institution. avoid hasty, immature, and unwarranted conclusions from statistics. There is no imposition which we may not well received again by society, and, in que of the largest institutions of this kind in our land, it is officially reported with half-facts. For instance, there have been since 1870, in the Eastern that less than seven per cent. of the number discharged have failed to maintain their promise of good conduct. I refer to the reformatory at Elmira,

whoever has the make upon ourselves by hasty jugglery twenty-one years of age and under, to the number of nine hundred and fortysix. Of these' six hundred and fifty eight had attended public schools, seventeen private schools, and two bundred and seventy-one had never attended school. So much for their educational relations. When their ineducational relations. When their industrial relations are looked after, we find that out of the nine hundred and tons of a trade or industrial school by forty-six, as many as eight hundred the State, with all its inmates gathered and eighty-four were unapprenticed,

In the Western Penitentiary, at Pittsburgh, of three hundred and chief. Perhaps the time ought not to twelve prisoners admitted during 1879: Could not read or write - - 34 young man of Pennsylvania may be - 96 enabled to become a voluntary pupil in a State industrial or technical school;

in another direction. . 812 Advertise in the CITIZEN.

is not the possessor of an elastic conof his expenditure of money created some laughter, and there was a gen eral expression of sympathy for him among the "old stagers." It is already intimated that the people of his dis-trict should re-elect him unanimously, but Mr. Coxe says he will not run

More's the pity; for a rara quis like him is not often found as a candidate. Judge Pearson was asked regarding Mr. Coxe's refusal to take the oath and said the Senate could do nothing more than declare his seat vacant and order a new election. The Judge would not express an opinion as whether Mr. Coxe could be prosecuted criminally. Regarding the chances of Mr. Miner, who ran as Coxe's opponent, the Judge said that he could

### County Detective.

have no olaim whatever.

SUMMIT TP., JAN. 10, 1881. EDITORS CITIZEN:-Will you pleas inform the people of the county what necessity there now is for the office of County Detective. That office was intended, as we understand, for time when the business of the Court was large and a special officer needed. But has not that occasion passed away and cannot the Constables now do all the detective work required? And sould not the \$500 salary paid a County Detective now be saved to the tax payers? The Court, we learn, under the law has a discretionary power to appoint such an officer or not, and the very general opinion now is that the office has become useless and almost a sinecure. A TAX PAYER

(The above writer seems to under stand the matter he writes of, and we believe he expresses the general opinion of the community on the question of continuing the office of County Detec-

No Hospital Needed. No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, hor large-salaried tal-ented puffers to tell what Hop Bitterswill do or cure, as they tell their own story by their ce tain and absolute cures at home .- New York Independ.

Why Should They

No man or weman can do satisfac New York. The Acts creating it, and tory work when the brain is dull, the the practical management there carried out, are worthy of attention and study. nerves unsteady, the system relaxed and they feel generally wretched. Why should lawyers, merchants, cler-Such an institution, after the first investment in buildings and appointgyman, doctors, mechanics or mothers often miserably drag through their work in this condition, when a small amount of Parker's Ginger Tonic will always, at moderate cost, clear the from the criminal classes, it must be brain and give them the strength and the will to perform their duties satisfactorily. We have felt its strengthen business is to remedy the worse mising and bracing effects and can recom-mend it most highly. See other colbe far distant when every child and umn.-Ex.

An Ebensburg man stole a ride on a freight train near Altoona, stole he conductor's watch and then licked he but we manifestly owe an earlier duty conductor. His energy landed him in BARGAINS! BARGAINS:

CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

Daily replenished with New Styles

Exquisite Fit and Stylish Materials.

A posting of thear recent purchases and stylish

at 33, 56, 56, 58, \$10 and \$13, that are Special Bargains.

mer price \$1.50 and upwards.

A forsign of these recent purchases and stylish obsigns.

One case Firgant Satin Side Band French Suttings \$1.55, former price, \$2.50, blacks and colors.

Superio qualifies 41-mich All-Wool French Dress Gools at 60, \$6, \$81 and \$1.25, and correct shades to combine, with Satins, Plushes, Velvets and Satin DeLyon Brocades, now sold in such handsome designs at our silk counters at such low prices for elegant qualities.

Magnificent Silk Novelties, \$1.50 to \$2.25, some of the former sold recently at \$3.

American Dress Goods Department—Cashmeres best shades, at 124cc up.

Choice Double Width Armures, 20c up.
Plaids, 614, 10, 125, and 15c, the two latter in stylish effects, and all these well-known American Pabries, giving consumers confort and good service, in many instances giving more service than some goods at several times their cost.

Choice Colored Satins and Brocade Velvets.

Extra Wide Black Satins and Velvets for Skirts and Trimmings.

118 and 120 Federal Street, Alleghenv.

N. B.—Flannels, Flankets and Winter Underwear and Hoisery, Domestic and Hou Goods, wholesale and retail, at prices sufficiently low to attract the closest cash or short ers with approved credit. New Black and colored Silk Girdles, Spikes, Tassels, Beads, ported Buttons, in twe sizes, to match for Costumes and Jackets.

REWARD for any case of Itchprotruding Piles that De Bing's Pile
Remedy fail-to cure. It allays the liching, ab
tumors, gives tomericute relief. Prepared by J. P. Mi
Philadelphia, Pa. CA UTION.—None genuine und
per on bottle contains his signature and a Pile of Six
All druggists and country stores have it or will get it

THE members of the Worth Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will meet at the School House in West Liberty, on the second Saturday of Janary, 1881, being the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, R. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. CATARRH CONSUMPTION COLLOFTAR

OTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the citizens of Clay township to apply to the coming Legislature for the repeal of the present road law over the same, known as the "Worth Tp.. Road Law," and which was extended to said Clay township, by Act of Assembly of 24th March, 1873, which said act it is hereby sought to be repealed and the old law reinstated.

No further notice will be given by the Commissioners or County Treasurer to delinquent Tax Collectors back of 1880, as it is the intention of the Commissioners to I sue on them immediately after the first of February next.

BY OR DER OF COMMISSIONERS.

Advertise in the CITIEN.