Butler Citizen.

VOL. XX. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883. NO. 16

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

E. D., No. 97, March T., 1883. W. A. Forquer, attorney.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Butler, on Thursday, the 8th day of March, A. D., 1883, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Kinser, of, in and to one-half acre of land, more or less, situated in Washington township, Butler county, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: on the North by lands of Emery, East by lands of W. L. Daubenspeck, South by lands of A. S. Miller and alley, West by Butler and Emlenton road; cleared and fenced, a board dwelling house and out-buildings thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Kinser at the suit of W. L. Daubenspeck for use.

THOMAS DONAGHY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Butler, Pa., Feb. 14, 1883.

Application for Charter.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made before Hon. E. McJunkin in chambers, on Monday, April 2d, 1883, at 9 o'clock A. M., for a charter of incorporation of the Petrolia Hall Company, (Limited) in the borough of Petrolia, Butler county, Pa.

The object of the said proposed incorporation is the maintenance of a hall for lectures, Sabbath schools, Religious services and other lawful, public and private purposes.

S. W. HARLEY, President.
Feb. 24th, 1883. feb28-3t.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to M. Reiber, Sr., dec'd., will please call at his former place of business on or before April 1st, 1883, and arrange the same. After that time all accounts will be left for collection. FERD REIBER,
Butler, Feb. 16, 83. Administrator.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Wm Barker, Esq. Assignee of Lewis Hazlett, has filed his final account in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County, Ms. D. No. 9, Dec. Term, 1880, and that the same will be presented to said Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday the 7th day of March, 1883.

M. N. GREER
Prothonotary
Prothonotary's Office, February 5, 1883.

ESTATE OF JAMES HAY,

LATE OF CLINTON TWP., DEC'd.

Letters testamentary with the will annexed on the estate of Jas. Hay, dec'd, late of Clinton twp., Butler county, Pa., 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. THOMAS A. HAY.
Executor.
Saxonburg, Butler Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.

House and lot in Northeast part of Butler for sale. HOUSE NEW, FIVE ROOMS AND WELL LOCATED. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of

W. D. BRANDON, ESQ.,
Butler Pa.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

A farm, situated in Concord twp, Butler county, Pa., midway between North Washington and Middletown, on the Butler and Emlenton road, is for sale. The farm contains about 100 acres, 80 cleared and in good state of cultivation, and the balance in good timber. The farm is well watered; is underlaid with coal and lime-stone; contains two fine orchards of grafted fruit; a two-story frame house, containing 10 large rooms, bank barn, large frame milk-house and other buildings thereon. For particulars, call on, or address

C. B. CONWAY,
North Hope, Butler Co., Pa.

RYE WANTED.

The highest market price will be paid by us for rye delivered at our wholesale liquor store in Butler.

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WHITE RUSSIAN OATS.

Pure Russian oats for sale, seed got of John son & Stokes, Phila. They are not the D. M. Ferry & Co. oats, but ripen as early as our common oats and yield nearly double. Ten to twenty stalks grow from one grain. One and one-half bushel is plenty to the acre. Price $1.00 per bushel. For sale by Alonzo McCandless, Prospect, Pa. And orders received and filled at Miller Bros., or A. & H. Reiber's. Jan31-6t.

Butler B. & L. Association.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Building and Loan Association of Butler, will be held in the Arbitration room of the Court House, on Saturday evening, march 3d, 1883, at 7 o'clock, P. M.,

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
J. S. CAMPBELL, SEC'Y
feb7-3.

D. L. CLEELAND,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

South Main St., Butler, Pa,

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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.*

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The ability to earn this salary can be readily, thoroughly and effectually acquired by any person of ordinary intelligence in from two to three months. Have you heard of the new White system of

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and the wonderful facility with which it can be acquired? Do you know that experienced Stenographers in any and all of our large cities have an income to-day which is ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE? Do not fail to write us! We have successfully established a method of

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whereby the Art can be learned in its entirety, in a very short time. The system is acknowledged to possess advantages which have long since placed it in the Foremost Ranks and it stands to-day with those who have solved the wonderful mysteries of the Art

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If you are smart and energetic and possessed of a reasonable degree of of mental activity, you are just the one to make your way in a short time to the front ranks of the Verbatim Army. Write us for circular explaining WHY his system is the most readily mastered and the shortest known to the Stenographic world. Address

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Waverly Place, New York City
7-tfFeb.

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"WILSONIA" Magnetic Appliances

Have cured, in 90 cases out of 100, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, disease of the Liver and Kidneys, Piles, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Spinal Diseases, Tumors, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Nervous System, Chronic Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc. Thousands to-day are rejoicing in REGAINED HEALTH through "WILSONIA." By the peculiar construction of our Appliances, mild, continuous magnetic currents are conveyed to the blood, which, in every person out of health, is DEFICIENT IN MAGNETISM. Thus the nerves receive tone, the muscles are strengthened, and the whole system is regenerated.

TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE has proved the "WILSONIA" method to be the most successful ever employed for the cure of disease. Because of this success, unprincipled persons have attempted to deceive the public by imitating the appearance of our Appliances.

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATIONS. They are WORTHLESS. See that "WILSONIA" is stamped on each Appliance.

OUR CELEBRATED MAGNETIC INSOLES will keep the feet always comfortably warm. They are worth one hundred times their cost in preventing COLD FEET. Price, $1.00 per pair. Free by mail. In ordering, give size of shoe. Beware of a cheap and worthless imitation now being offered, which contains no magnetism. We will give a WRITTEN GUARANTEE to each purchaser. NO CURE, NO PAY. Reference, by permission: National Park Bank, N. Y. In writing, give symptoms in full.

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RARE INDIVIDUAL EXCELLENCE AND CHOICE BREEDING

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To canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Unequaled facilities. No experience required. Salary and expenses paid. 700 acres of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

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SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all **Malaria, Bilious attacks,** Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, **but is no intoxicating beverage.**

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or **sleepless** at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe **purgative, alterative** and **tonic** can never be out of place. The remedy is **harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.**

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,

And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

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Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.

J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.

P. M. JANNEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

☞ Take only the **Genuine**, which always has on the Wrapper the red Z **Trade-Mark and Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.**

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 188.
For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.
Mrs. L. F. GRIFFIN.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

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DIXMONT ASYLUM.

UNDER INVESTIGATION BY A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Testimony of Mr. A. P. Hopkins, of Washington, Pa.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the charges made against Dixmont Insane Asylum, consisting of Senators McCrum, of Crawford; McNeill, of Allegheny, and Hart, of Lycoming; and Representatives Walker, of Erie, and Graham of Allegheny, met at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 24th ult. In addition to the Committee there were present Charles T. McKenna and James H. Reed, attorneys for Dr. Reed; Mr. T. F. Zimmerman, of Johnstown, counsel for Mrs. Constantine Neinstrell, and who was summoned to testify in reference to the charges of Dr. Sevin, of Erie, that she was being grossly abused; Dr. Wylie, of Dixmont, Rev. Travelli, Warden Wright, Morrison Foster, Malcolm Hay, George W. Guthrie and the Representatives of the press. The chairman of the committee announced that it had been thought best to exclude reporters, but added that a conference would be held on this point and the result announced. A session of half an hour was held by the committee at the end of which it was decided to allow the press representatives to remain. The statement was made that Messers. Hay and Guthrie appeared for the committee. Mr. Graham said that this was a mistake as the committees were not acting as prosecutors but as a jury. The gentlemen were not present at this time, but just then came in, when it was learned that they were present in the interest of W. L Scott, proprietor of the Erie *Herald*, against whom several libel suits have been entered in connection with this affair.

A. P. Hopkins, a pleasant and intelligent looking gentleman, with smooth face and silvery hair and probably sixty years of age, was the first witness sworn. Mr. Hopkins stated that he resided in Rochester, Pa.; previous to June last he had lived in Washington county. On February 8, 1882, he was sent to Dixmont by the county authorities, and remained there until the 9th of June following, Dr. Reed was Superintendent and a man named Caldwell had charge of the wards. Mr. Hopkins said his insanity had been caused by overwork in taking care of small-pox patients in Little Washington. For a period of nine days he had scarcely an hour's sleep. "About the second night I was in Dixmont, said Mr. Hopkins, "two men came in with a straight jacket. I said, 'Men, I don't want that on me.' They replied, 'We know what is best for you,' and put it on me, tying the sleeves around my throat until I was insensible."

The witness here described what the straight jacket is like. He said it fits closely to the body, and has sleeves about eight feet long, which are tied tightly around the body and arms of the patient, and in a hard knot in the back.

"When I recovered," said the witness, "the jacket was still on me I struggled hard and finally broke the jacket in the back. The next night they put another jacket on me but did not choke me. Wm. Ligget and Joseph Hamilton were the two attendants. I think I was insane at this time and remember these circumstances plainly, but how I remember them so distinctly I don't know. For several weeks nothing occurred, only that letters which I wrote home never reached there. One day while sitting at the dinner table I thought it would be a good joke on the attendants to pretend to take a spasm, as another man was accustomed to do. I stiffened myself and threw myself back in my chair. I was immediately seized and taken to ward No. 8, where some strong medicine was given me. Then Liggett, Hamilton, Robert Parks, Jno. Genneff and another attendant tried to put a straight jacket on me. I resisted and struck at Genneff. They threw me down and choked me, jumped on me with their knees and broke a rib on my right side and one on my left."

Mr. McKenna.—Before accepting this testimony as to injuries, it would be proper to have a medical examination.

Witness.—I was examined by two physicians, who said some of my ribs were broken. I can bring certificates from them. Continuing the witness said he had never consulted any of the Dixmont physicians, as the patients generally understood that they were not allowed to speak to the physicians. "After throwing me down," said the witness, "they put the straight jacket on me and kept it on me for nearly ten days, during most of which time I was tied down to my bed. The pain in my arms was excessive on account of the impeded circulation This injury to my ribs was inflicted on me about three months before I was released, and I felt the effects of it some time after I was released."

Mr. Graham.—"Was the jacket put upon you as a punishment or to restrain violence?"

Witness—I can't answer, sir, but I was not violent."

In answer to questions Mr. Hopkins said he had a similar attack of insanity 21 years ago and was sent to the insane department of the West Penn Hospital, then under charge of Dr. Reed, now of Dixmont. While at the West Penn Hospital he had been maltreated as badly as at Dixmont. He had a difficulty with three of the attendants when they threw him down, put mufflers on him and one of them kicked him on the back. The men then took turn about in hitting him on the head until he was insensible. On another occasion an attendant jumped on his chest causing him to spit blood for several days. Complaint was made to Dr. Reed, but no notice was taken of it, but witness said he had not been maltreated afterward. Witness said he was released from Dixmont by the efforts of his friends.

Senator Hart—Did you ever see any other persons maltreated while you were at Dixmont?

Witness—"Yes, sir. Two men had a dispute about a testament one day and one knocked the other down. Three attendants and an inmate rushed at the first man. Liggett took a leather strap, put it around the man's neck and pulled it so tight that the man was choked insensible. Liggett then jumped on the man's body, after which the man was taken to the bath-room.

There was a man named Miller, who had been sent from the Western Penitentiary. Miller makes affidavit, which I have in a letter here (letter shown), that he saw a man tied down in bed and so badly abused that he died two hours afterward. Miller himself told me that he had been badly injured by his treatment while here."

Objection was made by Mr. McKenna to admitting this testimony, and the objection was sustained. The chairman stated that Miller's testimony would be taken.

"On another occasion," continued the witness, "one of the attendants kicked a Swede in the mouth because he told him to get up and the man did not do so because he did not understand. Letters that patients wrote did not reach their friends It was not the custom to stamp the letters, but the patients thought the attendants would stamp them. The food was very unsavory and insufficient. For breakfast they had meat of some kind, bread and coffee or tea; the dinner was always a 'boild one.' For supper they had about the same as breakfast." The witness then described the elaborate preparation that were made when visitors were expected, the rich food, splendid service of silver and china, and the contrast that was presented when the visitors had departed and the tables were prepared for the patients.

Witness was asked if he remembered Dr. Sevin, but he said he did not believe he did.

At this point the committee adjourned until 2 o'clock.

THE FEMALE SIDE OF IT.

The first witness sworn was Mrs. Mary Jane Coulter, a former attendant at Dixmont. The witness testified as follows:

"I reside in Baltimore, have lived there three months. I was at Dixmont as an attendant. Went there November 2, 1881. When an attendant first goes there he or she is what is called a 'surplus' or assistant attendant. When there is a vacancy, the surplus takes the place. I was in the sewing room first. I was at Dixmont four months, the last month I was an attendant. There are two attendants, and in the worst wards a surplus also. The duties of the attendants are to see that the wards are taken care of and that the patients behave themselves."

Major Walker—Did you ever see any instances of abuse while you were at Dixmont?

Witness—I did, frequently. There was a Mrs. Mitchell, who always wished to take her life; I saw Miss Jo. McCaslin push her violently against the arm of a settee to make her set still. I have seen her strike her on the hands with a bunch of keys while putting her hands in the mufflers; frequently when she put the jacket on Mrs. Mitchell she would put her knee on Mrs. Mitchell's breast, and press so hard, and pull the sleeves of the jacket so tight, that Mrs. Mitchell would lean forward and groan and say, "Oh, don't!" Mrs. Mitchell was very sickly, and the treatment she received was not right at all. There was Mrs. Barnhart, who, it was said, had been made crazy by ill-treatment from her husband. Miss McCaslin would taunt her with having murdered her husband with bed bug poison. Mrs. Barnhart would become enraged and swear frightfully, and then she would be locked up. This was done about four times a week for amusement.

Major Walker—Did you ever know of any one being tied to the bed while in the straight jacket?

Witness—I did. There was Mrs. Watt, who was tied so. The patients arms were folded across the breast and the long sleeves of the jacket wound around them and pulled tight by the attendants and tied in a hard knot in the back. The feet were tied, the patient put to bed, and laid on this knot all night Miss Hope was the superviseress, and was a very grim looking person. She has been there about sixteen years. Dr. Reed very seldom came into the ward. One time I saw Miss McCaslin cut Mrs. Watt's mouth with a cup, and once with a knife in forcing food into her mouth. There was a Mrs. Schilling whose mind was almost gone. I have seen Miss McCaslin strike her in the face because she would not eat. I complained to Miss Hope, but she said she did not know which one lied, I or Miss McCaslin. She also said my sister-in-law and I were too tender hearted. The patients were summoned to their meals by the ringing of a bell. If patients would not go they were forced. I consider the food very unfit for any one to eat. It was poor in quantity and quality, and the meat was nearly always tainted. The sugar was ths coarse brown article and would make persons sick that used it. The tea was very poor. We considered some of the things so poor that we would not use them, and purchased for ourselves in Allegheny. There were fourteen rooms in the ward I was in and twenty-five patients. Part of these slept in the beds and the remainder on mattresses on the floor

Major Walker—Do you know of any of the patients attempting to take their lives while you were here?

Witness—Mrs. Mitchell tried to choke herself by puting her head between the slats of the bed. This the only one I know of. There no female physicians in the asylum. Drs. Hutchinson and Wylie were the only physicians. I don't know whether Dr. Reed was considered one of the physicians or not.

Major Walker—Do you know of a patient named Katy Dailey?

Witness—Yes, sir. One day about noon Katy Daily sprang at Miss McCaslin and scratched her face. I pushed her back and must say I struck her. She was put in the straight jacket and taken to her room.

Major Walker—Did you ever know of patients' arms being injured by having this jacket put on?

Witness—Yes, sir. Mrs. Watt had a large sore on her arm from this cause.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKenna—I am a nurse and employed in a sanitarium in Baltimore. I left Dixmont because my sister-in-law was discharged. This Mrs Watt was of a suicidal turn, and Miss Blackwood, the hall girl, told me the sore on her arm was caused by wearing the jacket. Mrs. Mitchell was very hard to manage. She wanted to kill herself and would eat her fingers and her arms. The sleeves or mufflers were put on her at night to keep her from killing herself. Miss McCaslin and I never agreed very well, because she wanted me to do her work. Miss McCaslin was my immediate superion, and Miss Hope was above all. As soon as I went into the institution I discovered that the food was very poor, and we used to complain that we did not get enough to eat. The duties of an attendant are very confining.

Major Walker—Equal to this examination?

Continuing the witness said the patients and attendants ate at the same table. If patients would not come to their meals, and they could not be forced to do so, their meals were taken to them. Witness had never inflicted any injury on Mrs. Mitchell. She used to assist in putting the patients to bed.

Mr. McKenna—Mrs. Coulter, do you remmber of being severely reprimanded for kicking a patient while putting her to bed one night, and that you were not allowed to assist in this work thereafter?

Witness—No, sir. I deny that utterly.

Mrs. Coulter continuing said she had not been discharged for incompetency, and did not insist on the hygienic method of treatment while she was at Dixmont. On being asked if she had given all the cases of ill treatment she had seen, the witness related related an instance where Miss McCaslin tried to put the straight jacket on Mrs. Mitchell. The latter resisted and in the struggle she was thrown violently to the floor. Miss Hope and witness got along tolerably well. She did not complain of the food to Dr. Hutchinson or Dr. Wylie, because it was no use. Witness did not remembwhether there were any printed rules or not.

Clippings.

—The Western Pennsylvania Hospital will get $60,000 from the Appropriation Committee.

—A new edition of the school laws is published every three years. The Department of Public Instruction is now distributing the latest.

—A craze has set in among women of wearing their hair cut short. The leagth is graduated by the quantity of brain it is necessary to balance.

—The Asiatic Society is about to erect a monument on the site of the Black Hole of Calcutta, the dungeon in which 146 British were confined on the night of June 20, 1756, and from which only 23 were taken out alive the next morning.

—A "corner in onions" is mentioned. This will cause great inconvenience in some quarters. How are the heirs of a rich old uncle to assume a proper amount of grief and tears at his funeral without the artificial aid of an onion.

—F. A. Pettibone, prosecuting attorney for Ashtabula county, Ohio, is charged with crunkenness, misconduct before the grand jury, failure to account for fines and costs coming into his hands by virtue of his office, and misconduct in general. The charge, which is filed with the Clerk of the Common Pleas Courts, has been signed by a large number of people who are anxious for his removal.

—Take a young man, a tall young man with a small hat, a long face, a lengthy neck, a short body, a pair of long and slim legs, with arms to match, and both arms and legs largest at the extremities; put him in a Seymore coat; encase his legs in eel-skin pantaloons, with sufficient bow in the legs to give passing glimpses between them of the mashed and astonished world that lies ahead of him as he walk; cram his flat feet into pointed shoes; tie an eye-glass to his lappel; give him a delicate mustache and a cane to play with—and if there be a grander sight under the canopy of heaven, we haven't time to think it up.—*Franklin Press.*

—Paper, in days not long past, used to be a type of flimsiness of fabric and of inability to stand wear and the weather. When compressed paper began to be substituted for wood, stone and metals, it seemed to be a special pleasure for those who employed it to apply this material to the very uses for which it seemed wholly unfitted. Paper row boats were among the earliest of these new uses, and they have already become too familiar to attract attention. Then came the desire for substituting paper where great wear or strain was endured in iron machinery; and paper car wheels seemed the extreme in this direction. Yet now there is a movement to substitute paper rails for steel rails, as being very durable, and less costly. who shall say that paper may not one day give us drills and trip-hammers?

THE ACADIANS.

From the American.

If the poet's dream of an earthly paradise was ever realized, it was in the home of *Evangeline*, the lovely heroine of Longfellow's most pathetic poem. This beautiful land of flowers was truly the "home of the happy:"

"They dwelt together in love, these simple Acadian farmers,—
Dwelt in the love of God and man.
Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars to their windows;
But their dwellings were open as day and the hearts of their owners;
There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in abundance."

It is difficult to appreciate, amid the splendid material progress of the nineteenth century, a community so secluded and yet so happy,—possessing so little, yet so contented. Theirs was not that state of nature so enthusiastically advocated by Rousseau, who unnaturally abandoned his children to the mercy of strangers. Theirs was not the stern virtue of ancient Rome, which applauded a father for butchering his sons. While not possessing the "peculiar" virtues of Rome, they were also free from its atrocious vices. Suicide, infanticide and avarice were unknown among the Acadians. Pride, which caused the fall of Adam, the ruin of Greece, and the destruction of Babylon and Rome, was unheard of in the happy Valley of Grand Pre, where

"All men were equal, and all were brothers and sisters."

Imagine a people living in peace and plenty, free from all the cares and anxieties of civilized life, while enjoying all its advantages,—dwelling together as in a common brotherhood, but without the moroseness of Sparta,—bright, cheerful, lively, but without the frivolity of Athens,—a people, so good, so simple, so honest, that laws were unnecessary and lawyers unknown! Plato never dreamed of a republic so truly admirable as Acadia, while the famous Arcadia of the ancients did not approach it in the sweetness, beauty and simplicity of its pastoral life.

The Valley of Grand Pre is the most beautiful in British America. The patient industry of the Acadians had reclaimed it from marsh and sea, and turned it into fertile meadows. They led a simple, pastoral and patriarchal life, with no desire for wealth and no ambitious aspirations; their lovely valyes were covered with flocks of sheep and herds of cattle.

"This *was* Acadia,—this the land
That weary souls have sighed for;
This was Acadia,—this the land
Heroic hearts have died for."

Our own Valley of Wyoming alone can compare with the Valley of Grand Pre in beauty and sorrow.

The happy, pastoral life of this community must have suggested to Goldsmith some of the most touching scenes in the "Deserted Village." Young men and women married early. As soon as a young man was old enough to marry, the community built him a house, cultivated the lands about it, and furnished him with all the necessaries of life for one year. Thither he brought his chosen partner, who contributed her portion in flocks.

By the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the Acadians became subjects of the English Crown; but it was expressly stipulated that they should not be compelled to fight against their French countrymen, that they should retain possession of their lands, and be permitted the free exercise of their religion. From that time they were called the "neutral French." At first, they were treated with some consideration; for the English wanted their valuable services in the construction of roads, dikes, forts, and in the cultivation of the soil. But in a few years the conquerors had established themselves securely in Nova Scotia, and were not long in showing that they not only had the strength, but intended to use it. The Acadians were excluded from holding office, deprived of the right of representation, and not allowed to appeal to the courts for the redress of wrongs. They were obliged to cut wood for the building of English forts, failing to do which they were told that their houses would be pulled down for the purpose. They were ordered to furnish provisions, and threatened with the destruction of their crops and cattle if they refused. All these injustices were endured with unfailing patience.

When Charles Edward, 1745, attempted to regain the throne of his ancestors, George II. insisted upon the Acadians taking an oath by which they were required to become loyal subjects of Great Britain,—to bear arms against their countrymen and the Indians, to whom they were bound by many ties of gratitude and affection. The conscience of the Acadians rebelled at a requisition "so repugnant to the feelings of human nature." Three hundred of the younger and more impulsive of their number resolved to fight rather than to submit to such terms, and were found in arms at the taking of Fort Beau Sejour. This offered the occasion which was wanted. The whole of the twenty thousand "neutral French" were made to suffer for the act of the three hundred. In vain was their protest that this resistance was contrary to their wishes, their habits, and beyond their control. Their entire destruction or dispersion was decreed. Colonel John Winslow planned and carried out this wicked work. He was a soldier, trained to make war upon armed men; but he engaged with brutal zeal in an enterprise against helpless women and children. He wore the uniform of His Majesty, King George II, but his actions disgraced the service which had once been honored by the peerless Sidney.

It is a melancholy story, so let us tell it as briefly as possible. The destruction of the Acadians having been decreed, Colonel Winslow, with five transports and a force of New England troops, proceeded to the Basin of Mines. A proclamation was issued, requiring the attendance of all the adult male inhabitants at the respective pests of the different districts on the same day; the object for which they were to assemble was not distinctly stated, but it was so peremptory as to require implicit obedience. In response to this summons, four hundred and eighteen men assembled at the Church of Grand Pre. The doors were closed and barricaded, and Colonel Winslow, surrounded by his officers and guarded by his men, informed the unfortunate Acadians that the King of England had ordered "that their land and tenements, cattle of all kinds, and live stock, and all fruits and grain, were forfeited to the Crown, and they were to be removed from the province." The wretched people, unconscious of any cause for such brutality, received this sentence with fortitude and resignation; but, when the fatal moment arrived in which they were to part from their friends and relatives without a hope of seeing them again in this world, and to be dispersed among strangers whose language, religion and customs were opposed to their own, they were crushed by a full realization of their misery. The young men were first ordered to go on board of one of the vessels; this they peremptorily refused to do, unless their families were allowed to accompany them. This very natural request was refused, and the troops were ordered to advance upon them with fixed bayonets, which had the effect of making them commence their march. The road from the chapel to the shore was lined with women and children, who greeted the miserable procession with tears and blessings as the prisoners walked slowly along, praying, and weeping, and singing hymns. The old man next followed through the same scene of sorrow, and thus the whole male portion of Grand Pre was forced on board the transports which were to convey them away from their homes forever. The men having been thus secured, the women and children were distributed indiscriminately among the vessels; husbands were separated from their wives, and children from their parents, whom in many cases, they never met again. As these wretched people sailed away from the land where they had lived so happily and innocently, the sight of their burning homes was the last that met their eyes. Altogether, seven thousand of these poor exiles were thus dragged from their homes and scattered along the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Georgia. Five hundred landed in Philadelphia, one-half of whom died in a short time, owing to the hardships they had endured. Seven hundred reached Maryland so destitute that they must have died from starvation, had not some humane persons provided for their immediate necessities. The largest portion of the exiles were taken to Massachusetts, where, claiming to be prisoners of war, they refused to work, and were distributed as paupers among the cities and towns of the colony.

A pathetic appeal was made to George II. in behalf of these unhappy people, but without effect; they were left in their exile and misery, their enemies hoping that, in the course of time, their language, customs, etc., would be lost in the midst of the English colonists among whom they were scattered. The removal of the Acadians recalls the tender lines of Virgil which express the lament of the Mantuan shepherd when driven from his home by the victorious soldiers of Augustus, commencing:

"*O Lycida, vivi pervenimus,*" etc.

The merciless measures adopted towards the Acadians, and the wanton destruction of their possessions, form one of the darkest spots in American history, and is only paralleled by the massacre of the Wyoming by the English and Indians, twenty-five years afterwards All that could throw light on this dark transaction was carefully suppressed by the English authorities. But later investigation has discovered that the iniquitous sentence of banishment was carried out with brutal violence. Old men and delicate women were torn from their homes and left all night on the shore, exposed to the cold autumn air, and no roof to shelter, no covering to protect them. And, although Colonel Winslow had pledged his word of honor that families should go on the same vessel, the aged husband was separated from her who had been the partner of his joys and sorrows for fifty years, the young bride of a few weeks was torn from the protecting arms of her husband, widows were separated from their only sons, never to meet them again.

Colonel Winslow received eight hundred pounds sterling from the British Government for driving the Acadians into exile. His portrait in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society represents a man of full face, fair complexion, blue eyes and smiling mouth. He died in 1773, aged seventy-three years. His family were Tories during the American Revolution, and were obliged to seek refuge in Nova Scotia when the British evacuated Boston in 1775.

Only a mournful tradition remains of the beautiful village of Grand Pre; a few weeping willows mark the spot where once stood the happy home of *Evangeline*, and forever sing the requiem of her doomed people; while

"Under the shade of their branches
Dwell another race, with other customs and language."

—It is now claimed that Miss Nye, of Beaver Falls, was cured by mesmerism instead of by the Waters of Lourdes.

—A well known minister, when told of the reported faith cure, said that a few years ago one of his congregation owned a dog that became completely paralyzed in its hind legs. One day some other dogs chased a rabbit past the helpless brute, which, suddenly stirred up by the excitement of the chase, bounded to his feet and started in hot pursuit of the unfortunate rabbit and caught it. The dog retaining the use of its