Butler Citizen.

VOL. XXI. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1884 NO. 20

A. TROUTMAN & SON,
BUTLER, PA.

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, ETC.

We have just received and placed on sale our Spring Stock of Carpets in all grades and descriptions, from the Lowest Prices to the Best Quality

We Especially Invite you to call and Examine Stock and Prices.

—(o)—

EMBROIDERIES

Just opened, a Splendid Stock of all kinds and styles of Embroideries in Swiss, Nainsook and Hamburg and Inserting to match, and we are offering the whole lot at astonishing LOW PRICES.

New White Goods of all Descriptions.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE PILLOW SHAMS,

Lace Bed Spreads, Muslin Underwear, Skirts, Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Infants' Robes.

—o—

Our inducements.—We offer you the Largest Stock and guarantee you the LOWEST PRICES.

A. TROUTMAN & SON,

MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

FARMERS READ THIS.

The Bissell Chilled Plow

Is made of the best material, by skilled mechanics, under the supervision of Mr. T. M Bissell, a veteran plow manufacturer and inventor, skilled in his art, and after 38 years' experience he feels justified in claiming for these plows that they are more nearly perfect and have more points of improvement than any of their predecessors. Mr. Bissell is the patentee of the Oliver Chilled Plow, the South Bend Chilled Plow, and the Bissell Chilled Plow, which is his last and best. We also sell the Diamond Iron, North Bend and Hillside Plows.

THE CHAMPION MOWERS, REAPERS AND BINDERS,

The Hoosier Grain and Corn Drills, the best Fertilizer Drills in the market, Victor Horse Dump Wheel Rake, Starr Hand Dump Rake, the Western Washer—the best in the world—the Champion Separator and Clover Huller, the Harrisburg Traction & Portable Engines.

Buffalo Phosphate,

Acknowledged by farmers to be the best. Also, a line of Builders' Supplies, Blacksmiths' Supplies, and House Furnishing Goods

JACKSON & MITCHELL,

BUTLER, PENN'A.

WHERE TO BUY MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

At the Store of the undersigned, the acknowledged leader in

CARPETS, CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

We wish to say to the trade this fall that we have a larger and more varied stock of Carpets, Clothing,

HATS AND CAPS,

and Gents' Furnishing Goods than ever before.

REMEMBER WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK

The LATEST STYLES, the LOWEST PRICES. We have all grades and all prices, from the Cheapest to the Best made.

D. A. HECK,

The Leading One Price Clothier and Gents' Outfitter,

2nd DOOR, DUFFY'S BLOCK, BUTLER, PA.

CHRIS. STOCK,

—Dealer in—

STOVES, TIN-WARE AND GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

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SEEDS AND PLANTS
Are Annually Sown and Planted in Half a Million Gardens!

This Year's Catalogue Free on Application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

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NEVER FAILS.

THE GREAT

NERVE CONQUEROR

The only known *specific* for Epileptic Fits.
Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness.
Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured. Equalled by none in delirium of fever.
Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness.
Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds.
Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, It is a charming and healthful Aperient.
Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing cause. Routs biliousness and clears complexion. Charming resolvent and matchless laxative.
It drives Sick Headache like the wind.
Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. Reliable when all opiates fail.
Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded.
Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe. Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe. Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50.

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Medical Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo. (2)

Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York City.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three **"scavengers of the system,"** producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and **TUTT'S** are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

Sold everywhere, **25c.** Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of **$1.**

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

PE-RU-NA

Peruna is composed wholly of numerous vegetable ingredients, each one of which is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the most potent of all the herbal remedies known to medical science. It cures without fail every case of

Chronic Catarrh, Consumption, General and Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, Diabetis, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Diseases of the Stomach.

If your Druggist is out of our pamphlets on the "Ills of Life," or if you are laboring under a disease not mentioned in it or in these advertisements, address the proprietors, S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio. **(No. 4.)**

MANALIN positively cures Constipation, Piles and Diarrhœa. Sold by all druggists. One dollar per bottle; six for $5.00. Directions in English and German.

GAIN
Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 6th N.Y. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends owe it praise."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Lessons of the Year.

You are larger than a year ago,
And the stories and the lessons they, too must grow
And come to your minds with a fresh, new look
On the unlearned page of this old, old book.

But have you, my dears, learned everything
The brave old year in its arms could bring?
Oh, all the lessons the school-books brought,
Perhaps—but the other ones? Have you thought.

That never a blossom looks up but tells
Some story of how its sweet heart swells
With a grateful love to Him who made
Its beauty of sunshine and rain and shade?

That never a butterfly sips, or a bee,
The nectar too little for us to see,
But out of the picture a lesson goes
Of Him who made clover and bee and rose?

That never a ripened apple falls,
Nor a grape vine purples on dull old walls,
Not a nut comes rustling through the leaves,
Nor a wain goes laden with harvest sheaves.

But in each and all bright eyes may find
How wise and changeless and Heavenly kind
Is He who fashions the endless store
Which blesses the New Year more and more?

And not alone while the warm skies glow
Are written the lessons for us to know,
But the snow and the ice have a truthful word
Of Him whom we worship and call the Lord

They hide the roots of the honey flowers,
And the trees whose fruits fall thick as showers,
And in all the earth and air and sea,
There are stories and lessons for you and me.

—*Christian Leader.*

The Liquor Business.

The quantity of intoxicating liquors annually produced in the United States, and for the most part consumed by the people as a beverage, added to the large importations of such liquors of various kinds from other countries, constitutes the continuous supply out of which arises a larger evil to the community than from any other single cause, and, perhaps, than from all other causes put together. It amounts to hundreds of millions of gallons annually produced, and, for the most part, annually consumed as a beverage. The production is immense, and the consumption keeps pace with it.

By the liquor business we mean the capital and labor employed, not only in the manufacture of these liquors, but also in their distribution among consumers by wholesale and retail dealers. The production is a business, and the sale is a business, each demanding capital and labor; and the two together constitute the liquor business. As a business, in each form, it demands a large amount of capital, and gives employment to a great many laborers, while it furnishes a market for a portion of the products of the farmer. It supplies a demand, and, like every other business, is pursued for the sake of profit, and yields a profit to those who pursue it. Thousands of families get their living out of this business; and some manufacturers and some dealers accumulate large fortunes from its profits. The men who pursue it are not necessarily knaves and rogues. Many of them may be as honorable in their business transactions as any other class of persons

Why, then, should any body select the liquor business for special condemnation and attack? Why should law interpose its power and put the business under special restrictions not applied to the silk business, or any other kind of business? Why not let men manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors under no restraint other than that which is applied to all other forms of industry, giving them the usual protection, and holding them to the usual responsibilities of law, but not placing any special hindrance in their way, or any special mark upon their business? There is but one answer to these questions; and that we regard as all sufficient. The plain matter of fact is that the liquor business, in the article produced and dealt in and consumed, is an enormous *curse* to the general community. Its record in the result thereof is expressed in two words—woe and crime—and that, too, on a scale so vast and various, that thought, in the effort to fix its measure, staggers under the load. The evils of the business to to human society are simply incalculable; and these evils are connected with no adequate offset in the way of compensating benefits. The business steadily supplies the material which the liquor consumers of the land use, and, through this use, produces a long and dreadful catalogue of evils. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and their common use as a beverage, are connected together in the relation of cause and effect. The one leads to the other. This is the fact, as everybony knows.

How shall these evils be prevented? One method, and certainly a good one so far as it goes, is by *moral* suasion, addressed to those who are in the habit of using intoxicating liquors. If these persons would all abandon the habit the demand would cease, except for mechanical, chemical and medicinal purposes, and consequently the supply would cease, except for these purposes. But, unfortunately, the remedy by simple moral suasion is not strong enough to do the work on a scale at all equal to the magnitude of the evil. All experience shows that mere preaching and writing against intemperance is not sufficient to reform the drinking habits of the people and shut up the grog-shops of the land. We believe in such preaching and in such writing; but the work to be done is too great to be accomplished by either, or both put together.

It is hence necessary for society, in its organized and political character, acting through the agency of law, to employ the element of *legal* suasion, and attack the evil in the cause which furnishes the temptation and the facility. The cause is the liquor business; and we have no doubt that society has the complete right to legislate against this business to the extent of its entire prohibition. There is not a State in this land that has not this right, and not one in which the exercise thereof would not be of immense benefit to the people. The right rests upon the fundamental principle of self-protection, which inalienably inheres in every organized community. Every license system, from the lowest up to the very highest, proceeds upon the assumption that society has the right to regulate the liquor business to any extent that may be necessary for the general good. The theory of absolute prohibition and license is essentially the same. The difference between the two is that the former acts upon the whole business, and prohibits the whole, while the latter acts simply upon the sale of intoxicating liquors, and seeks to restrict it, but does not entirely prohibit it.

And, as between these two methods of legal action, we say unhesitatingly that absolute prohibition is, in itself, in what it proposes, and in the results when and where it can be applied, far the better remedy. Here we agree with the most pronounced Prohibitionists, and wish them God speed, and mean to do what we can to promote their views and hasten the end they seek. We do not, however, agree with those Prohibitionists who think there is no good in a license system, and who, reasoning from the mere word "license," infer that it endorses, sanctions and fosters the very evil it seeks to limit and restrain, and hence denounce both the name and the thing. This, in our judgment, is not according to the facts. The restriction of even the most imperfect license system is better for the community than "free rum." The "high license" system is still better, and is the next thing to absolute prohibition; and, if we cannot get the latter then we welcome the former, and mean to work and wait for the day when we can get the latter. We do not propose to decline the acceptance of a partial good because it is not the higest and most complete form of the idea.—*The Independent.*

Farm Notes.

—Sheep to do well must have dry floors and runs and must have plenty of fresh air, and should be protected from the scare of dogs.

—All buildings in which horses cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry are kept should be well ventilated, but not in such manner as to admit draughts.

—Bedding for sheep not only promises health but assists in preventing dirt in the wool. Cleanliness is as, indispensable to sheep as to other stock.

—A steamer for cooking food will pay for its cost in two seasons. If it does not add to the bulk of food it renders it more easily digested and more nourishing.

—From four acres of ground a market garden at Morris, Ill., during the past season, made a net profit of $1, 300, not including the vegetables for his own family.

—It has been announced that a company in St. Louis propose to feed a large lot of stock hogs on the banks of the Mississippi, taken from the stock yards at St. Louis.

—With plenty of good hay corn may advantageously be fed to sheep with good results. From one to one and a half pounds, according to the size of the sheep, will be required, with what hay used additional.

—A Baltimore firm has introduced the Japaneze persimmon into this country, and planted 1,000,000 trees. The fruit is said to be delicious, and the general opinion is that it will be well received when offered for sale.

—If every farmer would keep a record of the number of eggs laid, chickens hatched and those sold or eaten each year, they would form the basis of most interesting statistics and manner of surprise to every one of the value represented by them in money.

—Barbed wire can be used as a fence against hogs by putting the lower wire four inches from the ground and the next wire a foot or fourteen inches higher. This fence does not need to be high if hogs only are to be inclosed.

—It is claimed by our most experienced stock-growers that colts should never be permitted to stand on a hard floor, such as plank, brick, stone or cement, until after they are a year old, as hard floors are liable to injure their feet and limbs.

Arbor Day in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 14.—The following proclamation is issued by the Governor of Ohio:

By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, adopted April 11, 1884, entitled "A joint resolution authorizing the Governor to issue his annual proclamation relating to the planting of trees." I hereby set apart Friday, the 18th day of April, 1884, for the planting of forest trees, and recommend that the day be devoted by the people to that purpose.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Ohio this the 13th day of March, 1884. By the Governor.

[Signed]. GEORGE HOADLY.

James W. NEWMAN,
Secretary of State.

—A reputation is a very good thing, but no reputation can take the place of food, clothes and a house to live in.

—Pleasant service is where one knows how to render it skilfully, and still pleasanter when one can improve upon skilful work.

Dairy-men and stock raisers all buy Day's Horse and Cattle Powder. For distemper, hidebound, loss of appetite, and general debility it is without a peer in the market. Price twenty-five cents per package of one pound, full weight

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Superintendency.

The Superintendency of the schools is beginning to boom up, and there are a number of candidates in the field, all good men as far as I know.

Who is the best qualified for the position, and what is the best thing that can be done to keep our leading teachers in the profession and stimulate others to do better work in the school room should be the leading question with Directors. Our schools for the last fifteen or twenty years have made rapid improvement, and we must attribute much of this progress to the efficient work of the Superintendents. Our Superintendents during this time were selected from the public schools, teachers principally, for the reason that their work and interests was there, and their knowledge of the wants of the schoolroom and of the profession, so far as it relates to the management of the common schools, was superior to the judgment of those not working in them. If we allow the superintendency to be taken away from the public school teachers we will establish a precedent which will be ruinous to our schools. We have a large number of professional teachers in our schools at present. If the superintendency is taken from them the leading teachers will leave the profession, for the incentive that has kept them there will be gone The letter and the spirit of the law will give it to them and the sentiment of the people has given it to them in the years gone by and I hope the choice this time, and in all time to come, will be given to them. I have no choice among those who are public school teachers, and as I am greatly interested in the cause of education, I write this for the good of our schools and to cause those who may vote in the next convention to weigh the matter well before voting, so that the greatest good may be accomplished thereby.

VINDICATOR.

North Hope, March 22, 1884.

Jefferson Centre.

MARCH 25, 1884.

MESSRS EDITORS—On the 15th, ult., an old mare owned by Mr. Ormsby Mechling, of Jefferson township, departed this life in the 30th year of her age. She did not remember to have seen General Washington in Greensburg when he was on his way out to Washington county during the whisky insurrection Often did she journey down the canal; she passed over the same old "tow path" that has been the tread, by thousands of feet before, of horses, mules and drivers, and could hear the tra la la of the boatman's horn as approaching a lock or a packet station; she could see the boatman with red shirt and sombrero hat, high boots and swaggering ways, and could hear the "whoa, whoa" of the frisky driver. Often did this old mare listen to the tales of bravado, of daring and of frollics, in which these boatmen figured as principals, their lives, like the old "raging canals," having had their tempests are now superseded by an eternal calm. Those who are yet alive are scattered to the four winds of heaven—Requiescat in pace.

Salary of County Treasurer.

EDS. CITIZEN—Gentlemen—I wish through the columns of your paper, to correct a prevalent, though mistaken idea, held by the people of the county with regard to the way the County Treasurer gets his pay. We often hear it as a reason for so many being out for the office, in view of the building a new Court House, there will be high taxes, and his per cent., fixed by law, will make it a fat office. Apart from the small amount of State tax that passes through his hands there is no fixed per cent., and it is no difference whether there be $25,000 or $100,000, it is all with the Board of Commissioners and Auditors, they fix the amount. Now to prove my assertion that the amount of money passing through the Treasurer's hands makes no difference as to the amount he gets, let me refer you to a case. I cannot give you the exact amount, as I have nothing to guide me but memory. In 1865 Nathaniel Walker, Esq., was Treasurer; not knowing of any improvements or old debts being paid, there was but an ordinary levy made for that year; Mr. Walker received $1500 or $1600; between 1866 and 1868 the new jail was built and paid for; hence there had to be a higher levy. The Treasurer for those years received about $2,200, or $1,100 a year; two years then was the length of the term, three now. The next year after the jail was built and paid for, the Treasurer got about $1,600 dollars, and from that time on the amount has increased till it is about $2,600, now, a little over 88 per day. How is it that these six men can sit down and allow one man as much as the whole six can get? There is no comparison as to the labor in the two offices. But some may say that of a Treasurer is a very responsible office. It is not to an honest man. He gives large bonds, but the money is put into his hands to lift these bonds, and I think there is not much on hands at one time to be stolen Then it is good pay and no bad accounts. Now I think the salary should be brought down to correspond with other officers' salaries. Think of the labor, expense and exposure of a County Superintendent, who only receives about $1,200 per year. In 18 years the salary of Treasury has run up from $1,100 to about $2,600, while other officers salary has run down. Now there appears to be no limit. Can the tax payers not stop it from running up any higher? Yes, they can not only check it, but they can bring it down to a level with other salaries. I would propose to fix the Treasurer's salary at $1,500 per year. If we could do that we could save the difference between $1,500 and $2,600, which would be $1,100 per year, that multiplied by three will give $3,300, in the term. Now the next thing is to accomplish this. I would propose to the candidates that are out for the nomination, that they will pledge themselves to the people, that if elected they will neither ask more nor take more if offered. I would also ask the candidates out for Commissioners and Auditors that if elected they will also support the $1,500. If those already in the field don't accept this offer and declare it publicly, we can get others that will accept and run as the $1,500 candidates and thank the people for it. Now if this fails it is because the taxpayers are asleep to their own interests We can do it. Now this is not intended to effect the old Treasurer, hence it is not taking the advantage of anyone, because if anyone dislikes it he can withdraw and let some one have it that will be glad to get the $1,500.

There is another way of fixing the Treasurer's salary. That would be to petition the Legislature; but perhaps it would be an unfavorable time to ask a reduction of salaries.

FRANKLIN TWP.

Kittanning Items.

Rev. J. H. A. Kitzmiller, pastor of English Lutheran Church of Kittanning, is said to be seriously ill at present.

The body of young Oswald, recently drowned in the river, has not as yet been recovered.

Col. William Sirwell has enclosed seventeen acres of land in Valley township, and is stocking it with Brown Leghorn chickens. Eggs and chickens will be plenty over there.

The young man named Aultman, living near the Butler county line, and who disappeared some weeks ago, has turned up in New Castle all right.

Rev. V. B. Christy, of Zelienople, Butler county, officiated in Rev. Kitzmiller's church last Sunday morning and evening.

TICKET SCALPING.

The Demoralizing Effect on Rail Road Employes of this Questionable Business.

From Philadelphia Press.]

The developments in the recent trials of railway conductors in Philadelphia and elsewhere for embezzlement bring to light a new feature in the so-called business of ticket scalping, and explain very clearly one of the principal reasons for the crusade which is being waged by the railroad companies against the gentry whose boast it is that they can discount the standard rates of the companies. There was for a long time an element of mystery in this peculiar traffic, which was partially dispelled when the methods of the scalpers were ventilated in the courts and by the clear expositions of railway officers on the subject.

It is apparent that the scalper derives some of his support from some of the various links, large and small, of the longer lines between distant points. As a matter of course, rates by the various lines between important centres must be uniform, and the longer lines, by reason of their greater length and time of transit, could not, and very properly so, hope to obtain any considerable proportion of the through traffic save by the operations of the scalper, who buys for the intending traveler who falls into his hands a regular ticket by one of the longer routes, sells it to him for a dollar or so less than it cost, collecting a bonus from several of the short lines composing this route as a reward for diverting the traveler from more direct lines, and pocketing a fair profit on the transaction, although the passenger may not be fortunate, as the greater length of time consumed on the trip, and consequent increase in cost of meals and sleeping accommodations, may more than cover the saving in the cost of the ticket and the traveler has no compensation for his lost time.

But this and other operations which the scalper is wont to consider "legitimate," would scarcely explain the magnitude which his profits must assume to maintain him in the traffic, and these late trials furnish the information necessary to complete a solution of the mystery. The testimony showed that the railway employees retained the tickets collected from passengers and sold them at nominally low rates to the scalpers, who re-sold them to the travelers at a discount from standard rates, the companies thus carrying two or more passengers on the same ticket.

These disclosures emphasize with painful clearness the moral character of the scalping enterprise. For years past it has been the aim of railroad companies so to adjust their rules and regulations as to relieve conductors from even the slightest imputation of dishonesty, Whether this has been from motives of self-interest or not, is immaterial to the point at issue. The result has been apparent in the *esprit du corps* and the *morale* of their employees. The feeling that, in view of the safeguards thrown around them, they were above suspicion, has wrought a remarkable change in this class of employees, and has made the position of railway conductor a highly honorable, as it is a responsible and exacting calling. But just as this condition of things has been so happily consummated, a new element of evil arises, and it is not strange that amongst such a host of employees some should be found willing to listen to the temptings of the scalper, and become eventually his willing but guilty tools.

In the cause of morality, and in behalf of an important and deserving class of railway employees, we can cordially endorse the efforts of the transportation lines to utterly abolish this traffic, which has long been a misdemeanor in this State, and we earnestly hope that the various States will speedily take cognizance of the growing evil and, by statute similar to our own, put the scalper under the ban of the law and compel railroad companies to redeem for cash, from passengers, their unused or partially used tickets. In the meantime the traveler will do well to consider whether he can conscientiously aid the scalper or incur the risk of riding on a stolen ticket.

BLAINE ON BUCHANAN.

There Were Two Buchanans—The Buchanan of December, 1860, and the Buchanan of January, 1861.

From Advance Sheets of Blaine's Book.]

In a final analysis and true estimate of Mr. Buchanans's conduct in the first stages of the revolt, the condition of the popular mind as just described must be taken into account. The same influences and expectations that wrought upon the people were working also upon him. There were indeed two Mr Buchanans in the closing months of his administration. The first was Mr. Buchanan of November and December, angered by the decision of the Presidential election and more than willing that the North, including his own State, should be disciplined by the fright to more conservative views and to a stricter observance of which he considered solemn obligations imposed by the Constitution. If the Southern threat of resistance to the authority of the Union had gone no farther than this, Mr. Buchanan would have been readily reconciled to its temperate violence and would probably have considered it a national blessing in disguise. The second was Mr. Buchanan of January and February, appalled by surrounding and increasing perils, grieved by the conduct of Southern men whom he had implicitly trusted, overwhelmed by the realization of of the evils which had obviously followed his official declarations, hoping earnestly for the safety of the Union, and yet more disturbed and harrowed in his mind than the mass of loyal people who did not stand so near the danger as he or so accurately measure its alarming growth. The President of December with Cobb and Floyd and Thompson in his Cabinet, and the President of January with Dix and Stanton and Holt for his councilors, were radically different men. No true estimate of Mr. Buchanan in the crisis of his public career can ever be reached if this vital distinction can be overlooked.

It was Mr. Buchanan's misfortune to be called to act in emergency which demanded will, fortitude and moral courage. In these qualities he was deficient. He did not possess the executive faculty. His life had been principally devoted to the practice of law in the most peaceful of communities and to service in legislative bodies where he was borne along by the force of association. He had not been trained to prompt decision; had not been accustomed to exercise command. He was cautious and conservative to the point of timidity. He possessed ability of a high order and, though he thought slowly, he could master the most difficult subject with comprehensive power. His service of ten years in the House and an equal period in the Senate was marked by a conscientious devotion to duty. He did not rank with the ablest members of either body, but always bore a prominent part in important discussions and maintained himself with credit.

It was said of Mr. Buchanan that he instinctively dreaded to assume responsibility of any kind. His keenest critic remarked that in the tentative period of political issues assumed by his party, Mr Buchanan could always be found two paces to the rear, but in the hour of triumph he marched proudly in the front rank. He was not gifted with independence or self-assertion. His bearing towards Southern statesmen was derogatory to him as a man of spirit. His tone towards administrations of his own party was so deferential as almost to imply a lack of self-respect. He was not a leader among men. He was always led. He was led by Mason and Soule into the imprudence of signing the Ostend manifesto; he was led by the Southern members of his Cabinet into the inexplicable folly and blunder of indorsing the Lecompton iniquity; he was led by disunion Senators into the deplorable mistake contained in his last annual message. Fortunately for him he was led a month later by Black and Holt and Stanton to a radical change of his compromising position.

If Mr. Buchanan had possessed the unconquerable will of Jackson or the stubborn courage of Taylor, he could have changed the history of the revolt against the Union. A great opportunity came to him, but he was not equal to it. Always an admirable adviser where prudence and caution were the virtues required, he was fatally wanting in a situation which demanded prompt action and strong nerve. As representative in Congress, as Senator, as Minister abroad, as Secretary of State, his career was honorable and successful. His life was singularly free from personal fault or short-coming. He was honest and pure-minded. His fame would have been more enviable if he had never been elevated to the Presidency.

—The truly valliant dare everything but doing any other body an injury.

—Let adversity strike you and "friends" conveniently forget your address.

—Learn as if you were to live forever; live as if you were to die to-morrow.

—Vanity keeps persons in favor with themselves who are out of favor with all others.

—In Wisconsin they are trying to find a rhyme to "Oshkosh;" and they will get it, by gosh!

—The war crop of Europe seldom fails. Here's where it greatly differs from the peach crop of Delaware.

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