

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens:

Our Constitution requires that the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Having been entrusted by the people of Pennsylvania with the administration of that office for the next four years, I have in your presence taken upon myself the prescribed oath of office. Profoundly impressed with the responsibility of the new relation which I sustain to all the people of the Commonwealth, I ask their help in the performance of my duties, while I will constantly rely upon the Supreme Ruler for all strength and guidance.

Not unmindful of the unprecedented vote of confidence given by the electors, I should be guilty of insincerity if I did not now express my great appreciation of the unusual honor and I should be lacking in the qualities that belong to manly gratitude if this did not strengthen every purpose of mind and heart to the end that the confidence prove not to be misplaced. At the same time I fully recognize the truth that honest differences of judgment on public questions and candidates constitute one of the essential safeguards of free government, and demand of the successful competitor that unqualified recognition of the constitutional and legal rights of every citizen which is above partisanship.

The recent election disclosed on the part of the electors a gratifying and unusual desire for the intelligent discussion and determination of principles and issues, and a purpose to exclude from the campaign that element which excites prejudice, inflames passion and misguides the judgment. The high standard set and maintained by the distinguished leader of the party opposed to my election, has demonstrated not only the feasibility, but also the wisdom of making elections record the public will, freed from all influences which pervert patriotic judgment.

The people of the state and of the country are now happily emerging from a period of financial and industrial embarrassment which has wrought great injury and distress among all branches of industry and employment. Two political revolutions have taken place within two years that severely tested the stability of the form of government under which we live. From both, the country has come forth stronger and grander, and the people, with more confidence in the future of our political institutions. A great body of legislation which, during a constructive growth of thirty years has become almost a part of our organic system, was apparently overturned in the results of a single election. Two years later a far more emphatic and decisive revolution of public judgment restored the principle of American Protection. It may be safely declared, as a sequence, that the wage earning people of the United States, while willing that the contentions and competitions of supply and demand in this country may fix the wage-rate here, will never permit that wage-rate to be reduced by any legislation that involves competition from those who are not their political equal.

While the American wage-rate is almost as distinctive a feature of our National system as our Declaration of Independence or our flag, and protection to our own industries a settled conviction of our people, yet conservative judgment will always demand that legislation upon this subject be of such a character as will be just to all sections of our common country, all industries and occupations, and that with changing conditions, the schedules of protective rates shall be so modified as to prevent monopoly or oppression of any class of our people by the power of aggregated wealth.

I venture the opinion and the hope that, with returning confidence as to the future, we are gradually entering upon a period of encouraging and healthy business restoration. With this thought in view, the trend of our legislation should be in sympathy with every effort looking to the advancement of all the industrial, material and commercial interests within the border of the state.

The wage earning population of the state has, beyond doubt, suffered more by reason of the industrial conditions just mentioned, than any other portion of our people. They have been halted not only by reduced wages, but in many instances by absence of opportunity to earn any wages. It cannot be denied that the hand of toil, applied to her native stores of wealth, has done more to make our Commonwealth the Keystone of the Federal Arch, than even her commanding geographical position. Pennsylvania is the distinctive industrial Commonwealth. Her wage earners should receive fostering care in every legislative enactment affecting their interests. Benjamin Franklin declared that the proper care of intelligent labor is the noblest quality in statehood. The giving of fair and honest employment to labor is equally necessary and noble. Conflict between employer and employed is not only injurious to both, but hurtful to every related interest. The great energies and industries of the state are as necessary

to labor as labor is to them. Both should be protected in their rights. Both should be given equal legislative opportunity. Labor arises from necessity more than from inclination, and is seldom inviting unless remunerative. Capital depends upon intellectual force and direction. A dollar is a conscienceless thing. Of itself it earns no interest and declares no dividends, and is incapable of much good or harm. Its aggregated power, with intellectual force behind it, is incalculable for good or for evil. Its accumulation and use is the chief ambition and employment of mankind. The state that permits large aggregations of capital to be employed should surround the artificial person thus created with the same restrictions, privileges and protection, which it gives the individual citizen. The laws affecting each should be just and equitable. The burden taxation should rest justly and equitably upon both having due regard to every privilege, and advantage and related interest. Neither should be a target for the demagogue or the tool of the avicious. Wise laws rigidly enforced are indispensable to both as well as to the state. Every man has the right to sell his labor at his own price and is entitled to protection in its performance. Labor has the right to organize for mutual protection and advantage the same as capital; but neither labor nor capital has the right to combine to prevent men from working at any price they please, no more than capital has the right to control or pervert the natural channels of industry so as to depress the price of labor or raise the cost of living.

I have been constrained to dwell somewhat in commonplaces upon this subject, because in the further development of our material wealth, it is necessary for the peace and dignity of the state, and for the preservation of the lives and property of her citizens that there shall be no recurrence of law breaking methods to enforce a settlement of private disputes. The state is concerned that there shall be industrial peace; that mining, manufacturing, trade and commerce shall continue without interruption and to the advantage of all concerned; and I shall regard it as one of the most solemn obligations of my oath of office to see to it that the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth be maintained and the laws enforced and open defiance thereto restrained promptly and at whatever need cost.

While the question of the peaceful settlement of contentions between organized labor and capital is almost as old as organized society, yet the subject is more important and momentous now than ever before. Recent experiences in this country indicate that public sentiment and matured judgment resulting from knowledge of the facts have uniformly been the best and most powerful arbiters of such disputes. But public sentiment operates after the fact, and is rarely a preventive. If the general public could be fully informed of the facts and merits of the disputes that bring about strikes and infractions of law, before the parties reach a belligerent attitude, public sentiment would generally guide the way to peaceful and just settlement. The apparent legal obstacles confronting what is generally termed "compulsory arbitration," and the disinclination to voluntary arbitration, have rendered both comparatively ineffective in this country. Some sure legal method of ascertaining the facts and laying them bare to the public before disputes result in violation of law, destruction of property or injury to public rights, whether denominated conciliation or arbitration, would bring the merits of both sides of the contest before the public for its judgment, where the right is sure to prevail. The limits of this address prevent more than a mere suggestion upon the subject, but I may add that to maintain a sound and healthy public sentiment, so requisite to our form of government, care should be taken not only as to the moral and intellectual development of the rising generations, but that the patriotism and Americanism of our people should not be contaminated or weakened by infusions of populations not having the natural endowments, capacities, training or desires to become an honest, law abiding and useful part of our national economy.

When we consider that the general education of the people is essential to the stability and perpetuity of the state, we may well contemplate further improvements in our free school system. The ordinary township or village school, while filling a most useful place, does, to some extent, fail in affording the means necessary to enable boys and girls to fit themselves into useful places when every branch of employment seems to be already overcrowded. We are living in what is called an age of invention. Human labor has been abridged and human comfort enlarged by American ingenuity as applied to mechanical principles, and that to a greater and more profitable extent than in any other country or period of time. And yet the trend of free education has been such as to give very little prominence to industrial training, to the education that prepares the rising generation to earn a living by the joint use of head and hand. A large percentage of the patrons of our public schools go from the school house into the business of earning a livelihood. The province of the free school should be to assist them in preparing for whatever lawful employment inclination or necessity may bring to them. There is large de-

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, made by Chamberlain, Druggist, of Lowell, Mass. One application of the ointment relieves the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by F. P. Green.

Tourists. It is the Leader. The new map time table or "folder" (as it is known in railroad parlance) issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., gives the time of trains to and from Chicago and all the principal cities in the West; contains a geographically correct map of the United States, as well as some valuable information for persons that are contemplating a trip West. It will be sent free to any address upon application to J. R. Parr, District Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa. Write for one of them.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT - A desirable two story frame dwelling house, located on Main street at State College Pa. is offered for rent or sale. It has seven rooms, with finished attic and necessary outbuildings. Lot 50x130 feet. For particulars address GEO. BALDWIN, Bellefonte, Pa. 39-59 ft.

GET AN EDUCATION - Education and fortune go hand in hand. Get an education at the Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students. For illustrated catalogue address JAMES ELLON, Pa. Principal, Lock Haven, Pa. 39-45 ft.

FARM FOR SALE - A most excellent farm of 178 acres well located, good buildings, plenty of water, well fenced and within a few rods of railroad station, can be purchased at a low price. Applying to JOHN P. HARRIS, 1st Nat. Bank Bellefonte. 39-46 ft.

ASSIGNEES SALE - Notice is hereby given that Ellis L. Orvis, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of W. Miles Walker, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, will expose at public sale, January 19th, 1895 at 10 a. m. on the premises, the fine farm of said W. Miles Walker, situate in the town of Miles, Centre County, containing one hundred and sixty-four acres thereabout, together with the buildings erected thereon. Nearly all of the land is cleared and in high state of cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and good water is in great abundance. There is a FINE DWELLING HOUSE, LARGE FINE DWELLING HOUSE, LARGE and all other necessary outbuildings in good repair. Terms of sale via. 10 per cent. of purchase money in cash when his taken, balance of year, and one third in two years, both with interest from date of confirmation, to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises. ELLIS L. ORVIS, Assignee. 39-50 ft.

HAVE YOU READ THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES THIS MORNING? THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and best newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public and private measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper. THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies to any address free of charge. Send for one.

TERMS - DAILY, \$3.00 per annum; \$1.00 for four months; 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large handsome pages - 18 columns, elegantly illustrated \$2.00 per annum; 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, \$3.00 per annum, 50 cents per copy. WEEKLY EDITION, 50 cents a year. Address all letters to THE TIMES Philadelphia. 40-1 ft.

REGISTERS NOTICE - The following accounts have been examined and filed of record in the Register's office, for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any wise interested, and presented to the Orphans Court of Centre County, on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1895.

1. The first and final account of Mrs. Fannie L. Keller, admx. of &c., of Wm. Keller, late of Haines township, deceased.

2. The account of Samuel J. Herring, administrator of &c., of Mary A. Oswalt, late of Gregg township, deceased.

3. The account of Samuel A. Beightol, executor of &c., of Sarah A. Beightol, late of Burston township, deceased.

4. The account of Samuel A. Beightol, trustee to sell the real estate of William Beightol, late of Burston township, deceased.

5. The first and final account of J. H. Reiff, administrator of &c., of James Reed, late of Millheim borough, deceased.

6. The first and final account of Ira V. Gates, administrator of &c., of S. J. Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

7. First and final account of J. H. Miller, executor of &c., of Esther A. Garner, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

8. The first and final account of W. H. Koehler, administrator of &c., of Susan Koehler, late of Howard township, deceased.

9. First and final account of A. Brady Beightol, admx. of &c., of Susan Beightol, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.

10. The first and final account of U. Harsht, administrator of &c., of Wm. Fink, late of Taylor township, deceased.

11. The first account of Louisa Hoy, James L. Sommerling and John G. Love, co-executors of &c., of Adam Hoy, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

12. First and final account of James Harris, executor of &c., of James Fulton, late of Spring township, deceased.

13. First and final account of L. A. Gates, executor of &c., of Ann E. Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

14. The first and final account of J. C. Matern, administrator of &c., of Wm. R. Matern, late of Unionville borough, deceased.

15. The account of B. F. Blair and Felix D. Fugelman, administrators of &c., of John P. Harris, trustee of the estate of William A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

16. The second annual statement of John P. Harris, trustee of the estate of William A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

17. The first and partial account of John Ritter, executor of &c., of Margaret A. Ritter, late of Centre Hall township, deceased.

18. The first and final account of Edward C. Humes Jr., adm. of &c., of and trustee in partition to sell the real estate of Wm. H. Humes, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

19. The first and final account of Mary C. Carr, administratrix of E. H. Carr, late of Milesburg, deceased.

G. W. RUMBARGER, Register.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF SALES. By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Centre, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on SATURDAY JANUARY 20th, 1895, at 1 o'clock p. m. the following Real Estate: A lot of ground situate at the corner of Mesh-...

ALSO. No. 3. All that certain tract tenement or piece of land situate in the township of Huston county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a rock on the side of the hill south of township road...

ALSO. No. 4. All that certain message or piece of land situate in the township of Huston county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the top of the hill west of E. H. Henderson...

ALSO. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the township of Spring, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at the north end of a lot containing four acres and four tenths...

ALSO. All that certain message, tenement and tract of land, situate in the township of Huston county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak...

ALSO. All that certain message, tenement and tract of land, situate in the township of Haines in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake...

ALSO. All that certain message, tenement and tract of land, situate in the township of Gregg township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the township of Lewisburg...

ALSO. No. 1. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Huston county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak...

New Advertisements.

ALSO. No. 2. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Huston county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak corner of the north thirty-one degrees east thirty perches along land of Robert Robinson...

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Railway Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Nov. 20th, 1894. VIA TYRONE - WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 8:24 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 8:40 a. m., at Altoona, 7:40 a. m., at Pittsburg, 12:10 p. m.

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IF you want printing of any description - WATCHMAN OFFICE - is the place to have it done.