

BUTLER CITIZEN

JOHN H. & W. C. FEGLEY, PROP'RS.
Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as
second-class matter.

COURT, special term, commences
next Monday and continues three
weeks.

JUSTICES' blanks on hand and for
sale at the CITIZEN office. Also other
blanks prepared on short notice.

Some fifty nominations were made
in the Senate and House at Harris-
burg on the 12th inst., for United
States Senators.

HON. ABRAHAM McCANDLESS, the
newly elected Associate Judge for this
county, was sworn into his office on
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 6 1/2 p. m., by the pas-
tor, Rev. T. W. Young.

MR. REUBEN SHANOR, of Prospect,
was appointed a pastor 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
the mornings of Wednesday, 13th and
Thursday 13th insts., Wednesday being
19 below and Thursday 30 above
zero.

A. M. CUNNINGHAM, the newly
elected District Attorney for this
county, took the oath of office as such
on Monday week last. We under-
stand he has nominated to the Court
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 con-
stituents last summer, when nominat-
ing them, instructed them to vote for
Mr. Grow for Senator, can go back to
those instructions is very difficult to
ascertain. They certainly will be held to
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 Philo-
sophical Nature and Fitness of the
Christian System and Pennsylvania a
Christian State." A rare treat is ex-
pected. Let all hear Judge Agnew.

MR. POMEROY, the Chairman of the
House caucus at Harrisburg, last
Monday evening a week, was certainly
the fairest man we ever heard of.
He was authorized to appoint a com-
mittee of fifteen on "the slate," as it is
called, and appointed every one of said
fifteen from one side and of members
who voted for him as said Chairman—
not giving his opponents a simple
member on the committee.

MR. AND MRS. JUDGE BREIDEN on
Tuesday evening last gave a reception
at their residence for the benefit of the
Rev. Edmund Burke and wife, the new
Episcopal 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. Brahm vot-
ed with the anti-ring element and Mr.
Bell otherwise. But this difference be-
tween our members, we have reason
to believe, will not extend to the more
important matter of electing a United
States Senator. Mr. Bell has said he
will not vote for Oliver, who is pressed
by the ring managers. We have no
doubt but that the votes of Messrs.
Brahm and Bell, with that of Mr.
Greer, our Senator, will be in accord
with the very general sentiment pre-
vailing among their constituents and
in favor of a fit man for Senator as
against the man put up by the machine
managers.

THANKS.
We return our thanks to the fire
companies of the town and our citizens
generally for their prompt aid in ex-
tinguishing the fire in the CITIZEN of
last Tuesday morning. The exceed-
ing cold weather and the early
hour at which the fire occurred, to-
gether with some of the water
plugs being frozen, caused delay in
arresting the progress of the fire. But
our loss might have been much greater
than it is, being principally to the
building, which is insured in the
Butler Mutual Insurance Co., of this
place. The presses and printing ma-
chinery, so far as we can yet know, are
but little injured.

We desire also to return our thanks
to the other papers here, the Eagle and
Herald, for their kind offers of assist-
ance towards issuing a paper this
week, and also for their friendly
notices. With an effort the CITIZEN
appears but a day or two behind its
usual time. Our readers will under-
stand the cause.

We should also say that the Mu-
tual Company here, in which we are
insured, promptly proposed to make
all repairs and replace all damage done
to the building.

MANY matters have been crowded
out of this week's paper.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature convened on
the 4th inst. The Senate was organ-
ized by the election of Senator Newell,
of Philadelphia, as its President pro
tem., with the usual list of other
officers. The House organized by the
election of Hon. B. L. Hewitt, of Blair
county, as its Speaker, with a full list
of Republican officers. The Govern-
or's message was received and read,
and after the transaction of some other
business, both branches adjourned for
a 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 dis-
posed to let one man or a few men
only say who shall be our U. S. Sena-
tor.

At Harrisburg last week, in the
preliminary organization of the Legis-
lature, all of the "dark horses" con-
ceived it to be their interest to break
up, as it was termed, the forces or
strength of Mr. Grow, who was known
to be the leading candidate. In this
they claim to have succeeded, though
the friends of Mr. Grow do not admit
it, but are still claiming that he will
pull through. But the effect of the
assault upon Grow was to strengthen
Oliver, the "Dungannon Boy," as his
friends call him. This result was un-
expected by the "dark horses" gener-
ally, 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
the caucus to be held Thursday evening
for settling upon the coming man.

THE BUSINESS BOOM.

Some three or four weeks ago we
referred to the increase of business
taking place in Butler, and we are
pleased to state the fact that it con-
tinues. Never was there a winter in
which more county 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
of grain they purchased from the
farmers is said to be very large, and
paying for it in cash at good prices.
This has helped all other branches of
business. These mills have introduc-
ed all the latest improvements in flour
making and the competition among
them has not only made a plentiful
supply of flour at low rates but much is
being shipped to other parts. If the
same spirit of rivalry could only be
started in other branches of business it
would still add to the good times ex-
isting. If grain alone produces the
trade it has, and brings to the farmers
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 en-
rich the soil and this, with other im-
provements going on, is destined to
soon make Butler the leading grain
growing county in western Pennsyl-
vania.

WHO WILL BE SENATOR?

The above question, in all probabili-
ty, will be determined in the caucus of
Republican members of the Legislature
that will be held to-morrow evening at
Harrisburg. If the choice shall be of
one known to the party and people of
the State as fit for the high trust, then
all will be satisfied. But if of one not
so known, and having no strength ex-
cept what is given him by "the ma-
chine," then the tamper of the party
will be to hold to a strict accountability
all who thus trifle with one of the high-
est offices in its gift. The western part
of the State, with much reason and
force, claims the present Senator. But
it wants a man of known ability and
one who will honor himself, the party
and the State. So far there has been
no setting upon such an one. It may
be done in the general Republican cau-
cus to-morrow evening. But if not, the
Republicans of this county, to our cer-
tain knowledge, prefer any man of abil-
ity and fitness for the place, no matter
from what particular part of the State,
rather than to one of no reputation or
ability, and who is the candidate of the
machine politicians only. The selection
of such a one will be in open contempt
and defiance of the sentiment and hon-
or of the Republicans of this great
Commonwealth. Shall they be humili-
ated? Shall they be compelled to drop
their heads in shame? Shall they be
compelled to admit that the honest and
great masses of the party are powerless,
and that a few, who hold positions be-
stowed upon them by the party, can
now use those very positions to defeat
the will and wishes of that party? Can
they force upon us and into so high and
honorable a place as the United States
Senate, a man without experience, with-
out the age, education or ability to de-
fend the State or speak in her behalf
when necessary? We do not believe
such an insult to the intelligence of the
Republican party of this State awaits us.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

There are many matters of interest
to the people of this State referred to in
Gov. Hoyt's Message to the Legis-
lature, some of which we may notice
hereafter. The following as to our
public schools and educational affairs
will be found of much interest:

EDUCATION.

The State is carrying on its system
of public instruction in three directions:
Public Schools, Normal Schools, and
the Soldiers' Orphans Schools. The
report of the Superintendent of Public
Instruction, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, will
receive your careful attention. His
views and recommendations are en-
titled to your consideration, by virtue
of his long, intelligent, and effective
service; and his very extensive experi-
ence with public schools in our own
State, in other States, and in the Old
World. It is most gratifying that he
reports the organization of the common
schools more complete than ever be-
fore, and "in all departments charac-
terized by a vigorous life and a pro-
gressive spirit." The whole number of
graded schools is 7,037—the number of
schools not graded, 11,618. The
total number of pupils on the rolls is
937,310, with an average attendance of
77 per cent. The expenditures of all
kinds for the year ending June, 1880,
not including other normal schools, were
\$7,482,577.75. The value of the
school property of the State is
\$25,467,097. The total indebtedness
of all the school districts in the State,
including those in cities and boroughs,
is only \$2,648,495.84, while there re-
main in the various treasuries of the
districts, balances amounting to \$1,-
425,213.16. These are satisfactory
figures, and indicate the permanent
value which this agency of progress
holds in the minds of the people.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The condition of the normal schools
and of their property will require your
notice. There have been twenty-nine
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
the establishment thereof, the State set
down as authorized by private sub-
scriptions \$400,000. The State has
contributed for grounds, buildings and
apparatus, up to year 1878, \$645,000.
The debts of the schools may be put at
\$250,000. The appropriations by the
State to these schools has, for some
years, been \$100,000 annually. By a
more 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 ex-
pended in the active conduct of the
schools are thus absorbed in the reduc-
tion of debts which cripple them; and
this reduction is not being accomplish-
ed in the best and most economical
manner for the State or the schools.
Besides, the annual appropriation has
a tendency to induce the belief that
it is to be a permanent relief, and weak-
ens the administration and efficiency
of the system.

The correct policy for the State now
to adopt will be to pay off the entire
indebtedness of the normal schools; and
so far as a surrender of the rights of
shareholders and contributors can be
secured, place the ownership of the
several properties and all liens in the
State. After such provision in their
behalf, the schools ought to be set
down as supported, and doubtless will become
so. No further aid from the State
should thereafter be expected by them.

HOUSES OF REFUGE AND REFORM
SCHOOLS.

Fortunately, the policy and the right
of the State to organize a system of
public instruction have passed beyond the
region of contention. Results have
indicated its wisdom as well as its
cost. Following close upon it, is
another topic of great importance, and
very far beyond the reach of the ablest
and purest philanthropists has been ex-
pended: the duty of society to its dan-
gerous and criminal classes. It is not
material, here and now, to discuss the
objects of the enforcement of criminal
law, whether it be mere punishment
for the sake of punishment, the protec-
tion of society, the reformation of the
offender, or of all these things in my
purpose to enter upon the details of
prison management, whether they
should be ordered under the separate
system, or the congregate system; nor
is it indispensable, as a preliminary,
to settle the question of the proper dis-
position of the products of convict la-
bor. What rights has society over its
criminals, and of what nature are they
owed? There can be no prompt
method of putting down crime. It is
incurable, except by a gradual process.
Whoever employs that process expecting
to realize any romantic results, or
with Utopian theories, will realize nothing.
But we are not without certain
definite and practical results, which
have been reached in our own State as
well as elsewhere. The whole
ground is by no means unexplored,
nor has the whole ground been, by any
means, fully covered.

We have ascertained facts and reliable
data, in view of which we can go
forward and in the safe direction of as-
sured progress. We have undertaken
to educate the ignorant, to feed the
hungry, and cure the diseased, and at the
same time, to afford the public
good. How can we best curb the
vicious? A distinguished publicist has
said that "whoever has the right to
hang has the right to educate." Or, as
no one now disputes "the right" to
educate, it may justly be said that
whoever has the right to hang has
the duty" to educate. The prison
statistics of the whole country show
some startling and unexpected facts.
Too much care cannot be taken to
avoid hasty, immature, and unwarranted
conclusions from statistics. There is
no imposition which we may not
make upon ourselves by hasty jugglery
with half-facts. For instance, there
has been, in 1870, in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, convicts
twenty-one years of age and under,
the number of nine hundred and forty-
six. Of these six hundred and fifty-
eight had attended public schools,
seventeen private schools, and two
hundred and seventy-one had never
attended school. So much for their
crimes in the Eastern Penitentiary.
Such an institution, after the first
investment in buildings and appoint-
ments, may become self-supporting.
If it is objected that it is the organiza-
tion of a trade or industrial school by
the State, with all its inmates gathered
from the criminal classes, it must be
answered that a practical people must
do practical things, and that our first
business is to remedy the worst mis-
chief. Perhaps the time ought not to be
far distant when every child and
young man of Pennsylvania may be
enabled to become a voluntary pupil
in a State industrial or technical school;
and we manifestly owe an earlier duty
in another direction.

In the Western Penitentiary, at
Pittsburgh, of three hundred and
twenty-five inmates admitted during 1879,
Could not read or write - - - 36
Read and write imperfectly - - - 34
Read and write - - - 181
Superior education - - - 11
Total - - - 392

The following from the Governor's
message, relative to sending children
to poor houses, etc., must attract the
earnest consideration of all the benevo-
lent men and women in the Common-
wealth:

CHILDREN IN POOR HOUSES.
From the State Board of Public
Charities, from the official declarations
made in the State conventions of Poor
Directors, and from the testimony of

interested citizens on all sides, comes a
welling protest against the longer
continuance of the evil and disgrace
attending the presence of children in
our almshouses and poor houses. In
the past five years over three thousand
children, under sixteen years old, have
been temporary or permanent residents
of these institutions. A disclosure of
some of the facts gathered from the
sources above indicated, would shock
the community, nor would a sense of
propriety permit more than a reference
to them herein. These children, in a
word, are enervated by idleness, cor-
rupted in body and soul, without the
possibility of acquiring or recovering
their self-respect, prepared for paying
the penalty of their crimes at the
outset of life. This situation of affairs
is earnestly commended to your action.
Acts of Assembly touching the remedy
of this evil have been prepared by sev-
eral parties, who have studied in this
phase of the social problem. The sub-
ject is not without difficulty. A statu-
tory forbidding the reception or deten-
tion in any almshouse or poor house
of any child between two and sixteen
years of age, will be an indispensable
starting point. Private charity would
best point out the direction of the next
steps. In the absence of understood
steps to stimulate the enthusiasm and
zeal of private charity in this behalf,
and of adequate reasons to be pre-
sented to the economy of private associa-
tions to look after this class of children,
it may become your duty to devise the
entire scheme. It would be gratifying
if we had, throughout the State, more
corporations of benevolent persons ad-
dressing themselves to this evil. Upon
them, as a basis, the almshouse and
poor boards, could operate with more-
over, efficient inspection and adminis-
trative sanction. Any and all regula-
tions which would lead to the results
you seek, will lead to the well tried
expedient of placing these children
in natural families, or the family
and farm school. Good examples
will occur to you among the various
"Homes for Friendless Children," al-
ready in existence, and no better mod-
els can be found. The "Soldier's Orphan
Schools," now under State patronage.

Confessedly, there is a danger in this
mode of relief to be avoided. A too
careless or too profuse provision might
render pauperism a desirable occupa-
tion. The tendency, at the best, of such
enactments, is to release parents from
a responsible sense of the duty of pro-
viding for their offspring, and to en-
courage improvidence. In a certain
sense, they cannot cure distress, but
only shift it from one part of the
community to another. Any plan will
be confronted with a fatal objection
which enables the recipients of State bounty
to elude, in any serious degree, the
necessities of their social position.
The necessities of their position, which
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 remedy should be borne
by the local poor boards. It is only by
localizing this form of charity that
efficient supervision can be secured, the
guarantee of economical administration
be preserved, and any profitable be avoided.

The Governor has the following to
say about our prisons and prison dis-
cipline, houses of refuge and reform
schools, all of which is worthy of the
attention of all good citizens:

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of the State to organize a system of
public instruction have passed beyond the
region of contention. Results have
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hang has the right to educate." Or, as
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whoever has the right to hang has
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statistics of the whole country show
some startling and unexpected facts.
Too much care cannot be taken to
avoid hasty, immature, and unwarranted
conclusions from statistics. There is
no imposition which we may not
make upon ourselves by hasty jugglery
with half-facts. For instance, there
has been, in 1870, in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, convicts
twenty-one years of age and under,
the number of nine hundred and forty-
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seventeen private schools, and two
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answered that a practical people must
do practical things, and that our first
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In the Western Penitentiary, at
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twenty-five inmates admitted during 1879,
Could not read or write - - - 36
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Total - - - 392

The following from the Governor's
message, relative to sending children
to poor houses, etc., must attract the
earnest consideration of all the benevo-
lent men and women in the Common-
wealth:

CHILDREN IN POOR HOUSES.
From the State Board of Public
Charities, from the official declarations
made in the State conventions of Poor
Directors, and from the testimony of

Attended public schools - - - 265
Attended private schools - - - 4
Never went to school - - - 43
Total - - - 312

Now, of those who had "attended school"
it would be unfair to assume
that they had received any more than an
imperfect and rudimentary instruction.
But it tends to prove that mere
monthly education, with the moral pow-
ers untouched, is no very important bar-
rier against crime. As at the best,
however, there can be no moral devel-
opment in the absence of mental cul-
tivation, "attendance at school" must
lie at the base of all reform. But the
figures showing the industrial relations
and the moral condition of the popu-
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