THE CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEGLEY, PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—POSTAGE PREPAID:

One year	$1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.40

Entered at Postoffice at Butler as 2d class matter.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887.

Governor Hill of New York has vetoed the High License bill passed by the Legislature of that State.

WITH one exception we succeeded in getting inserted all the communications of friends this week. It will appear next week.

THE Brookes High License bill passed in the House at Harrisburg Tuesday by a vote of 123 for to 62 against.

THE rig is being put up for a new gas well on the lot of Mr. Samuel McClymonds, in this borough, South Side.

THE Female Suffrage bill before the Senate at Harrisburg passed that body on Tuesday last by a vote of 28 for to 17 against.

Hon. H. L. Richmond, John J. Henderson, Esq., and Messrs Davenport and Ray are candidates for the Republican nomination for Judge in Crawford county.

BY an ordinance of the Town Council of this borough, passed April 11th, all bar-rooms, saloons, or other places where intoxicating liquors of any kind are sold, shall be closed at 10 o'clock at night, local time, and remain closed till 5 in the morning, under a penalty of $50 for each violation of same.

United States Senator Reagan, of Texas, has astonished the people of that State by coming out squarely for Prohibition. The question is now before the people of Texas for a vote, just as it soon will be in Pennsylvania, and Senator Reagan thus takes ground in favor of the measure.

WHEN the Billingsley oil pipe bill was on final passage in the House, last Tuesday, Mr. Thompson of this county took occasion to state the cause of his absence when a previous vote had been taken. He was unavoidably absent on account of sickness in his family. Both he and Mr. Showalter were friends of the bill and voted for it.

AMONG the bills passed finally in the Senate at Harrisburg was one "To punish the giving of false pedigrees of cattle."

The bill providing that the death penalty in capital cases might be carried out by means of electricity was lost on third reading.

The repeal of the scalp law, which had been defeated in the House, was reconsidered and passed finally.

Judge Livingston, of Lancaster county, has decided that the law approved June 25, 1885, providing for the election of an officer to be styled collector of taxes, and regulating the collection of taxes, is unconstitutional, coming within the inhibition of the constitution prohibiting local legislation. If the Supreme Court should sustain the learned Judge in his opinion the collectors elected at the recent election would be without authority to collect taxes.—Ex.

License Granting.

In this week's CITIZEN will be seen several communications on the action of our late Court in granting licenses in this county. One of them is in defense of the action of Judge Hazen. Also another letter written by Judge Agnew on the power of the Courts in the matter. While our own opinions have undergone no change on the question, yet we prefer to give these communications and to now hear from others. Our columns are therefore open to all, and for anything written in a proper spirit and that may afford any additional light on the subject.

The question came up in this county this year under different circumstances from that existing in any of the neighboring counties. There were no licenses granted in this county last year, while there were some granted in all neighboring counties. From this fact alone our people had looked forward and expected none would be granted this year. Their disappointment was therefore the greater on learning some were granted. There is no doubt of the general public sentiment being against the granting, and that far more general satisfaction would have been given if none had been granted. This is more particularly the case in this town, where it was thought the "number and character" of those remonstrating would prevail with the Court, as on last year. And here we are compelled to differ with those who give such a strained construction to the word "character" as used in the act of 1867. We think it means *personal* character, standing in community, as good, moral, useful citizens, having an interest in the welfare of the place, and not character as to means or ability to know certain facts concerning certain places or things. This difference in this definition of that word may have had much to do with the question here. But it is not our intention at this time to go over any of the ground on the question, but as we say, prefer to hear from others.

Judge Agnew's Reply.

Some two or three weeks ago we published in the CITIZEN a letter addressed by Judge Agnew to a meeting of his fellow-citizens held at Beaver Falls, Pa. This letter was regarded as a very important and able one on the license question. Coming from the author of the oft-misquoted "Schlaudecker case," we conceived that he had very satisfactorily shown that the judicial discretion spoken of in that case, to be used by the Courts in the granting of licenses, was a very different one from the duties of the courts under the law of 1867, where the number and character of the petitioners for and remonstrants against license were mainly to be considered, as more recently defined by the Supreme Court in the Reed case. But the Beaver *Argus and Radical* undertook to criticise the letter and the following is Judge Agnew's reply to that criticism. We copy his reply as written for the Rochester (Pa.) *Daily Argus*, and as found in the Beaver Falls *Daily Tribune*, of April 9. It does seem to us that in this reply Judge Agnew leaves no ground for any court to stand upon that grants licenses over the heads of a majority of the people of a place interested, as expressed in their remonstrances to the court. We invite a careful reading of what he says, as it covers all points that just now happen to be discussed in our community:—

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR: Your kind editorial on my letter to the Beaver Falls meeting is quite flattering. It is also pleasant to see the versatility with which you have exchanged the editorial tripod for the judicial robe. Your remarkable similarity of style as editorial judge and editorial reporter would almost induce us to suppose that the editor and the judge had exchanged places, only we know that the editor would not suffer, and the judge would not descend, to write under cover.

Now, as you have taken up the role of a judicial critic, judicial fairness admits of a comment on the criticism. The first is that you have failed in judicial discrimination. If one side is wrong it does not follow that the other is right. Both may be wrong, or partially right and partially wrong. Thus, if Mr. Stranahan contended that the court must look solely at the necessity for selling liquors, and not the necessity of the hotel, he is wrong. The court must look at both, but if the evil of selling intoxicating drinks at that hotel overbalances the necessity for the hotel as such, the act of 1867 requires the license to be refused. So Judge Wickham is clearly wrong if he looks wholly at the necessity of the hotel, and disregards the greater evils of selling intoxicating drinks there, as shown by the evidence of remonstrances under the act of 1867. The Supreme Court says that the act "prescribes the method by which the necessity shall be ascertained."

Next, you have omitted entirely to notice that Schlaudecker's license, as proved by the record, was *refused* on *other* evidence, and not on the evidence of remonstrances, and therefore that case is no authority for granting a license against the weight of the remonstrances, under the act of 1867. A blundering lawyer may confound cases, but a good judge never does.

So you do what a fair minded lawyer or judge never does, viz: you apply the language of my opinion in Schlaudecker's case to another wholly different from the one I was considering. It is not judicial, indeed it is not fair, to distort language to meet a different question.

You also err in criticising my statement that the act of 1867 still regards the necessity of the hotel as an element of decision. You ought to have gone further and said that I regard *both* elements—the necessity of the hotel, and the evil and injury of selling intoxicating drinks in that hotel—as essential to a just decision; and if, in weighing those, the evils of the latter over-balance the necessity for the former, the act of 1867 (which, the Supreme Court says, prescribes the rule of determination) requires the license to be refused.

Now, as a judge, you ought to have noticed that the Act of 1867 says nothing about the *other* evidence contained in former laws, but on the contrary puts the decision of the court wholly on the petitions for and remonstrances against the application. Suppose we read the first section of the act of 1867, viz: "That when an application is made to any court of Quarter Sessions for license to sell intoxicating drinks, it shall be lawful for said court to hear petitions in addition to that of the applicant in favor of, and remonstrances against the application for *such* license, and in *all* cases to *refuse* the same, whenever, in the opinion of the court, having due regard for the *number and character* of the petitioners for and against such application, *such* license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers."

Can there be anything plainer than this? I have used italics to make it plain.

Now, when the act of 1867 says nothing about *other* evidence or facts but prescribes the duty of the court solely upon the petitions and remonstrances, do you not see how my language in Schlaudecker's case is distorted when you say I said: "It is the duty of the court, therefore, to hear and determine each case on its evidence and facts, *meaning*, of course, *all* the evidence and *all* the facts, not simply that portion of them embraced in the petitions and remonstrances." Now, I meant no such thing, for that case was decided on other evidence and facts, and *not* on petitions and remonstrances, and that I showed by the record in my letter.

It is true the act of 1867 existed when the opinion was written, but it is wholly untrue that my opinion had any reference to the evidence of petitions and remonstrances under the act of 1867. It is true also that Common Pleas judges have differed in the interpretation of the act. But the reason is obvious. Their personal opinions often guided them. Some granted nearly all licenses, others refused nearly all. No wonder that the legislature now finds it necessary to compel judges to observe the act of 1867. Besides, until the case of Reed came up from from Washington there has been no opinion of the Supreme Court to guide them on the effect of remonstrances.

As editorial reporter you say Judge Wickham stated this opinion was only a *dictum*. But what did the Supreme Court say? "We see that the petitions and remonstrances are for the purpose of determining, without regard to the character of the applicant, whether such license is or is not a matter of public necessity. Furthermore, the Legislature has prescribed the method by which the necessity shall be ascertained, that is by the number and character of those petitioning for or against such application."

This is no *dictum*, but a decision, on the very point made before the court. The fact that the case finally went off on the ground that the plaintiff had no remedy by writ of certiorari did not change the nature of the decision on the question made. The court frequently decides upon the errors assigned, and yet finally dismisses the case on other grounds. A *dictum* is something said by a judge outside of the question to be decided.

As to counting names, the argument is evasive. The cause has regard to character as well as number of names. It would be a legal outrage to grant a license in disregard of the fact of a great evil evidenced by the largest number and names of the best men in the community asserting by earnest remonstrance that the selling of intoxicating drinks at the particular hotel would be an unmitigated evil. As a judge you will agree with me that the "prescribed method" of the act of 1867 cannot be so disregarded. It would be contrary to good sense, sound law, moral fitness and the public welfare, so to disregard the law. I feel assured that as an editor, your own good sense as a temperance man would forbid a disregard of a rule of discision intended for the public good, and to avert the terrible evils and crimes of drunkenness.

DANIEL AGNEW.

BILLINGSLEY'S BILL PASSES.

The House Gives it a Large Majority on Final Passage.

HARRISBURG, April 12.—Mr. Billingsley and the friends of his pipe line bill scored a sweeping victory in the House this morning, when the measure was passed finally by a vote of 132 to 39. Its triumphant passage was somewhat of a surprise, even to those who have watched with a close eye the progress of the fight since the first day Billingsley introduced the bill until the end of the battle, as far as the House is concerned. To-day there was a scene of unusual activity about the State legislative halls several hours before the session began. The barefaced lobbying occasioned by the fight for and against high license was of little consequence compared with the wire pulling of last night and to-day. More than a hundred oil producers worked in the interest of the bill and the shrewdest emissaries in the employ of the Standard Oil Company did their best. General Superintendent of the Nation Transit Company Scheide, had charge of the work for the Standard, and he made a gallant fight. He talked with each of several members for more than an hour at a time, and he was at work a few minutes before the vote was taken.

After the vote had been announced a recess of 10 minutes was taken, so great was the excitement. Mr. Billingsley's hands were grasped by the supporters of his bill, hats were thrown in the air and hearty congratulations were indulged in. Then one enthusiastic individual shouted, "There's a God in Israel," and the rejoicing crowd left the hall's of the legislature to further celebrate the victory. There was no discussion over the bill to-day. Graham, of Allegheny, wanted some information about the merits or defects of it, but no one seemed disposed to say a word, and the vote was quietly taken.

REJOICING OVER THEIR DEFEAT.

Anti-Woman Suffragists in Kansas Pleased With Their Sisters' Chagrin.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., April 7.—This city to-day witnessed the remarkable sight of a procession in which over 300 of the most prominent and respected ladies of Leavenworth, in their private carriages, took part. The procession was in celebration of the defeat of the nominees of the woman suffrage movement. Besides the ladies, the business men of the city were also in line, in carriages and on foot. All wore badges with pictures of S. F. Neely, the Independent candidate for Mayor. The vehicles and many of the business houses were decked with flags.

A review of the field here discovers the fact that much money was used in the election for the purchase of women's votes, and the attendant expense of carriages to convey them to the polls has made it the most expensive municipal election in the history of the town. Some of the ladies were deterred from voting by women of the other side threatening to ventilate their reputation. The most personal and bitter animosities were engendered, scandals revived and unwarranted attacks were made upon reputations. It is the opinion of politicians here that the Female Suffrage law, in this city at least, will be a dead letter in the future.

Easter Eggs for the Ministers.

ALLENTOWN, PA., April 12.—Sunday night, during services in the First Ward Evangelical Church, a strange incident occurred while the officiating clergymen was in the midst of his sermon. A woman apparently 50 years of age, entered the church, walked boldly up the middle aisle and handed the ministers four Easter eggs, then took a seat in a corner of one of the front pews where she listened to the balance of the sermon with apparent interest, and after services went home with the other people.

Oil Matters.

The oil market shows a disposition to advance a little, but very slowly. This week it opened at this place generally at about 64½. On Wednesday the highest point reached was 65 cents, and on this, Thursday morning, it opened at 64½.

From Reibold we have little additional news. In which direction the field will extend is as yet uncertain, but that it will extend in some direction seems to be generally believed.

A pretty good well has been obtained on the James Rankin farm, Penn twp. This farm lays nearly south of the Burton farm and the strike is deemed a very important one, as being farthest south from the Thorn creek extension field than any well yet obtained in that section.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BUTLER, APRIL 11, 1887.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," and in some places much scarcer, too. We are led to this remark upon reading the action of the W.C.T.U., in relation to the license question. The preamble charges, that the court disregarded the wishes and testimony of a *large majority of the best citizens of the county*. This is a startling charge to come from those who represent and illustrate the *"law abiding christian sentiment of the county."* But the charge loses much of its force when the number of persons whose testimony was thus disregarded is fixed at 5000. The population of Butler county is near 60,000—but 5000 of these 60,000 constitutes a "large majority of the best citizens of the county." Such is the modest declaration of these best citizens themselves. If 5000 constitutes a majority of the best citizens it is manifest that the whole number of such good ones is less than 10,000, leaving 50,000 who are not good law abiding and Christian people. *Therefore* the action of the court in holding that 5000 are not a majority of 60,000, and in not declaring that these remonstrants constitute all the best and all the decent, law abiding people of the county, is a "Judicial outrage." If this association insists that they represent, or are the best people of the county, would it not be well to ask the papers of the county to publish a detailed statement of the number and character of those who did not ask the court to refuse license instead of modestly asking these newspapers to publish a statement of the number and character of the *"remonstrants whose wishes have been so arbitrarily disregarded?"* No doubt the association entertains an exalted opinion of its own importance and a deservedly high one of the superlative excellence of its individual members, but that alone neither proves these opinions to be true nor convinces anybody that 5000 are a larger majority of either the decent or law abiding citizens of Butler county.

Humility is a Christian virtue. Charity is its sister and we believe that true humility and charity—intense and pure—are found among thousands of citizens besides those who modestly assume that they possess all of these. We dare not believe this. Besides, true merit is not ostentatious. It does not proclaim itself on the street corners; not publish its virtues in the newspapers—charity is kind, not revengeful, it envieth not. 'Charity vaunteth not itself, *is not puffed up*." It is not easily provoked. Charity "beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." We hope that there are good and law abiding citizens besides those who signed the remonstrances and respectfully prayed the court to refuse all applications for license. We believe that this W.C.T.U., composed as it is of good, honest and true women, does not embrace all the good and true women of Butler county, and that such an assumption would be untrue and insulting.

Whenever any person or society loses its temper and dignity because its wishes have been arbitrarily disregarded by the court it concedes its unfitness for giving either legal or moral instruction. Courts are not constituted to register private wishes and when it refuses to cater to the private wishes of anybody its action is not *mysterious* nor *strange*. Seriously, the action of the W.C.T.U. is regretted by all who entertain a proper respect for the opinion of others. The conclusion so inconsiderately reached and so promptly published to the world is too hasty, too ill-tempered, not to say egotistic, to command the respect of thoughtful citizens. While the determination to abandon the fight is an exhibition of spleen in strong contrast with the unselfish purposes and the exclusive Christian virtues of these disappointed ladies.

Besides all this, may the court not be right after all? Pennsylvania has over sixty counties besides Butler; courts are held in every one of them, presided over by honest Judges. In most of these counties licenses are granted by the courts under the same law which governs ours; among all the Judges *one* and *one* only has refused all licenses, while over sixty have felt constrained by their official oaths to grant; and yet the action of this court is said to be *arbitrary* and a *Judicial outrage*. The surrounding Judges—Judges Wickham, McMichael, Mehard, Church, Taylor, Wilson, Brown, Hart, Hunter and Neale—have all granted licenses. Did they commit a Judicial outrage or is their conduct strange or mysterious? The suggestion, "That we will hold the Judge responsible for the evils and crimes!" is in perfect harmony with the arrogant and dictatorial attitude maintained throughout.

As to the men whose appetites for strong drink have been overcome, while they were unable to get at it, there is little to say. A man who is sober only when he can't get drink, and who will not restrain his appetite is not to our mind entitled to much sympathy. And we believe that if sympathy were wasted on subjects more deserving and the drinker told that he is a beast when drunk, instead of a hero and saint when accidently sober, it would be much better for him and the community. We have great sympathy for the wife and children of such a man—none for him He deserves none. Just as long as female sympathy is lavished on drunken vagabonds and the temporary reformer lionized by them, just so long the crop will be grown, and fresh subjects furnished to order.

Let us reform ourselves and cease to be judges of others.

NEMO.

Resolutions of the Butler Prohibition Club.

WHEREAS, The Butler county License Court, in its late grant of 17 liquor licenses, has disregarded the majority wishes of the citizens of the county brought before it, has treated with contempt the late decision of the Supreme Court, which declares that the necessity for a licensed house is to be ascertained "by the number and character of those petitioning for or against it;" and has thus shown its preference for the licensed liquor bar rather than for the public weal, therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we deplore, in this action of the court, the use of its "discretion" in the interest of the most active enemy of civil law and social order, and against the welfare of society; making itself the legalizer and endorser of the open liquor bar, when it was within its "discretion" to refuse it legalized life, and to protect the people from its ravages.

2d. That we tender our sympathies to the W.C.T.U.'s of the borough and of the county in the defeat they have sustained, after having fairly earned victory by carefully gathering over 5,000 signatures, (utterly disregarded by the Court), to their remonstrances. God bless the women who are laboring in this noble work.

3d. That we express our high appreciation of the clearness and ability with which the counsel for the remonstrants brought the matter before the court, so that the court did not err of ignorance, but of its own wish, and in the clear light that the people of the county, in great majorities, do not want the licensed liquor bar.

4th, That we express our sympathies with all persons brought into new peril by this unchaining of the tiger in the borough and in the county; with young men compelled once more to pass the open doors of legalized liquor bars; with the former victims of drink now subject to new temptations, and with women always the chief sufferers from the legalized liquor crime.

5th, That to one and all laboring for the public good, in the direction of banishing the legalized liquor bar, be sent this word of greeting and courage: Hold on; go forward; where defeat is sustained to-day the forces will camp in victory to-morrow.

BY ORDER OF CLUB.

"Ordained of God."

MESSRS EDITORS:—In an article, commenting on the W.C.T.U. resolutions, published last Saturday, the writer begins by quoting Scripture. Taking for his text the paragraph from Romans XIII, 1, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers; for there is no power but of God, the powers that be are ordained of God." he uses the expression "ordained of God" in five different connections. 'The perpetuity of a government is assured because it is ordained of God, Christians respect the 'powers that be' because they are ordained of God, the Judge who executes a bad law is ordained of God, the Judge who construes the laws is ordained of God, and infidels and anarchists attack the officers ordained of God." According to the writer our government, the "powers that be" and particularly our Judges are "ordained of God." I believe in God, the Supreme Power, the Creator of the heavens and all things that in them are, and the Creator of the earth and all things that on it is, but as far as this government is concerned, I believe with Lincoln, that it is "of the people, by the people and for the people"—always relying on the Creator for His guidance God has ordained that the sun should give us heat and light, that the crops should grow, that the winds should blow and that the rain should fall, but every people makes its own laws and chooses its own officers. Twelve years ago, and again, two years ago every big and little politician in this Judicial District was ordaining who should be our next Judges

God has ordained that his creatures should dwell upon this earth, but who will believe that He ordained that men to whom He has given health, strength, wisdom and manly beauty should by their own acts become the most putrid rascals in the community. God has ordained that the hens should cluck in the spring, but who will believe that He ordained that fit in that back office or a thousand other disagreeable and disgraceful incidents in the history of Butler.

Again the writer says that our Saviour was betrayed by a kiss and wants to know if Judicial rectitude and official purity should be purchased with the same money. He seems to forget that the Savior was betrayed by a man and not by a woman, and I have heard no insinuations of Judge Hazen having been seduced by either the wiles of a liquor seller's wife or by a false member of the W.C.T.U. He compares Judge Hazen to "Caesar stricken in the temple by his betrayers," forgetting or not knowing that Cæsar was stabbed to death in the Roman forum and by his personal friends for treachery to them and treason to the people.

The whole article is a curious mixture of truth and blasphemy, emanating from a perverted mind. The devil always could quote Scripture and always will. The women feel like translating *"Et tu Brute"* to "and you, you brute," and I am

ONE OF THEM.

Prospect Tangents.

EDS. CITIZEN:—It is discovered:

—That the entertainment at the opening of the academy was a grand success.

—That there are sixty students now enrolled.

—That Prof. Fullerton, of New Castle, is assistant teacher.

—That Burt Martincourt has roofed his hotel.

—That District Attorney McPherrin makes our town a flying visit every now and then. Right, Charlie, for your young client should become familiar with the rules of the *court*.

—That Shannon and Warren are fixing Young's hall for the I. O. O. F.

—That John McLure, Alex Borland, Frank Critchlow and Douth Frazier have formed a glee club. If you want to hire them see Dr. Leighner, manager.

—That P. A. Shanor, of West Newton, was home over Easter.

—That Mrs. Martin Heyl is recovering from her late illness.

—That a fire in Shaffer's woods last Sabbath destroyed a big lot of new rails and some fence.

—That a couple of our enterprising farmers intend to dabble in carp culture. "Fresh fish" will soon be heard.

—That the time of Sunday School and choir reorganizations is at hand. Attend if you should have to put others to inconvenience.

—That Dr. Roth is attending to Dr. Lepley's unfinished dental work.

ALTRUISM.

Saxonburg, Pa.

—Wonder—License.

—Surprise—Five beers on Tuesday.

—Astonishment—Drunkenness.

—Tuesday came in warm with plenty to quench the thirst, causing men to stagger along the streets.

—Nothing worthy of mention until Saturday evening when it would have done the honorable Judge's heart good to look into the homes of some of our citizens, and travel some of our streets.

—One man on his way home was stopped by two drunken fellows who made an attempt to loosen the wheel of his wagon.

—The mail carrier on his way home from Sharpsburg was stopped and detained by some men who had taken in too much of the Judge's decision.

—Uncommon and hideous yells make the roads leading from Saxonburg during the evening very unpleasant.

—A home that has been a place of peace and quietness for a few years was again the scene of disorder. The husband got too much "fire-water" and made things lively in his home for a while by knocking down his wife and then kicking her for falling.

—Of course "there is no time like the old times."

—In another family the wife is brought to sorrow and tears knowing that she and her children must suffer hunger and the inclemency of the weather from her husband's drinking proclivities,

—We send a most cordial and urgent invitation to the Judge to visit our little burg in the near future.

—The chairs and furniture in another family are made to dance the Indian war jig. Sunday brings no rest to the weary.

JIMSON.

Unionville School.

MCCANDLESS, PA., March 31, 1887.

The report of Unionville School for six months ending March 31, 1887. Two months taught by Miss Hattie Gruver and four by the subscriber.

Whole No. of pupils enrolled during the term, 87.

No. of pupils that missed no days, 8.

No. of pupils that missed 1 day, 3.

No. of pupils that missed 2 and 3 days, 3.

Average attendance, 52; per cent of attendance, 85.

Conduct middling good. Progress good.

General condition of the school good.

The school was visited by the Co. Superintendent, directors and a few of the parents. The plan of seating and heating the room is very unsatisfactory. The house could be heated with one-half the expense and trouble. If the heating was right the seating could be arraigned conveniently. The tin roof rattling and the noise caused by the folding lid of the desks make it difficult to keep good order in the room. Smith's Physiology and Hygiene is very unsatisfactory, and it is desired that the Directors will make a change and adopt some complete series with a primer and advanced book. The study of Hygiene and Physiology has been very satisfactory in my school this winter. A few of the pupils objected to the study but they were easily induced to take the study and then they made good progress, as good as in any of the other branches taught.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania was fully satisfied that Mrs Hunt received no royalty from the book publisher. If Ohio Statesmen were led to believe that Mrs. Hunt received a royalty on books and therefore did not pass a bill introducing the study in the schools is no reason why the Legislature of Pennsylvania should have done the same, especially when members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were petitioned so strongly by their constituents. Even admitting that Mrs. Hunt does recieve a royalty on books, which we believe she does not, the Temperance study is a good branch and should be taught to every pupil in our common schools in proportion with the other branches required by law to be taught. Give the pupils good books and require the teacher to do good work.

Sickness interfered with the school work some this winter, and death claimed one of our bright little boys and the following is a resolution of respect passed by the school:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his wisdom to remove by death our beloved pupil and school mate, Walter McCandless,

Resolved, That we, the scholars and teacher of Unionville school, humbly bowing in submission to the will of Him, who doeth all things well, do hereby extend our sympathies to the bereaved family and relatives. And that we are admonished by the removal of Walter to be more considerate for the welfare of each other, and to act in kindness to all, not knowing who will next be taken from the school on earth to the school in heaven.

Thanking the County Superintendent, Directors and patrons for their help and kindness, we remain a school teacher. J. G. MCCULLOUGH.

FIRE IN KANSAS PRAIRIES.

Fifteen Persons Burned to Death

ATCHISON, KAS., April 12.—No less than fifteen persons have been burned to death by the prairie fires which, starting near Nicodemus, Graham county, have swept northwest on an air line into Norton county.

The fire has destroyed everything on a path that in places is from two and a half to seven miles wide—a great roaring sea of flame, rolling in tremendous sheets under the impetus of the high winds that prevailed all day Saturday and night.

Starting on the South Fork of the Solomon river, in Graham county, the fire swept north to the North Fork, where it crossed at Edo and a station on the Central Branch Railroad in Norton county, and at last accounts it was still sweeping across the Norton county in the direction of Decatur, the adjoining county on the west, carrying destruction and death in its path

Thousands of head of stock of all kinds have been burned, and thousands of tons of hay, corn and wheat and from 100 to 175 houses and barns have been destroyed. The people living along the line of the fire have been left homeless and destitute

It is impossible as yet to learn the names of those who perished in the flames. Tremendous excitement prevails all through the burnt district, which extends a distance of over sixty miles in length by two and a half to seven in width, with fires still spreading west and northwest.

The fire is still raging furiously, and the people along its path are terror-stricken. The destruction of the telegraph poles and wires between Greenleaf and Edmond prevents the obtaining of further details. Relief will be forwarded at once from towns east of the fire.

—Sixteen new members were added to the English Lutheran Church of this place last Sunday, and one hundred and eleven participated in the Communion services of the church on same day.

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Railroads Robbed.

One of the most startling discoveries has been made at Pittsburg. Freight Railroad conductors and brakemen, to the number of sixty, were arrested there last Sunday night on the charge of systematically stealing from the freight trains of which they had charge. The stealings by the employes had been going on for about two years, and were principally on the Panhandle road, between Pittsburgh and Dennison, Ohio. The company has been paying largely for these lost articles, and the discovery of the real thieves is a matter of great interest and importance.

The Pittsburg papers of Monday give the following, among other of the many particulars of the arrests made:

A GIGANTIC RAID.

The day policemen, part of the night force, the detectives, many of the constables in the city, and many persons connected with the city and county government, were in the line. Detective Coulson headed a portion of the force that marched toward the Panhandle track on Try street. Constable P. Murphy took charge of the main party that marched up Grant street. The greater part he led around to the big railroaders' hotel kept by A. M. Brown on Washington street, above the Union depot, while smaller detachments were sent up the hill and out Penn avenue.

It was 1:15 o'clock this morning when the first fruits of the movement were preceptible. At that time Detective Coulson and another officer marched up to the jail with two prisoners. Assistant Warden Gang was on duty and in apparent readiness to receive his early morning visitors. These first men came from Try street, and were speedily followed by others, who came from the same locality and from Brown's Hotel.

The prisoners were all railroad men, conductors and brakemen. The scene at Brown's Hotel, where almost all the boarders are railroad men, was very quiet. A crowd of officers were on Washington street, a few were scattered along Fountain street, and Detective Shore and Constable Murphy sat on a box at the end of the long foot bridge and near the Panhandle Railroad dispatcher's office. A watchman had been impressed into the service and through him the affair was conducted with all possible decorum. He would be told that a certain man was wanted and would disappear in the big door of the hotel. When he reached the room of the man he wanted a knock would waken the sleeper, and a quiet "You are wanted at the dispatcher's office" would instantly arouse a man who belongs to a class that is always ready for duty. When the man wanted came out of the hotel he was unmolested in his approach to the dispatcher's office.

Then Shore and Murphy would intercept him.

"We want you," was the notice. "What do you want me for?" would be the reply. The answer to this was always in a tone too low to be heard by any save the officers. Then the prisoner would be handed over to some of the waiting men and started for the county jail.

Similar scenes were occuring at other places, and at 2:30 this morning 18 men had passed into the jail and there was nothing to indicate when there was to come a stop. The officers were reticent and absolutely refused to talk, to say by whose orders the arrests were made or upon what charge. At the jail admission was refused and no one had time to talk. The men arrested were the freight brakemen and conductors employed on the Panhandle Railroad.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Not only in this city but all along the Panhandle from Pittsburg to Columbus were arrests made. It had been so timed that men wanted were on duty within reach. It was a part of Norris' scheme. The time had been fixed at midnight last night, and all the officers were on hand, and, so far as heard from, captured their men. Two hundred and ninety-five warrants had been issued for railroad employes, and though the work began at midnight last night it was not anticipated that all the men would be gathered in until to-night. There was a report that other roads were interested, but officials denied this.

Colonel Norman M. Smith, who is connected with Pittsburg Transfer, with headquarters at Twenty-eighth street, was seen about 1:30, and corroborated the details as gathered by *Dispatch* reporters above. He said:

"For three years past the Panhandle road has been systematically robbed. Cars on sidings and cars in moving trains were broken open and goods stolen, including every description of merchandise. It is estimated that at least $300,000 worth of goods were taken, for which the company had to pay. In August last we got a clue and the company determined to push it to the end. Detectives were employed who followed up every scent, and finally we had the information upon which to proceed. When everything was ready we decided to make a move all along the line from Columbus to Pittsburg, and 12 o'clock Sunday night was fixed to strike the blow.

80 WARRANTS IN PITTSBURG.

"About 80 warrents were issued for men in Pittsburg; I can't tell how many for other places, but it was at every point along the line; it will run up in the hundreds. It is the biggest thing of the kind that ever happened in Pittsburg, or in railroad matters in the world, for nothing like it has ever happened before." Colonel Smith refused to talk farther or give any names of ringleaders. He declined to say whether or not any persons outside railroad circles were implicated.

All the men arrested were brought to the jail, and at 3 o'clock this morning there were 28 men in jail, and 75 were expected. Some of them had been pulled off trains on the bridge across the Monongahela river. The trains were flagged and men taken off, while others were put on to run the the train into the yards. One of these was a man named Baker, and it is said there are 35 charges against him.

Women Cast their Votes for the First Time in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, April 5.—Scattering returns from Kansas indicate that the municipal elections in general passed off quietly, and as far as can now be judged the introduction of female suffrage does not work great change in the character of results. In some cities and towns the women availed themselves quite generally of their newly acquired privilege. The effect of the experiment cannot be divined as yet. The issues involved, however, are local. At several points women were elected to membership on the school boards.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—GREER—At the M. E. Parsonage in Farmington, Butler Co., Pa., April 1, 1887, by Rev. L. F. Merritt, Mr Amos O. Adams, of Allegheny twp., and Miss Minnie E. Greer of Venango twp.

DEATHS.

HENSHEW—At her home in Portersville, Tuesday, April 5, 1887, Mrs. Alonzo Henshew, of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

ALEY—It Butler, April 8, 1887, Julia, daughter of Jacob S. Aley, aged 20 years.

O'DONNELL—In Oakland twp., Friday, April 8, 1887, Dennis O'Donnell, aged 75 years.

WATKINS—At his home in — — — Sunday, April 3, 1887, Eran Watkins.

MCELWEE—At her home in Oakland twp., Friday, April 8, 1887, ——— McElwee, daughter of Jacob McElwee, aged about 30 years.

LEITHOLD—April 10, 1887, of typhoid fever, Annie, daughter of William Leithold, of Clearfield twp.

STRAWICK—At Jefferson Centre, on Friday, April 8, 1887, Mrs. Strawick, aged about 80 years, after an extended illness.

HARBISON—Near Millerstown, on Monday April 14, 1887, Mrs. Susan Harbison, sister of Mrs. Strawick, after a short illness, in the 75th year of her age.

NEIGH—On Tuesday, April 11, at his home in Summit, tp. John Neigh, aged about 75 years.

WALKER—At the home of James Kildoo, in Clay township, on Saturday, April 9, 1887 Mrs Mary Walker, aged about 35 years. She was a daughter of Mr. Kildoo, and at the time was home on a visit.

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BUTLER MARKETS.

The following are the selling prices of merchants of this place:

Apples, per bushel, 75 to $1.25
Butter, per pound, 27 to 30 cts.
Beans, per qt. 5 to 10cts.
Cabbage, new, 5 to 10 cts.
Candles, mold, 14 to 15. cts.
Carbon oil, 10 to 15 cts.
Cheese, 15 to 18 cts per lb.
Crackers, 7 to 10 cts. per lb.
Chickens, per pair, 35 to 40. cts.
Coffee, Rio, 16 to 20 cts.
Coffee, Java, 25 to 28 cts.
Coff Roasted, 20 to 25 cts.
Coffee, ground, 20 to 26 cts.
Eggs, 18 cts.
Fish, mackerel, 10 to 15 cts.
Flour, per barrel, $4.50 to $6.
Flour, per sack, $1.15 to $1.50..
Feed, chop, per 100 pounds, $1 25.
Feed, bran, per 100 lbs. $1.
Grain, wheat per bushel, $1.
Grain, oats per bushel 40 cts.
Grain, corn per bushel 40 cts.
Lard, 10 cts.
Hams, 14 cts.
Honey, 15 to 20 cts.
Shoulders, 10 cts.
Bacon, 12 cts.
Dried beef, 18 to 25.
Corn meal, per pound, 2 cts.
Peas, green, 15 cts per peck.
Potatoes, new, 40 to 45 ₱ bus.
Rice, 8 to 10 cts.
Sugar, hard, 10 cts.
Sugar coffee, 7 cts.
Sugar, raw, 6½ cts.
Soap, 5 to 10 cts.
Salt, per barrel, $1.10.
Tea, Hyson, Gunpowder, etc., 50 cts. to $1.
Tea, Japan, etc., 50 to 60 cts.
Tea, Breakfast, 40 to 80 cts.
Tallow, 8 cts.
Timothy seed, $2.25.
Clover " $4.50
Wool 20 to 30 cts.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for the offices under which they respectively appear, subject to the Republican Primary Election and usages of the party in Butler county:

Primary Election, Saturday, June 4th.

FOR SHERIFF,

W. C. GLENN, Of Sunbury borough.
A. G. CAMPBELL, Of Oakland township.
DAVID R. KENNEDY, Of Muddycreek township.
COL. O. C. REDIC, Of Allegheny township.
WILLIAM M. BROWN, Of Forward township.
THOMAS R HOON, Of Centre township.
ISAAC C. MCNEES, Of Brady township.