Butler Citizen.

VOL. XX. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1883. NO. 8

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estate of James Young Dec'd.

Letters of Administration in the estate of James Young, dec'd., late of Clay township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ROBERT A. BROWN, Administrator.

Coultersville P. O., Butler county, Pa.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, to us directed, as well as by the authority given us in the last will and testament of Samuel G. Meals, dec'd, we will offer for sale at public outcry on the premises in Washington township, on

MONDAY, FEBUARY 5, 1883.

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate:

80 Acres and 75 Perches

more or less, out of the northwest corner of the farm lately occupied by the said Samuel G. Meals, dec'd. About 75 acres cleared, balance good timber. Good two-story frame house and bank barn recently erected thereon.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual installments with lawful interest from that date, to be secured by bond and mortgage. G. W. MEALS, one of the Executors.

dec6

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale 70 acres of land, more or less, in Venango twp., Butler county, Pa., bounded on the north by Kelly heirs, east by Samuel Stalker, south by Julia Ann Simpson and on the west by Joseph Murrin and heirs of John Murrin; 50 acres cleared, 10 of which is meadow, good orchard, all underlaid with coal, good dwelling house, two stories high, post log and part frame, with kitchen attached, good frame stable and hay house, well watered, one mile and a half east of Murrinsville. Sale on the premises on January 13th, 1883, at one o'clock P. M., with privilege to adjourn to the Court House in Butler, on the 15th day of January, 1883, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

Terms cash on delivery of deed.

Dec. 18, 1882. MICHAEL McBRIDE, Assignee of James Murrin.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned, Assignee of David Zeigler, Jr., will, in pursuance of an order from Court, offer for sale the following property on the premises, in the borough of Harmony, on

Tuesday, January 30th, 1883.

at one o'clock, P. M.:

One Steam Flouring Mill, situate in the borough of Harmony, Butler county, Pa., with all the machinery &c., necessary to run said mill, on a lot of ground in said Borough, bounded north by an alley, east by an alley, south by a lot and woolen factory of John Pearce, and west by a street, said lot being 50x80 feet, more or less.

TERMS:—One-third in hand on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year; and one-third in two years with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. F. A EDMONDS, Assignee of D. Zeigler, Jr.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, the undersigned as Administrator of Charles Oswald, late of Oakland twp., dec'd., will expose to public sale on the premises on

Friday, January 19th, A. D., 1883,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that valuable tract of land situate in Oakland twp., said county; bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by lands of Dennis O'Donnell; on the east by lands of Egid Neff; on the south by lands of M. Clouse, and on the west by lands of C. Kelly and John Bippus; containing about sixty three acres, (subject to survey). Log house and barn thereon erected, about forty-five acres cleared, under fence and in good state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third purchase money on confirmation of sale and residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from confirmation of sale. Unpaid purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, embracing attorney's commission of 5 per cent., and waiver of the year and day, or all the purchase money at confirmation of the sale by the Court, at the option of the purchaser.

J. S. McJUNKIN, Att'y. PHILIP OSWALD, Adm'r. of Chas. Oswald, dec'd. jan3.3t

Notice.

Application will be made to the Legislature of this State at its next session, for the passage of a law changing the Road laws of Jefferson township, Butler county, Pa., and extending to said township the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved April 2nd, 1869, and the supplememt thereto, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

HENRY BOWMAN AND OTHERS, Citizens of Jefferson township.

Dec. 13, 4t 1882.)

Notice.

A general meeting of the Farmers Mutua Fire Insurance Company of Hannahstown Butler county, Pa., and vicinity, will be held at the house of Mrs. Krausie, in Hannahstown, on Saturday the 13th day of January, 1883, at one o'clock, P. M. All members are respectively invited to attend.

JACOB BECK, Pres't.
HENRY HECK, Sec'y. dec13,3t

ELECTION NOTICE.

There will be an election of officers of the Glade Mill Mutual Insurance Company, on Saturday, the 13th of January, 1883, at one o'clock P. M., at the Glade Mill School House.

H. OSBORN, President.

d20-3t.

NOTICE

is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at the next session for the passage of a law entitled, "An Act requiring executors, administrators and guardians, to give public notice of the sale of personal property of decedents within the county of Butler." The object of said act is to compel executors, administrators and guardians, to give public notice of the sale of personal property of decedents by publication in one or more newspapers or otherwise. JAMES T. AUSTIN.

d20-4t.

NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH & WESTERN R. R., OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER, PITTSBURGH, PA.

On and after January 1st, 1883, the Foxburg Division of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Co., will be open for Freight and Passenger Traffic. Agents are now prepared to name rates and receive freight for all points on line of the Pittsburgh and Western.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Manager

jan,3-3t.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE!

For 1883 is an Elegant Book of 150 pages, 5 colored plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and directions for growing. Send on your name and Post-Office address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents.

VICK'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

The Floral Guide will tell you how to get and grow them.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 pages, 6 colored plates, 500 engravings. For 50c in paper covers; $1,00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 32 pages, a colored plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price $1.25 a year; five copies for $5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; three trial copies for 25 cents.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

FERRIS ARMOR,

Justice of the Peace

Main street, opposite Postoffice, ZELIENOPLE, PA.

ARCHITECT
C. M. BARTBERGER.
198 LIBERTY ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Union Woolen Mill,

BUTLER, PA.

H. FULLERTON, Prop'r.

Manufacturer of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &c. Also custom work done to order, such as carding Rolls, making Blankets, Flannels, Knitting and Weaving Yarns, &c., at very low prices. Wool worked on the shares, if desired. my7-1y

PURE INDIA TEAS

From the Districts of ASSAM, CHITTAGONG, CACHAR, KANGRA VALLEY, DARJEELING, DEHRA DOON, and others. Absolutely Pure. Superior in Flavor. The Most Economical. Requires only half the usual quantity. Sold by all Grocers. JOHN C. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents of the Calcutta Tea Syndicate, 130 Water St., N. Y. Nov8-1y.

BUTLER COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts.

G. C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT.
WM. CAMPBELL, TREASURER
H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY

DIRECTORS:

J. L. Purvis,	E. A. Helmboldt,
William Campbell,	J. W. Burkhart,
A. Trontman,	Jacob Schoene,
G. C. Roessing,	John Caldwell,
Dr. W. Irvin,	J. J. Croll.
A. B. Rhodes,	H. C. Heineman.

JAS. T. M'JUNKIN, Gen. Ag't. BUTLER PA.

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—AND—

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Rough and Planed Lumber

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FRAMES, MOULDINGS, SASH, DOORS, FLOORING, SIDING, BATTENS,

Brackets, Gauged Cornice Boards,

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Near German Catholic Church

D. L. CLELAND,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.

South Main St., Butler, Pa,

Keeps Constantly on Hand a Full Stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

—SPECTACLES—

AND

SILVERWARE,

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER

—AT—

JOHN BICKEL'S.

French and American Kip boots made to order on short notice, also Fine wear for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Repairing also done on short notice.

LOST.

The subscriber lost from his farm in Washington, tp. Butler county, in October last, a dark red heifer, a little mixed with brindle, star on the forehead and wide in the horns, in very good order and about two years old. I purchased the heifer at the vendue of Mr. Samuel Smith, Esq., of said Washington twp., and she was stolen or broke from my said farm shortly afterwards. I will give a liberal reward to any person giving me information of her alive, or $25 for information of her if killed or stolen. The last I heard of her was at Hamilton's barn, formerly barn of said Samuel Smith. HUGH YOUNG,

Fairview Borough, Butler Co., Pa.

Dec. 30, 1882. 4t.

M. MOORE,

325 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Will offer for a short time, to reduce stock before going to Paris, an exquisite assortment of

Imported Dresses, Mantles and Hats.

All recently received for the Summer, and of the most fashionable description.

HENRY G. HALE,

FINE MERCHANT TAILOR,

COR. PENN AND SIXTH STREETS,

Pittsburgh, Pa

MEN WANTED!

ON SALARY.

We yet need a few more reliable men to sell our Nursery stock. Any man of pluck, energy and perseverance can succeed without previous experience. Situations PERMANENT, and pay large. Particulars free, on application. Address, STATING AGE, and enclosing stamp.

R. G. CHASE & CO.,
(The Chase Nurseries). GENEVA, N. Y.

RUPTURE & PILES

Cured on contract. Safe and certain method. Little or no pain. Without cutting or tying. Best care and board for patients, $5 to $8 per week. For circulars and other information address, Dr. R. Faulkner, 822 French Street, Erie, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. mar29,1y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. mar29,1y.

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PROPHYLACTIC

FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after **black vomit had taken place.** The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and **Bed Sores prevented** by bathing with Darbys Fluid.

Impure Air made harmless and purified.

For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

Contagion destroyed.

For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.

Rheumatism cured.

Soft White Complexions secured by its use.

Ship Fever prevented.

To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.

Catarrh relieved and cured.

Erysipelas cured.

Burns relieved instantly.

Scars prevented.

Dysentery cured.

Wounds healed rapidly.

Scurvy cured.

An **Antidote** for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.

I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room.—WM. P. SANFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

SMALL-POX and PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED

A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it.—J. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.

A. STOLLENWERCK, Greensboro, Ala.

Scarlet Fever Cured.

Tetter dried up.

Cholera prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.

In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.; Jos. LeCONTE, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C. Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University; Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.

Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.

The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA

New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and *insist* on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as *"just as good."* The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

THE WOMENS MEDICAL INSTITUTE

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THE ONLY ASSOCIATION OF PROMINENT

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IN THE WORLD.

This institution was formed for the sole purpose of treating the diseases of women. It is composed only of physicians who have obtained a leading rank in the profession by their acknowledged ability and success, and who have made the health and diseases of women a study for years. Ladies can be successfully treated at home, without any other expense than the cost of the medicine. Advice by mail *free.* Send stamp for circulars and testimonials from ladies who have been permanently *cured.*

"LADIES' TONIC"

Is the Favorite Prescription of the Women's Medical Institute

for Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites; Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Irregularities, Floodings, Amenorrhœa or lack of monthly visitation, Weakness in the Back and Stomach, Faintness, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Barrenness, and as a tonic during Pregnancy, at regular periods through change of life, and for the general debility of women. *It positively gives quick and permanent relief.*

One Pint Bottle is Sufficient.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

☞ Advertise in the CITIZEN.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE OPENING WORK OF THE TWO HOUSES.

The Governor's Message.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2.—After the election of Rayburn as President pro tem. of the Senate yesterday, Thomas B. Cochran was re-elected Chief Clerk, Smiley Journal Clerk, and Pearson Reading Clerk. Mr. Davies presented a list of names for minor offices, but, on motion of Lee, it was decided by a vote of 40 to 10 to postpone action on the names until to-day. The next motion was by Mr. Cooper, to adjourn finally March 22d, and it was agreed so without dissent. The Senate then adjourned until three o'clock, when it reassembled to hear the Governor's message.

The House began business by the election of Faunce, Speaker, 111 to 88 for Niles.

The other nominees of the Democratic caucus were elected. Cooper's resolution to adjourn March 22d, was referred.

Senator Reyburn says he will select members or Committees on the basis that there are 30 Republican and 20 Democratic Senators. Further than this he cannot speak except as to the Committee on Municipal Reform, before which will come the new charters for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. His present design is to appoint this committee from districts outside of these two cities, giving each, however, a representative in it—probably one Democrat and one Republican from Philadelphia, and one Republican from Pittsburgh. The reason he assigns for this is that city Senators would be subjected to too much pressure from interested persons. Speaker Faunce will give the two cities a large representation on the committee, not proving the pressure which President Reyburn speaks of.

In his message Governor Hoyt congratulates the citizens of the Commonwealth on the general prosperity they have enjoyed during the year, and points with some pride to the reduction that has been affected in the State debt during his administration. There is to-day in the sinking fund, assets amounting to $7,992,983.82, and the net State indebtedness on Dec. 1, 1882, after deducting them, was $12,332,099.46. In regard to the sinking fund, the Governor says:

There is at present in the sinking fund $2,077,073.90 cash. As none of the State loans are at present reimbursable, the Treasurer has no lawful authority to apply this fund to the reduction of the debt, except by going into the market and buying the bonds of the State at a premium, handsome, indeed, and creditable to the State, but embarrassing to a financial officer charged with accountability. These bonds, at market rates, now bear premium about as follows:

The 3½ per cents are selling at	$106
The 4 per cents are selling at	117
The 5 per cents are selling at	119

Before assuming such a responsibility the Treasurer is fairly justified in awaiting a legislative command.

The Governor gives a table showing the different sources from which the State's revenues are derived, and then discusses at some length our system of taxation. The amount received last year was $7,068,529.66, while the expenditures for the same period were $5,024,766.41. Of the aggregate receipts, he says:

More than $4,000,000 were derived from taxes on corporations. The only item which in any true sense, is a direct tax on the people, is that of $437,779.64, "tax on personal property." This tax is derived from money on interest, watches and carriages. If it is desirable to retain the taxes on National banks, which yield the State nearly $350,000 annually, this tax on personal property cannot be abolished, as the acts of Congress, creating the National banks, forbid their being subject to any greater tax than is imposed upon "other moneyed capital" in the State. There is no tax for State purposes on real estate. Except certain corporate bonds and stocks, and the roadbeds, shops and other mechanical devices of railroads, all property in the State is liable to local taxes for city, county, school and road purposes. The laws for their levy and collection are substantially uniform, sufficiently understood by the people, and their full execution depends on the fidelity and nerve of the local officer and the temper of taxpayers. In this distribution of burthens between the State and the local subdivisions, I am aware of no instance in which any community or interest suffers any relative injustice, although indefinite claims are made to that effect. I cannot conceive how "horizontal equality" of taxation is to be secured except by details so minute, inquisitorial, and vexatious as to be distasteful to the people, inefficacious, and out of all proportions to the results accomplished. If all the taxes of the people, for all purposes in the whole State, were accumulated into the State Treasury, no scheme of redistribution can be divised which would reach the growing needs, the conflicting claims and changing equities of different localities. It will be a dangerous departure from the habits and customs of the people to destroy the autonomy of local government in the municipal subdivisions.

The Governor's recommendations in regard to a change in the financial policy of the State and the management of the Sinking Fund are:

A diversion of funds which come into the State Treasury from the Sinking Fund to the general fund, except only the sums demanded for payment of interest and the Constitutional requirement as to principal, together with such additional reserve as prudence and the contemplation of further moderate reduction of the debt might indicate. After subserving all these purposes the State Treasury would still, if estimated revenues held out, be in such a position of strength as to dispense with the taxes derived from some or all of the following sources: Tavern licenses, retailer's licenses, eating house licenses, and billiard licenses, which now goes into the State Treasury, could be left in the treasuries of the various counties whence it comes, and would to that extent, relieve the people of the local taxes for the support of the courts, and for other county uses.

The prosperous condition of the public schools is reviewed and moderate aid for Normal schools is favored, and the suggestion offered that the Orphan schools be continued to 1885 at least.

With reference to the Reformatory at Huntingdon, the Governor says: "The construction and maintenance of such an institution may be regarded as part of the settled policy of the State. It is the only public building now being erected by the State. The Eastern and Western Penitentiaries will, upon its completion, be largely relieved of inmates who are now crowding their capacity. It will be wise and true economy to provide for the complete erection and equipment of this institution, and to make the necessary appropriations therefore—not for present expenditure—but to be applied to buildings, the designs of which must now be settled upon; the uses of which are now to be contemplated, and the parts of which are to be treated, at last, as a whole with a unified purpose running through it.

The next reference is to the two penitentiaries, describing work on the Western and plan of conducting the Eastern. "In neither of the penitentiaries in this State," says the Governor, "has there been an attempt yet made to administer them on the vulgar, wicked, unworthy consideration of making them self-sustaining. In neither of them has it been forgotton that even the convict is a human being, and that his body and soul are not so the property of the State that both may be crushed out in the effort to reimburse to the State the cost of the scanty food, and, at the end of that term, what then is left of him be dismissed, an enemy of human society."

Referring to the Reform School at Morganza the message says: "The discipline was found to be firm and parental. It is a pleasure to assure you that after making, in company with a number of other gentlemen qualiged to judge, an official inspection of several similar institutions in several of the States, which had received judicious approval from persons familiar with the appliances needed in such schools, we found our own school at Morganza easily and decidedly the superior in discipline, comfort and efficiency to any we had seen. The directors and superintendent of this institution deserve commendation for restoring it to a condition of the greatest usefulness."

In discussing the five insane hospitals in the State, the Governor, disavowing any criticism of their management, says:

"It is admitted that in so vast a scheme of charity, there is a want of system and unity in administration, which needs legislative action. There ought to be uniform charges made against township and county authorities by all the hospitals, to prevent what the board justly call 'a pernicious spirit of rivalry and underbidding, ending in lowering the standard of institutional care, and finally bringing it down to the level of the ordinary almshouse.' Provision should be made for transferring patients from the overcrowded institutions, and, if need be, the whole system of 'districts' broken up. Above all, the Legislature should hit upon some general principle upon which appropriations are to be made to them for maintenance. Otherwise, the undue urgency of some one institution, or the combined ingenuity and persistence of all together, may lead either to an inequitable distribution of your bounty on the one hand, or an utterly extravagant one on the other. Such a uniform rule it will not be hard to discover."

The important section devoted to the topic of life insurance is as follows: "The magnitude of this interest may be estimated by the fact that in the year 1880 and 1881 the regular life companies of this and other States authorized to do business in Pennsylvania received premiums from their business in this State amounting to $10,488,836. Of this sum $3,025,109 was received by companies of this State, and $7,358,696 by companies of other States, upon which last-named sum a tax amounting to $221,768 88 was paid into the State Treasury for the privilege of doing business in this Commonwealth.

"During the same years companies organized under the laws of this State to insure lives upon the assessment plan, received, in premiums and assessments, the sum of $5,500,989, upon which no tax was paid to the State; and paid for death claims the sum of $2,959,302. The balance of $2,541,687 was appropriated by these companies to agents, officers and expenses. Most of these companies engaged, without warrant of law, in business of a purely speculative character, and entire communities were demoralized by their nefarious operations. The evil attained such magnitude that it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings for their suppression, which was happily accomplished through the instrumentality of the proper authorities. It is to be hoped that this impressive lesson may not be lost or forgotten, and that it will in the future deter the public from placing their trust in methods of life insurance, or specious substitutes therefor, which are without solid foundation in morals or mathematics.

"The act of 1873, establishing an Insurance Department, prescribes a standard of solvency, without conformity to which no regular life company is permitted to do business in Pennsylvania. This standard is one universally recognized wherever life insurance is treated as a science, and is absolutely exact, inasmuch as it compels each company to have assets equal to its present and future liabilities. Without such computation of future liabilities, and the possession of present assets, life insurance is based upon nothing actual or tangible, but becomes a mere venture or experiment. What is known as co-operative insurance, more commonly as graveyard insurance, is not, in fact, worthy of the name. In many instances it may operate as a beneficial society, and when honestly conducted worthily answer present and pressing emergencies; but as a system of insurance is without substance or stable foundation, and may degenerate into mere speculation or fall to pieces at any moment. Without cohesive power other than the voluntary action of members, companies conducting business upon this plan may dissolve without much warning and entail loss and disappointment upon hundreds confiding in them for the future maintenance of themselves and their families.

"These co-operative insurance companies claim a warrant for corporate existence under section 37, act of May 1, 1876, being a supplement to the act of 1873, "to establish an insurance department." Justice to the good name of the State and protection to the people demand that the recommendations of the Insurance Commissioner in this behalf should be acted upon. The firmness and intelligence which have marked Mr. Forster's administration of that responsible office are worthy of all praise."

Relative to the work of the Board of Pardons, the Governor says: "The whole number of pardons issued in the last four years was 168, arising out of 149 cases. The number of convicts in our jails and penitentiaries is about five thousand—which number represents the constant population in penal institutions, under conviction. It is a testimony to what I conceive to be the fidelity of the Board of Pardons, that the applications before them have steadily decreased, year by year, being 165 in 1879, 137 in 1880, 125 in 1881 and 100 in 1882."

The Governor concludes his message with the following review of the recent course of political affairs in the Nation and State.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus reviewed the various interests of the State sufficiently, at least, to indicate their importance, and to vindicate their management, I shall say no more of the past. The entire conduct of my administration awaits your scrutiny.

But the political situation which exists to-day is so different from that of four years ago, that I cannot forbear some words of comment. National questions then alone absorbed men's minds. The war was not yet over; at least, the acquiescence in the results, on the part of many, seemed grudging and reluctant. At the same time, business was everywhere in a state of stagnation, so prevading and sorrowful, as to be difficult of recall even in memory. Financial theories, promising relief, but thwarting hope and tending to certain confusion and ruin, were boldly projected upon the people. I had occasion to say then: "Henceforth we are to produce and exchange actual things, and not gamble in merely fictitious values." We had then as we have now, no reliance except "the virtues of labor and economy." Within a year from my inauguration (chronologically, but in no relation of cause and effect,) the fires of industry were lighted among our mountains and along our rivers; the whole State began to resound with the stir of a busy people, and, in the midst of renewed activity, the schemes of financial necromancers dissolved away. With the election of 1880 the issues of the war were permanently settled—acquiescence in the new state of things became complete. We were again one people, having one flag, as we have one speech, conscious at last of the unity of our national life and destiny. In the natural order of things, one would think the organized ideas, in loyalty to which the country was safely conducted through two such crises as we have encountered since 1880, could look for an almost interrupted dominance in the public mind. Had the voters of Pennsylvania been called upon to pass judgment upon the old questions of principle, or even upon the opposing parties in their entirety, there is not the least reason to doubt that they would have re-asserted their old convictions with even greater emphasis than before. But party leaders, like other men, must adapt themselves to existing conditions, or be annihilated by them. Principles never perish, but administrations and legislatures must never forget that "a breath can make them, as a breath has made."

In Pennsylvania the people have determined upon a change. What does this decision mean? To this question three answers are proposed: one cynical and desperate, another pessimistic and hopeless, and a third patriotic and reassuring.

The first expresses the feelings and wishes of the professional politician. To him the change is only a turn in the fortunes of a game, whereby he has lost or won the stakes for which he has played—the spoils of place and power. Accustomed to watch his place and "hedge" as often as he can and dare, he is perplexed by one or two problems only: how to retrieve his losses, or how to spend his winnings. The prevalence of his view is not at all surprising. This class of statesmen despise the people whom they would cajole and rely for their success even more upon the apathy of the pure and the intelligent than upon the activity of the unselfish and unscrupulous.

The second view regards the recent overturn as a mere caprice of mobile voters, a public spasm, a sentimental convulsion. It is based, wittingly or unwittingly, upon a latent distrust of the people; it imports a low view of American manhood and a secret but ill-disguised disbelief in our capacity for self-government. If it be, indeed, well-grounded, then there is little hope for the perpetuity of our institutions, and for the magnificent industrial and political development which is the staple of our noblest day-dreams.

But the third view is more hopeful and patriotic. According to it, this change marks the beginning of a new epoch in our political life. Those who cherish it argue that thousands of our best citizens, relieved of the pressure of national anxieties, and unwilling to live forever in the past, are beginning to study the nature and details of State and municipal government as never before; are awaking to the business and scientific character of political problems, and have determined to thrust aside every individual, and every contrivance, that stands between them and the management of their own affairs. They will no longer be contented with the automatic activity in politics; they demand a conscious share of this noblest pursuit of civilized men. The people have come to claim their own, without the intervention of middlemen.

If this view be correct, then the occupation of the professional politician is gone. He belongs to a doomed species; he has outlived the only environment adapted to his nourishment, and must shortly pass away. That this is true, is indicated by our lineage, our traditions and the character of our recent progress. We are the descendants of men who defied kings and parliaments; we are children of men who destroyed the congressional caucus, and created the national convention. Our citizens are meeting in their granges and trades-unions, in their industrial leagues and commercial guilds, and are becoming keenly alive to the every day bearings of politics upon their own and their children's welfare. Even the primary meeting, once treated as utterly beyond the pale of law, the sport of the juggler and the rogue, has become the subject of legislative enactment and protection. Nay more, even the promises of party platforms conform to the quickened senses of the people, and the necessity of other and better methods has received a certain grave and reverential recognition in party deliverances.

But Rome was not built in a day, nor can the political habits of a half century be transformed by a simple decree, even though registered at the ballot-box. If, therefore, condemned political methods are to become permanently disreputable, the thoughtful citizens of this Commonwealth must be ever on the alert, ready at any moment to reassert their strength and to claim the fruits of their own victory.

Politicians are willing enough in the day of the people's power. But the leaders of a new epoch must be something more than mere reflectors of current thought and feeling. They must be sagacious and interpid, more ready to serve the people than themselves. Such leaders can live only in an atmosphere of intelligence and civic courage. The people then must be prompt and generous in the support of real merit; but at the same time they must make every public servant understand that he is a servant and not a master, and that each and all, the highest and the lowest, whether paid by the year or paid by the day, must render faithful and unremitting service.

The people must tolerate no spurious economies, no counterfeit reforms, no mere partisan strategies, no judicial perversions, no legislative excesses, no administration in the interests of persons or classes, or even in the exclusive interest of parties. They must be quick to discern, swift to censure what is clearly wrong, and equally swift to praise what is clearly right. They must make the men in power feel that the eyes of thousands are upon them, and that the day of judgment is always going on. But above all, they must never suffer the conviction to take root that the recent changes were only freaks of circumstances—only spasms of an unstable public mind—only the caprices of irritated and transient feeling.

The Titans will never conquer the Gods if the Gods awake to the combat; the baser forces of society can never permanently overmaster the purer, if the purer will only add to their convictions, courage—if their will power once becomes as active as their intelligence. The enemies of good government will not be idle. Never so very numerous, they multiply themselves indefinitely by their unceasing diligence. Their baleful influence can only be counteracted by a vigilance, an energy, an ingenuity, in some proportion to their own.

For one, I have faith in the consciousness and intelligence of our Commonwealth, and its ability to cope with and overcome the evils which have hitherto or may hereafter beset us. To despair of the virtue of the citizen is to despair of self-government, and to despair of self-government is to believe that the frame of human society is without a soul.

We are beginning the third century of our existence as a State. The reminiscences of the hour are well adapted to stir within us reflections upon the possibilities of organized society, the secret of right government, and the duties of the free citizen in the free State. But thoughts without resolution have a sickly hue. Sonorous phrases count for nothing alongside of quiet deeds. Patient participation in public affairs will do more to redeem our politics from the spoiler than the sublimest political philosophy, and the intensest sentiment, if never embodied in action.

To you, the first Legislature in the new century, I now submit my final recommendations. I bespeak for them your painstaking and earnest consideration. In the growth of our Constitution the greater power of the Commonwealth has been vested, and rightly vested, in the legislative body.

You are the legislators of no mean empire. In population almost the equal, in commerce, in manufactures, and in wealth, it surpasses the England of Elizabeth. Pittsburgh, our second city, contains to-day twice as many people as the London of Cecil and of Shakespeare, whilst Philadelphia has double the number of the London of Milton and of Cromwell. But it would ill become me to descant upon your duties, or the possibilities within your reach. Yet I cannot withhold the utterance of a hope that it may be your good fortune to usher in that new epoch in our political developement which I would fain believe has, at last, begun to dawn.

HENRY M. HOYT.

A Cure For Diptheria.

As diptheria is likely to become much more prevalent in Pittsburgh in a short time, the following statement of how a Philadelphia gentleman cured his children may be of value. His two little daughters were about dying when he concluded to try sulphur as a last resort, using washed flour of sulphur and applying it to the membraneous growths in the throats of the children by means of a common clay pipe. The effect was almost magical. Within two hours there was complete relief, and in two days, the children, who had been given up by their physician, had completely recovered. While it is not reasonable to rely entirely upon sulphur in the ills that beset childhood, it is doubtful if there has ever been a proper recognition of its value as a destroyer of morbid or fungus membraneous growths in cases of a diptheretic type. Distilled or sublimed sulphur, known as flour of sulphur should be used, not the powdered crude sulphur.—*Gazette.*

On an average one hundred persons are searched nightly in Dublin under the curfew clause of the Repression act.

Never try to raise a family without a good newspaper, provided it contains the advertisement of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; for this valuable medicine is necessary to keep your children in good health.

A Warren county, Kentucky, man named Smithers climbed a tree to shake down an opossum that his dog had treed. A rotten limb caused the sudden descent of Smithers, and before the dogs learned he was not the 'possum he was badly chewed up.

The party sent out by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* to explore the Everglades of Florida, have completed their trip. The party traveled nearly 500 miles through a country hitherto almost unknown. They declare the Everglades the American garden spot.

The President is evidently of the opinion that "something's got to be done. To one who urged the proscription of Independents he replied: "I differ entirely with you. My idea is that this is a proper time to reorganize the party. It is the duty of every Republican to exert himself to that end. So far as the administration is concerned I shall in future recognize neither Stalwart nor Half Breed as such, but shape my policy to suit the party generally instead of the factions, according to their hopes and desires."

The number of persons engaged in the bituminous coal trade in the United States, as shown by the census of 1880, was 96,475, by States as follows: Pennsylvania, 33,000; Indiana, 4,500; West Virginia, 4,500; Illinois, 16,000; Kentucky, 3,000; Iowa, 7,574; Ohio, 16,000, and Maryland, 16,000. The amount of capital invested was $93,517,464. The importation of bituminous coal to this country in 1882 was 851,334 tons, valued at $2,189,298. The present duty on bituminous coal is 75 cents per ton of 28 bushels. The schedule of the tariff commission reduces it to 50 cents.

The sacrifice by John Smith of his boy, at Los Angelos, Cal., after the manner of Abraham's proposed killing of Isaac, was an example of religious zeal that was honest, even though murderous. Smith had never read the bible until within a year, but on becoming a Methodist spent most of his time poring over its pages. He not only convinced himself that he ought to make a human sacrifice, but brought his wife and son, aged 13, to accept his view. "When he talked to me," says the wife, "and persuaded me that a good woman ought to think as her husband did, I got so as to take whatever he said as the truth. He made us fast, and Ben asked him frequently if God had ordered us to starve. He said yes. When he announced that the boy must be killed, we both remonstrated, but finally thought it was all right. On the day appointed for the ceremony he called Ben out of the hous and told him that he had to die for our Savior. The little fellow knelt down, and I got on my knees by his side. John raised the knife, looked hard into the boy's face, and then drove the knife into his breast." The woman, who is now in jail, still believes that the deed was justifiable, though she breaks down on recollecting the sight.

A Blessing.

The pain in all his joints became intense; fever with its deteriorating effects, was now added, and he became rapidly reduced to the semblance of a skeleton, while vitality reached its lowest possible condition, and his sufferings were of such indescribable character that those who most loved him sometimes thought it would be better if he were called away. At this time, physicians, well-known in this city (Pittsburgh), informed his parents that he was in immint danger of the Paralysis, and directly after they announced to his sorrowful mother that they could give no hopes of his recovery. At this juncture the use of Peruna was commenced, and in six weeks Wm. Lincoln Curts was well and at work. Read page 23 of Dr. Hartman's "Ills of Life;" get it from your druggist.