

The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 48.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1873.

NO. 3.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution I have the honor of transmitting to you my sixth annual message. Since your last meeting the general course of events, both State and National, has been so propitious as to afford abundant cause for mutual congratulation, and of thanksgiving to that Almighty Providence whose will contrives the destinies of all. While we have been exempt from the calamity of fire that has befallen the metropolis of a great sister State, her misfortune has insured to the benefit of our people by the enlistment of that sympathy for the suffering which is one of the most ennobling sentiments of the human heart. The seasons, though not so favorable for the productions of our soil as in some past years, have been sufficiently fruitful; and no general epidemic has appeared to disturb the pursuits, or fill with sorrow the hearts of our population. Our mining industries, manufactures and internal commerce are being constantly enlarged and extended, and their enterprises prospered are generally receiving remunerative returns.

A great political conflict has occurred, resulting in a signal triumph of the same principles that were asserted in the restoration of the Union, the amendments of the Constitution, and the reconstruction of the States. The victory in Pennsylvania was decisive of the result in the Nation, and will be remembered as an inestimable contribution to the harmony, prosperity and glory of the country. The election of the soldier, who "is first in war," to the office that makes him "first in peace," was an appropriate exhibition of national gratitude, and inspires the deeper feelings of satisfaction "in the hearts of his countrymen."

While the Constitution wisely withheld from the Governor all power of interference in legislation, it imposes upon him the duty of laying before the General Assembly such information of the state of affairs, and recommending to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient and important to the public welfare.

I am happy to inform you that peace and good order have been maintained by the enforcement of just and equal laws, and the legitimate exercise of authority continues to find an enduring basis of support in the intelligence, affections and moral sense of the people.

The credit of the State remains unquestioned abroad, because her public faith has been invariably maintained at home. The following condensed statement of the receipts, expenditures and indebtedness of the Commonwealth is respectfully submitted:

Receipts.	
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1871.	\$1,475,839 50
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1872.	7,418,671 45
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1872.	8,894,519 00
Outstanding bonds and notes during year ending Nov. 30, 1872.	2,476,326 68
Loans etc. received during year ending Nov. 30, 1872.	1,708,622 88
Interest on loans paid, 1872-73.	57,142,994 44
Total disbursements.	57,142,994 44
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1872.	\$1,482,455 61

Public Debt.	
The public debt on Nov. 30, 1872.	\$25,950,971 73
Outstanding bonds and notes.	2,476,326 68
Loans etc. received during year ending Nov. 30, 1872.	1,708,622 88
Interest on loans paid, 1872-73.	57,142,994 44
Total disbursements.	57,142,994 44
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1872.	\$1,482,455 61

The public debt on Nov. 30, 1872, was \$25,950,971 73. It consisted of the following items: Bonds and notes, \$2,476,326 68; Loans etc. received, \$1,708,622 88; Interest on loans paid, \$57,142,994 44. The total disbursements were \$57,142,994 44, and the balance in Treasury on Nov. 30, 1872, was \$1,482,455 61.

During the last six years payments on the debt have been made as follows:

Year	Amount paid
1867	\$1,742,444 50
1868	1,867,444 50
1869	2,121,500 17
1870	1,702,879 80
1871	2,476,326 68
1872	2,476,326 68
Total payments.	\$10,992,662 54

Being a little over twenty-nine per cent on the debt due December 1, 1866, which was \$37,704,409 77.

In remarking upon this subject, I trust it will be instructive to refer, briefly, to some of the facts relating to the accumulation and payment of the public debt, and the origin of the assets arising from the sale of the public improvements.

However successful the operations were in opening avenues for trade and commerce, and however great were the benefits resulting to the people from the internal improvements of the State, it is obvious, that while these other States rarely failed to become sources of revenue, the management of ours was such as to produce results widely different. A large majority of the tax-payers, therefore, after long and patient endurance, becoming dissatisfied with their management, demanded that they should be sold; assuming it would be a measure of economy, and would prevent an increase of the public obligations.

The contraction of the improvements resulted in a public debt, which in 1852 reached its maximum, \$41,524,875 37. The interest, premiums and other expenses that had been paid upon the debt, from its inception to November 30, 1872, sum up \$76,845,744 99; and make the total expenditure on account of the public works, \$113,370,620 36.

In pursuance of law the State canals and railroads were sold in 1857. For eleven million dollars in bonds; upon which the State has received \$1,700,000 00 in cash, and \$3,300,000 00 in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as follows, viz:

government. The collection of the revenue; the economical expenditure; the safe keeping of the public moneys, and well-guarded appropriation bills, are always questions of deep interest to the tax-payers of the State.

It is a lasting honor to the people of Pennsylvania, that they have never, even when struggling under the most oppressive burdens, permitted the integrity of the State to be doubted, and now it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to them, to learn the rapid extinguishment of the public indebtedness, the greater part of which was incurred for improvements, which, as here, in already shown, utterly failed to be advantageous to her coffers.

The rapid reduction of the State debt, and the reduction of taxation, have gone hand in hand throughout my entire administration, and have constituted a marked feature of my policy, attesting at the same time, the concurrence and wisdom of the Legislature, and the fidelity of those who have been the custodians of the public funds.

This policy should be continued, and no attempt to cover up or conceal the actual expenses of the government should be made. The expediency of obtaining the people's consent to appropriations, or enterprises of doubtful propriety; which protracts the money by immediate and direct taxation, would be unsharply rejected.

The Legislative appropriations, during the last six years, made in aid of the various institutions for the support of the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, feeble-minded, friendless, wanderers, orphans, soldiers' homes, hospitals, universities, houses of correction, penitentiaries, and the payment of military expenses, incurred during the war; expenses of government, common schools, and the support of the militia, amount to about \$17,000,000 00.

The expenses of the soldiers' orphans' schools alone, during the same time, is \$3,467,534 11, and although it is a most noble and patriotic expenditure, it is, nevertheless, unusual one, and if such a necessity had not existed, the reduction of the State debt, and the improvement of the general laws of the same character have been passed, as is shown by the following enumeration:

By the act to amend the revenue laws, approved, February 23, 1866, all real estate in the Commonwealth was thereafter made exempt from taxation for State purposes.

By the act approved March 30, 1866, all persons who served nine months or upwards in the military service, or who were honorably discharged therefrom by reason of wounds or physical disability contracted therein, and their property, were exonerated from all taxes, and *per capita* tax on their real estate.

The act of April 29, 1867, repealed all laws requiring payment of taxes to the State on sales of loans and stocks by auctioneers.

By the act of April 10, 1867, all trustees, or owners of property to the use of thirty-five thousand dollars, used for soldiers' orphans' schools, were exempted from all county, road, city, borough, poor and school taxes.

By the act of April 4, 1868, and the supplements thereto, all mortgages, judgments, real estate, and all moneys owing upon articles of agreement, or the sale of real estate, were made exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes.

By the act approved January 3, 1868, all laws therein repealed, which imposed taxes upon "the shares of stock held by any stockholder in any institution or company, incorporated under the laws of this State, which in its corporate capacity is liable to, and pays into the State Treasury the tax on capital stock imposed" by the acts therein recited.

The act of June 2, 1871, repealed so much of the law of April 29, 1864, as imposed a tax of two per cent, on salaries, trades, offices, occupations and professions, and by the act of April 3, 1872, the sixth section of the law of April 21, 1854, was repealed, which imposed a tax of one-half of one per cent, on the capital stock of all corporations created under laws "to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands, to sue and defend in the same."

In view of these facts, the practical questions now are, can any further reductions be properly made? And if so, on what subjects?

Heretofore on several occasions I have invited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of adopting a more liberal policy towards those citizens who are engaged in industrial enterprises which employ large numbers of working men, and tend to develop the resources of the Commonwealth. Involving great risks, and requiring for their successful conduct a large amount of capital, these operations have been, in the main, conducted by means of associations, organized under the general laws which regulate the incorporation of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies. These laws, while they are liberal in their principal features, they are in some respects, and in some of their details, in force in other States, fail in their ostensible purpose of encouraging manufacturing industry, because the privileges they grant are enormously burdened with taxation.

This may be illustrated, by supposing the case of twenty persons, who each subscribe five thousand dollars to the stock of a company organized for the purpose of producing oil, or mining ore or coal, or manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, from a tract of land which has been purchased, and the cost of the improvements, and the cost of the buildings, and permanent improvements, which are taxable for all purposes to the same extent as if they were owned by an individual operator. In addition to this the company must pay a bonus of one-fourth of one per cent, to the Commonwealth upon the stock amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. It is hereafter liable to an annual tax upon its capital stock at the rate of one-half mill for each one per cent of dividends made or declared. In case of no dividends having been made or declared, then three mills upon the approved value of the stock. Also, a tax of three per cent, upon the entire amount of net earnings or income. Also, a tax of five per cent, on all interest paid to bondholders and other creditors. (For all these taxes, see act of May 1, 1855.)

An individual, wealthy enough to furnish a hundred thousand dollars in similar business, would be wholly free from these exactions. The State imposes none of these burdens upon him. It does not keep an espionage upon his business, or

demand from him sworn statements of his annual profits. It discriminates in his favor against the association of small capitalists which it professes to encourage. And without sharing in any of the stockholder's risks, it makes itself a partner in their profits and follows them in a general way, in the rapid and increasing of value of an industrial character over their affairs.

Such conditions are unknown to the laws of New England, New York and other rival manufacturing States, which, with rare exception, carefully prohibit duplication of taxes upon their new industry. Stock in manufacturing companies is generally taxed by them at its value, like other personal property, but at first, the value of all real estate represented by the stock is deducted, and made taxable like the property of other individuals in the region where the lands are located. It is by such liberal provisions that the State has fostered her industries and maintained a monopoly of capital and supremacy in manufactures.

The western and southern States, for many years our customers, are beginning to be our rivals, and are striving to draw to themselves the benefits flowing from the diversified industry, they are enacting the most liberal laws for the encouragement of corporate and individual efforts to establish manufacturing, and in addition to this, towns and cities are giving large subsidies to secure the erection of mills and factories within their limits.

The western States, and their close proximity to vast masses of pure ore, Pennsylvania would still possess at least equal, if not superior, attractions for the investment of capital, were it not for her oppressive tax laws; all of which have a tendency to drive capitalists beyond her borders, to seek more liberal provisions for their investments.

Nothing but very strong necessity could justify such a variety of taxes upon the same thing. And if justice ever existed, I believe it to exist no longer. The time has come when, with proper diligence in collecting and economy in expenditures, the State can well afford to reduce her taxation; and the legislation in that direction should be such as to relieve the undue burdens of taxation from every form of productive industry. I would, therefore, recommend that the enrollment tax upon private acts chartering industrial companies, and the bonus upon stock of small companies when organized under general laws, be considered a full equivalent to the Commonwealth for the privileges of a charter; and that all State taxes upon capital stock, net earnings and dividends of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies, and all co-operative associations, be repealed. This reduction will amount to \$549,534, and the sum collected last year. I also recommend the repeal of that source of revenue known as "Tax on Loans," which amounts to \$492,407 28.

It is confidently believed that with these proposed reductions, which amount to \$1,041,941 56, the State will be able to meet all her current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and make an annual reduction of at least one million five hundred thousand dollars upon the principal.

Numerous communications, signed by men of high standing and ability, and containing to me, on the subject of geological and mineralogical survey, urging me to commend it to your careful consideration.

In my annual messages of 1870 and 1871, I laid before the General Assembly the necessity for a continuation of the surveys already made, in order that the mineral and geological resources of the State should be more fully and perfectly ascertained; and expressed the opinion that the results would be interesting and valuable, not only to our citizens individually, but to the entire country.

Assurances have been given by the officers of the United States Coast Survey, in our State, in the event they carry out their intention to cross the continent to connect the "Ocean Lines of Coast Survey." This connection will pass through Pennsylvania, and will materially assist in determining and establishing one or more points in each county through which the line will pass, and in triangulating over us to enable us to rectify our county maps and connect them in an correct map of the State. And as the State Geologist progresses with his studies and examinations, he should cause to be accurately represented upon the corrected maps, by colors and other appropriate means, the various areas occupied by the different geological formations, and place them in the possession of the people, for their information, prior to the completion and publication of a full account of the survey.

A State map of the kind indicated, with all the discoveries marked in proper colors thereon, would give to the thousands of visitors from our own country and from foreign lands, who will attend the Centennial celebration, some approximate idea of the inestimable wealth beneath the soil of our State; and would have an important bearing in their sight that could be conveyed to them in no other manner.

The expenses of geological surveys, properly organized, and such as would be competent to perform the duties required, have been carefully estimated, and will not exceed fifty-five thousand dollars for the first year, and need not be quite so much annually thereafter. In recommending this measure to your consideration, I am confident that you will be fully satisfied, for want of a proper bureau of statistics, and a corps of observation and publication to collate and relate the facts of our geology and mineralogy as they have appeared, the State has already suffered severely.

Much valuable information has been lost, never to be recovered; and but little certain knowledge of past mining and other scientific operations, has been preserved to govern and assist the future engineer. It is, therefore, neither wise nor just policy to delay this work under the pretext that it may be more perfectly effected at some future time. There is a present necessity for it, though the time never will come when such a work can be considered perfect.

Now developments in mineral resources, as well as additional requirements in scientific knowledge, will constantly be made as long as the world exists. The sooner, therefore, in my opinion, a thorough survey is authorized, the better it will be for the prospective interests of the State, as well as for its present necessities.

The golden destiny of the Pacific States may well be envied; but our coal, our oil, our lumber and our iron are a much better foundation for wealth and permanent greatness than the products of all their places, and the transient prosperity they have produced. Let us build upon a solid and lasting basis, and the world will forever pay a golden tribute to our products and industries—the true wealth of Pennsylvania.

By an act approved April 12, 1872, establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Agriculture," the Governor was authorized to appoint a Commissioner of that department. Accordingly Thomas C. MacDowell, of Dauphin county, was appointed. He immediately established his office in the Capitol building, as required by the act, and commenced the work of collecting the necessary information and arranging the statistical tables, in proper and convenient form to be laid before the Legislature, and for distribution among our citizens.

The functions of the commissioner embrace the examination of nearly all the varied industries of the State, and are defined in the act as follows: "The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as a people."

upon the present Legislature, and I request for it that careful and patriotic consideration required by the magnitude of the interests involved.

The sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution declares that— "A State Treasurer shall be elected annually by joint vote of both branches of the Legislature."

But the Legislature, by joint resolution, passed at two consecutive sessions, and approved by popular vote at the last October election, has amended this part of the Constitution, by striking out the section above quoted, and inserting in place thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

The adoption of this amendment will be officially proclaimed on the second Tuesday of January, 1873, and will supersede existing laws for the election of State Treasurer by the Legislature. Inasmuch as no provision seems to have been made by law for filling this office, from the first Monday of May next until an election can be had by the people under the amended Constitution, I invite the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the subject, and recommend such action as will carry out the amendment, and in the meantime secure so important an interest of the Commonwealth.

The several duties imposed upon the Executive and Secretary of State, by the act of the last session authorizing the convention, were designed to fixify the collection of the information required, or that it should be furnished; and it leaves the commissioner without any means by which he can obtain it, except by the voluntary act of those engaged in business. These were evidently over-sights which will be corrected by an appropriation, and by the passage of such enactments as will enable the commissioner to procure, from the proper sources, the information required to carry out the intent and meaning of the law.

When it is remembered that Pennsylvania ranks second in population; second in manufactures; and first in point of mineral wealth and resources, among the States of the Union; it should not be a question of dollars and cents, whether her vast and varied resources shall be left to be developed by the slow process of casual discovery, or be properly introduced to the world, by authorized and official statements of facts.

The information that will be furnished, will not only be of great practical value to the citizens of the State, but it will afford the representatives of the people, who are charged from year to year with the regulation of the State, a more complete and most judicious source of information, the importance of which can only be estimated by experience.

Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent for her mineral resources, possessing, as she does, the only known anthracite coal fields, of any consequence, whilst her iron ores, and her vast quantities of limestone, and other minerals, are not only abundant, but of the highest quality. A few statistics are necessary to prove the correctness of these remarks. The production of coal, from the anthracite region, in 1820, was 365 tons; in 1870 it reached the enormous amount of 19,375,000 tons, and is estimated the product will be sold in 1872, to upwards of 22,000,000 tons. By the increase in the production of anthracite coal has been so rapid and wonderful in a period of fifty-two years, that can estimate its growth within the next half century? The product of our bituminous coals, in 1857, was \$549,534, and the sum collected last year. I also recommend the repeal of that source of revenue known as "Tax on Loans," which amounts to \$492,407 28.

It is confidently believed that with these proposed reductions, which amount to \$1,041,941 56, the State will be able to meet all her current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and make an annual reduction of at least one million five hundred thousand dollars upon the principal.

Numerous communications, signed by men of high standing and ability, and containing to me, on the subject of geological and mineralogical survey, urging me to commend it to your careful consideration.

In my annual messages of 1870 and 1871, I laid before the General Assembly the necessity for a continuation of the surveys already made, in order that the mineral and geological resources of the State should be more fully and perfectly ascertained; and expressed the opinion that the results would be interesting and valuable, not only to our citizens individually, but to the entire country.

Assurances have been given by the officers of the United States Coast Survey, in our State, in the event they carry out their intention to cross the continent to connect the "Ocean Lines of Coast Survey." This connection will pass through Pennsylvania, and will materially assist in determining and establishing one or more points in each county through which the line will pass, and in triangulating over us to enable us to rectify our county maps and connect them in an correct map of the State. And as the State Geologist progresses with his studies and examinations, he should cause to be accurately represented upon the corrected maps, by colors and other appropriate means, the various areas occupied by the different geological formations, and place them in the possession of the people, for their information, prior to the completion and publication of a full account of the survey.

A State map of the kind indicated, with all the discoveries marked in proper colors thereon, would give to the thousands of visitors from our own country and from foreign lands, who will attend the Centennial celebration, some approximate idea of the inestimable wealth beneath the soil of our State; and would have an important bearing in their sight that could be conveyed to them in no other manner.

The expenses of geological surveys, properly organized, and such as would be competent to perform the duties required, have been carefully estimated, and will not exceed fifty-five thousand dollars for the first year, and need not be quite so much annually thereafter. In recommending this measure to your consideration, I am confident that you will be fully satisfied, for want of a proper bureau of statistics, and a corps of observation and publication to collate and relate the facts of our geology and mineralogy as they have appeared, the State has already suffered severely.

Much valuable information has been lost, never to be recovered; and but little certain knowledge of past mining and other scientific operations, has been preserved to govern and assist the future engineer. It is, therefore, neither wise nor just policy to delay this work under the pretext that it may be more perfectly effected at some future time. There is a present necessity for it, though the time never will come when such a work can be considered perfect.

Now developments in mineral resources, as well as additional requirements in scientific knowledge, will constantly be made as long as the world exists. The sooner, therefore, in my opinion, a thorough survey is authorized, the better it will be for the prospective interests of the State, as well as for its present necessities.

The golden destiny of the Pacific States may well be envied; but our coal, our oil, our lumber and our iron are a much better foundation for wealth and permanent greatness than the products of all their places, and the transient prosperity they have produced. Let us build upon a solid and lasting basis, and the world will forever pay a golden tribute to our products and industries—the true wealth of Pennsylvania.

number registered as attendants, forty-six per cent, are absent from the daily sessions. In the State at large the unregistered amount to six per cent, and the absentees to thirty-three per cent. And, as was naturally to be expected, the resulting ignorance from this neglect has proved a fruitful source of crime. Sixteen per cent of the inmates of the State prisons are uneducated.

Obviously, therefore, it is not sufficient that the State makes ample provision. Such measures should be immediately adopted as would secure a universal participation of the benefit. The children are not to blame. They naturally prefer freedom and amusement to the confinement and studies of the school room, and the State must deal. She owes it alike to her own peace and security, and to the highest welfare of the children who are to be her future citizens, to see that they are not reared from the perils of ignorance.

After careful and anxious deliberation upon all the facts, and their inevitable consequences, I recommend the adoption of a compulsory system of education. That a law to this effect will encounter objections is not to be doubted; for in view of the opposition of such a measure, its opponents have recently commenced a marvellous and energetic course.

In Norway, Sweden and Prussia this system was first adopted and such have been its salutary effects that other European governments have made haste to follow their example. Austria, admonished by the crushing disaster at Solera, and France, by the possibility of a state "bat-tle of Dunkirk," have decreed by statute that all their children shall be taught to read and write, influenced by a conviction that knowledge gives increased prowess in war as well as in the peaceful pursuits of life. And if it is a question of importance that none of the States that have passed such enactments have abandoned or repealed them.

In passing from this topic, of paramount importance to the future well being of the Commonwealth, I unhesitatingly express the hope that the day is not distant when the Bureau of National Education, seconded by the concurrent legislative action of the States, every child in the American Union, without reference to creed, caste, color or condition, will be thoroughly and effectually instructed in the English language, and in the principles of the true history and theory of our National and State governments, will be provided and introduced into all the schools of the country. Approximation of thought and opinion on these subjects is of vital consequence to the permanence of our institutions. Has not such a course been opportunistically initiated by the rebellion which would scarcely have been possible, had not the State been so prepared?

Should you deem your powers inadequate to enact suitable laws upon this subject, the Constitutional Convention, now in session, should not hesitate to habilitate itself with such authority, and thus lend their aid and influence in making Pennsylvania the vanguard in the great mission of universal education.

From the report of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' schools, and other sources, I feel fully authorized in assuring you that never before in a more flourishing and prosperous condition, has the progress of our public schools, during the last six years, been so rapid, with those of the six years prior to 1867, viz:

Total cost for tuition from 1867 to 1872	Total cost for tuition from 1861 to 1866
\$2,278,258 61	\$2,149,842 11
Excess	\$138,416 50

Total expenditures of the system from 1867 to 1872, \$4,232,132 11. Total expenditures of the system from 1861 to 1866, \$2,929,419 21. Excess, \$1,302,712 90.

The entire expense of these schools to the State, since they went into operation in 1865, is \$3,167,543 11. Their cost for the year was \$375,245 47. It is estimated by the Superintendent that the future expense, to the period of final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is a remarkable, and no stronger evidence of good management and the propriety of the future expense, to the period of final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is a remarkable, and no stronger evidence of good management and the propriety of the future expense, to the period of final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is a remarkable, and no stronger evidence of good management and the propriety of the future expense, to the period of final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is a remarkable, and no stronger evidence of good management and the propriety of the future expense, to the period of final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is a remarkable, and no stronger evidence of good management and the propriety of the future expense, to the period of final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is a remarkable, and no stronger evidence of good management and the propriety of the future expense, to the period of final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is a remarkable, and no stronger evidence of good management and the propriety of the future expense, to the period of final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is a remarkable, and no stronger evidence of good management and the propriety of the future expense, to the period of final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is a remarkable, and no stronger evidence of good management and the propriety of the future expense, to the period of final