# Huntingdon Journa

### VOL. 41.

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The Huntingdon Journal. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of

Representatives :

The year has closed with very little

change in the commercial condition of the

country. During last spring and summer

evived the period of inactivity. The fact

FINANCES.

The receipts of the State, derived main-

ly from the profits of corporations and business, have been somewhat reduced by the

prolonged depression. Notwithstanding

this fact, however, the following tables and

statement will show that the expenses of the government can be covered without increased taxation. Owing, also, to the

estments, the State may save annually a

Receipts and payments for fiscal year ending November ), 1876.

Balance in Fund November 30, 1875 ...

upon account, 1876.....

Receipts

loans at a lower rate of inter-

general desire for safe and permanent in- of State tax. If the question is

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH, PURLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL Building, Fifth Street.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Triday by J. R. DURDORROW and J. A. NASH, under he firm name of J. R. DURDORROW & CO., at \$2,00 per numm is A yavarce, of \$2.50 if not paid for in six months rom date of subscription, and \$3 if not paid within the there were indications of the revival of paper discontinued, unless at the option of the pub- appear to have checked the movement and

paper discontinued, unless at the option of the pub-rs, until all arrearages are paid. paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless intely paid for in advance. ansient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE wilkIP certs per line for the first insertion, SEVEN A-HALP CENTS for the second and FIVE CENTS per line U and we contact insertions. of the temporary improvement, however, has given rise to a reasonable hope that we have reached the close of the panic and the uent insertions. arterly and yearly business advertisements ed at the following rates: beginning of better times. It will be our duty to contribute to that end and indi-

rectly aid in restoring confidence, by a 3m 6m 9m 1 yr 3m 6m 9m 1 yr wise economy in appropriations, a careful management of finances and a conscientious 

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of mitted or individual interest, all party announcements, ad notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, ill be charged TXX CXXXS per line. Legal and other notices will be charged to the party wing them inserted.

n inserted. Ing Agents must find their commission outside sing accounts are due and collectable

All ouverlishing uccounts are nue and collectable ien the advertisement is sonce inserted. JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors, ne with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, rds, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed he shortest notice, and everything in the Printing e will be executed in the most artistic manner and at lowest rate.

D	0 .		(landa)
Pro	Iess10	nai	Cards

	her over-due loans at a lower rate of inter-
CALDWILL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3rd street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Wil- amson. [ap12,71]	est. Receipts and disbursements during fiscal
D R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No 523 Washington street, ne door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan4,71]	year ending November 29, 1876 : Receipts : Balance in Treasury November 30, 1875 \$993,207 27 construction of the second
C. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl28, "6.	Receipts
YEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Street, J. Huntingdon, Pa. [nov17,75]	Ordinary expenses\$4,505,513 82 Loans Redeemed\$4,505,513 82 254,187 05 Interest on loans
<ul> <li>C. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building,</li> <li>J. No. 520, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12.71]</li> </ul>	Balance in Treasury November 29, 1876 984,997 62
W. BUCHANAN, Surgeon Dentist, No. 228, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [mch17,75]	PUBLIC DEBT.
C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap19,'71]	Funded Debt: Over-due, not presented for payment, and
FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Hunting- don, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal busi- ess. Office, 229 Penn Street, corner of Court House quare. [dec4,72]	upon which interest is stopped\$ 85,921 & 85 Five per cent.gold loan, payable August, 1877 3,245,500 00 Five per centdo
SYLVANUS BLAIB, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd treet. [jan4,71	Six per cent. currency, reusemable Februa- ry, 1877, and payable within five years 7,882,800 00 Six per cent. currency, redeemable Februa- ry, 1882, and payable within ten years 9,995,800 00
W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claimsagainst the overnment for back-pay, bonuty, widows' and invalid ensions attended to with great care and promptness. Of- con Penn Street. [jan4,71]	Siz per cent, currency, Agricultural College Ioan, payable 1922. Unfunded Debt :
R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon onty. Particular attention given to the settlement of states of decedents. Office in the JOUENAL building.	Relief notes in circulation
S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, J. Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, oppo- te Court House. [feb5,'71	standing
A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained. U. Office, 321 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [my31,71	22,978,950 00 Sinking Fund Assets:
Y E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in Monitor building, Penn Street. Prompt nd careful attention given to all :-gal business. [aug5,74-6mos]	Pennsylvania railroad bonds, representing an indebtedness January 31, 1877
WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Hunting- don, Pa. Special attention given to collections, nd all other legal business attended to with cars and romptness. Office, No. 223, Penn Street. [ap19,71]	9,034,910 92 Indebtedness unprovided for
	SINKING FUND.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND ITS PLEASURES.

-OR-

## HUNTINGDON, PA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877.

INDUSTRIAL ART.

of February 12, 1876, two-thirds of all the required to give a reasonable notice of their tary zeal and energy of the School Departtax on capital stock of all corporations of this Commonwealth were diverted to the Sinking Fund, but the act further pro-vided that for the year 1876 two-thirds of the corporate tax shall be paid to the In ordinary times the latter limit is per- months, the hall was erected and the imgeneral fund, and the remaining one-third haps sufficient, but in panics, when ex. mense mass of material suitably arranged. into the Sinking Fund. In 1877 the general fund, will, therefore, receive only one-third of this tax, instead of two-thirds as in 1876. This loss of one third of the cured by the longer limit. bition awakened renewed interest in edu-

corporation tax to this fund, with the I am aware that a law of this character cational matters, and will undoubtedly be natural reduction in this and other sources has not the stability or certainty of one the means of invigorating and improving of revenue by reason of depression of busi- founded upon mercenary interests. The our schools. ness, will make the receipts of this fund philanthropy of men is a fluctuating quality; about \$800,000 less than last year. Ex- their self interest is a constant and steady penses will have to be cut down materially, force. In so far as it is purely beneficial, or additional revenue provided. The such a law may be regarded as experimental. Executive will feel it his duty, should the appropriations be in excess of the probable York and most of the New England States, hand drawing; secondly, by night schools appropriations be in excess of the probable for and most of the row institutions have been revenue, to disapprove such items as to him may seem the less urgent. It may chartered in Pennsylvania upon these of industrial design for all classes. Musenot be well to withdraw the aid heretofore principles. Practice has proven the wis-ums, art galleries and other public collecextended to charitable institutions. Making dom of such legislation. I am satisfied its tions, are also important forces in indus-

vestments, the State may save annually a considerable amount of interest by funding will be received in the fund. The State

85,921 58 are made there are no collections, and when collections are made the money is slow in that are desirable.

reaching the Treasury. The whole sub-as5,000 00 ject of mercantile and tavern licenses, in the manner of assessment, collection and publication ought to be revised. By avoiding unnecessary expense and making 500,000 00 the financial officers of the State responsible ifest tendency is to have the State assume in to the function of public educator and give to every class of its citizens special and appropriate training. Every year the exposition in the arts of design as applied to manufactures, accompanied by general and technical lectures. In this, they are about to place the nucleus of a collection exponentiation. Every year the Exposition intended to promote the imfor the execution of the law, through their own appointed agents, the returns from this source may be largely increased .---with this increased revenue, I fel statis-fied the general expanses of the Govern-ment can be met without resorting to ad-ditional taxation. The operation raise of the and the state of the state of the state state state state of the state state of the state state of the state state state state of the state state of the state With this increased revenue, I feel satis-

especially in the feelings of professional pride careful and discriminating oversight of the med for the preservation of life and beat and patriotism that it tends to develop. Every manner in which the funds of the State are car, the decided improvement of the National Juard has attested the wisdom of the change n the law, and the salutary influence of the upport and the encouragement of the people. t is to be hoped that the valuable services of the troops in preserving the peace of the State, and the soldierly qualities shown on inspec-tion, in encampment and on parade, will keep alive public interest, and remove all feeling that the system is one of merely ostentatious lisplay.

LAWLESSNESS. Although the peace of the Commonwealth luring the year has been unbroken, I feel it my duty to call your attention to the plan for providing against future contingencies set forth in my last annual message. Such emer-I have heretofore earnestly pointed out the growing necessity for industrial art edgencies from time to time may be considered evitable, and in spite of the fact that much ucation. First, through the public schools has been done within the past year to break them up and discourage their formation, or-ganizations may continue to exist whose lawlessness will require more than ordinary meas-ures to repress. To devise such measures will be a matter of ordinary wisdom, and to pro-vide them, a precaution of common prudence. Theoretically the sheriff is clothed with the

 In the samp of the second of th and School of Industrial Art, modeled af. constrained to press upon you what seems to

that are desirable. The first design of the common schools was to furnish an elementary education to the poor. The system has rapidly over-grown the original boundaries. It reaches into all departments of learning, profess-into all departments of learning, profess-into the poor. The system has rapidly over-grown the original boundaries. It reaches into all departments of learning, profess-into the poor. The system has rapidly over-grown the original boundaries. It reaches into all departments of learning, profess-into the poor. The system has rapidly over-grown the original boundaries. It reaches into all departments of learning, profess-into the poor department of the post command, while the sheriff the manufactures accompanied by general by ge

PENITENTIARIES AND PRISONS.

ing to receive prisoners, except as vacancies occur, or disregard the law as to the mode of

never felt.

NO. 2.

manner in which the funds of the State are appropriated to public charities, and expended by them. A marked improvement is observable in the general attention paid by the local managements of almost all grades of institu-tions coming under the jurisdiction of the

a matter of sincere congratulation that a grow-ing spirit of confidence and co-operation is clearly perceptible as the work of the Board ertends itself. The cost of managing such a State agency, triffing as it is, becomes wholly insignificent when compared with the large saving of public appropriation, and the com-stant improvement of the State's care of the defective and criminal classes within its

borders.

The operations in the Fish Department du-

INSURANCE. I desire to repeat and emphasize the en-comium of lastycar passed upon the Insurance Department. The labors of this Department, though arduous and of great service to the people, are of the quiet and unobtrusive kind, which escape publicity and are too often passed over without credit. It performs a work of great utility, not only to the public, but to the responsible companies at well. By exposing fraudulent companies it increases the field for good ones, and sares the public from loss by annually informing them of the character and standing of all insurance companies, foreign standing of all insurance companies, foreign and domestic. To do this it must often con-tend against combinations and corporations

# instes were edite was common among the prop

nendation. Nothing can be admirable than the temper in which it was dertaken, and the manuer in which it was ried out. In size, interest and strendard tions coming under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Charities, to a strict economy and a care over the various classes of inmates more in accordance with the advanced views of our modern civilization. The benefits of an intelligent, experienced and disinterested supervison, such as is afforded by the Board of Public Charities, which were very imper-fectly understood at first, have come to be more and more appreciated by the local managements of public institutions, and it is a matter of sincer concertantiation that a grown

guished managers, and in the users evality and hospitality of the people sylvania and Philadelphia. Threas Schibition the utmost good order and its associations have powerfully ened the reciprocal good will of the the earth. The results have be

ing. It has deepened and wider mind at home, and contributed t derstanding and higher opinion sbroad. It has been an a the material products of our the secessities, comforts and in

### **DISEASE AND ITS AGONIES:**

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS. What is more fearful than a breaking down of the ner-vous system? To be excitable or nervons in a small de-gree is most destressing, for where can a remedy befound? There is one:-drink but little wine, beer, cr spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee,-weak tas being prefer-ble; get all the fresh lair you can; take three of four Pills every night: eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS. If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, es-pecially their power of clensing the blood from all im-purities, and removing dangerous and suspended secre-tione. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always brings about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us. most fre These lecings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed prespi-ration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if takes according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a heal.hy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow, as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

## HOW TO BE STRONG.

Never let the bowels be confined or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a run upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake, however; for these Pills will immediately supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake, however; for these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged,— health and strength following as a matter of course. The appetite, too, is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, combined in the use of solid in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and stews. By removing acrid, fermented, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or blood, the cause of dysentery, diar-rhom, and other bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested, and the action of the bowels becomes regular. Nothing will stop the relaxa-tion of the bowels so quickly as this fine correcting med-icine.

### DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether the cerete too much or too little water; or whether they be secrete too much or too little water; or wnetner tney afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pais settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, the Pills should be taken according to the printed direction and the Ointment, should be well rubbed into the small the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost is mediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER. No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper duct. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are won-derfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Asthma, Billous Complaints Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Cousumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas,	kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation,	Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symp- toms, Tic-Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Veneral Affections Worms of all kinds Weakness from any cause, &c.

larities, I Evil, CAUTION-None are genome unless the signature of I. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surround each sox of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be tiven to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be

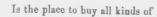
stock.

Total receipts .....

spurious. \*\*\* Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and 51 each. #@ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. chase at a premium.

sizes. N. B.-Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. apr. 28, 1876-eow-ly.

THE JOURNAL STORE





AT HARD PAN PRICES.

Payments : Five per cent. redeemed... Six per cent. redeemed... Relief notes..... 196,085 05 Total amount of loans re-Premium of gold for payment of interest..... 254,187 03 remium paid in purchase of 28.432 96 12,331 24 Brokerage. 256 63 1,327,399 14 in proportion to its value. \$1,622,607 0 Balance in fund November 29, 1876 ....

strictly to railroad property on account of its great advantages and benefits to the 839,992 25 Coupon accool. Estimated Sinking Fund receipts and pay-ments for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1877: Two-thirds tax on corporation stock. Commutation of tonnage tax. Allegheny Valley railroad bonds. Interest on Allegheny Valley railroad bonds. 4.754 ( public, yet I believe the mode of assessments should be so changed as not to give

unprofitable railroad property almost total 162,500 0 exemption from taxation. Estimated total receipts...... stimated Int. on public debt... \$1,350,000 00 . 2,867,246 25 BANKS AND SAVINGS FUNDS. 4,754 00

1,354,754 0 Applicable for redemption of public debt ... 1,512,492 25

Notice has been given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners from time to time, as the loans of the Commonwealth became payable, that if not presented within nine- The effect of this law, when the loose able and friendless waifs. They are equal. ty days the interest thereon would cease. Of these over due loans there are still out- shall have expired, will be to keep banks interest and charity are here indentical. standing \$85,921 58, which will be paid in their proper sphere as clearing houses Embryo criminals nutured in want, these at the Treasury, without interest, wheney- for business transactions and for exchanges, outcasts, grown to maturity, eventually fill er presented. No loans being payable in 1876 it became the duty of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, in order to comply with the constitutional provision providing for the annual reduction of the public debt It will create a mutuality of interest be- could be sent to the numerous homes for by a sum not less than two hundred and tween the banks and their patrons, which friendless children and educated and cared tifty thousand dollars," to purchase them will prevent the removal of large amounts for at a partial expense to the State would in open market at a premium. But during of capital to money centres for speculative be an act of wisdom as well as charity. the next fifteen years no such contingency purposes and force loans to local enter. The schools for the education of soldiers' can arise. A six per centum currency loan of \$7,882,800 is redeemable in February, reasonable rates of interest. 1877, and payable in 1882. In August, 1877, a five per centum gold loan of \$3,-245,590 is payable, and in 1878, 1879 and of the people, which have been attracted backward step has been taken in the work 1882 loans amounting to about \$1,000,000 by the lure of interest on deposits, will be of rendering, as efficient as possible, the are payable. A six per centum currency loan of \$9,995,800 is redeemable in February, 1882, and payable in 1892.

view a different object. In the next five years about twelve milions of the State loans become payable. To pay the same would take an annual I recommend the passage of an act for the on the first day of September, 1876, was payment of nearly two and a half millions dollars. This is not practicable nor desirable. I, therefore, recommend that a banks of discount, and confining them to hundred thousand dollars, being about new loan be authorized, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum, redeemable in fifteen years and payable in thirty years, for such amount as may be deemed violable as trust funds in the hands of thousand dollars. As the time approaches in excess of a reasonable reduction of the trustees. The mercenary spirit and desire for the dissolution of this noble charity, public debt for the next five years. A new of gain should be taken out of their which has reflected infinite credit upon the five per centum loan would be taken management, so that only men of the purest State, the people can reflect with pride and promptly at a premium and a large amount motives and highest integrity will become pleasure, that of the six thousand children of interest saved. The desirability of such investment may enable the loan to be placed at even a lower rate of interest. The mend itself to my judgment, are these : scarcely an exception, have become good the cost and nominal numbers, to increas loans of the State would then successively There should be no stockholders expecting and useful citizens. The good results ob- the effectiveness of this necessary departbecome payable during the next thirty a return for capital invested ; the corpora- tained in this work should stimulate our ment. The aim has been to make a small, years, and the Sinking Fund Commissioners could always redeem, annually, the amount required by the Constitution, or business. The amount to be deposited by before referred to. more, if necessary, at par, and would not one individual in any one year should be be forced to go into the market and purand measures taken to have this provision

GENERAL FUND. strictly complied with. Quarterly state-1,432,141 58 levenue from all other sources..... 4.670.842 72 Estimated receipts for fiscal year ending November 30, ance in fund Nov. 29, 1876..... \$140,251 37 reune from one-third tax on 3,890,251 3

Loss to fund for 1S77 .... 780,591 85 stimated amount of reduction in expenses for 1877 over 1876...... \$500,000 00 nount to be provided for ... 280.591 35

public debt and interest thereon, which are age of deposits might be set apart for cur-payable out of the Sinking Fund. By act rent business, and all depositors should be Pennsylvania is indebted to the volunpayable out of the Sinking Fund. By act rent business, and all depositors should be

2,462,599 28 pany" to five-tenth of one mill and a gross gence that gives life to its institutions. receipt tax imposed sufficient to produce a revenue equal to such reduction. Some of the wealthier railroad enterprises of the State are now paying little or no dividends, and therefore very little tax for the large the establishment of secondary schools of amount of property represented. The non-productive, as well as the productive, ted by industrial and technical schools, property of individuals is equally assessed will scarcely need my endorsement to com-While it is mend them to your attention. not pretended to apply the same rule

elass is to be found in the schools. Thou sands of children throughout the State At the last session of the Legislature a are driven prematurely to work, or wander general act was passed for the incorpora- in idleness, exposed to the vicious influen-

tion and regulation of banks of deposit and ces of ignorance and want, of filth and discount. The provisions of the act are crime. The halt, the blind, the deaf and in harmony with the principles set forth dumb, are not more circumscribed by the in the annual messages of 1874 and 1875. hard condition of things than these misercharters so freely granted in former years | ly entitled to the care of the State; selfand the instruments for collecting the the prisons and alms houses, and the montemporarily unemployed capital of business men and re-distributing it by loans and it is at last forced to expend to repress discounts according to the wants of trade. them. Some provision by which they

prises for legitimate business purposes at orphans are in a flourishing condition and Business the children are, as a body, healthy and men, for obvious reasons, will be the de- happy. "Their intellectual and moral impositors of these institutions. The savings provement has been satisfactory, and no diverted to other institutions, managed industrial departments of the several upon different principles, and having in schools." Since the system went into operation eight thousand five hundred and

To provide for that contingency, and as eighty orphans have been admitted and the complement to the act of May 13, 1876, number of children in the care of the State, incorporation and regulation of savings two thousand six hundred and forty-one. funds, prohibiting them from becoming The expenditures were a little over four great rapidity, and materially aid the surtheir proper object-the safe-keeping of twenty thousand dollars less than for the the savings of the people. The deposits of such institutions should be made as in 1877-8 is three hundred and eighty-five managers and directors of them. The who have enjoyed their bounty, many are salient features of a law that would recom- now in lucrative employment, and all, with efficient organizations, and while reducing a return for capital invested; the corpora-tors should be men of character and stand-zeal and quicken our action, in regard to compact, efficient body of troops that could ing, having no pecuniary interest in the the other destitute and friendless children be quickly called together, and confidently

The recommendation to raise the stanlimited. The investment of deposits should dard of the Normal Schools, and fix the tant occasions, and the numbers that asbe restricted by law to first-class securities legal status of teachers, is worthy of atten- sembled in the Centennial encampment tion. Undoubtedly the great want of our and participated in the parade, are evipublic school system, is a body of teachers dences of the success of the policy adopted. ments should be required to be published. who have chosen the profession as a life- Out of a muster roll of 870 officers and The interest paid to depositors should be work. Such a class cannot be formed with- 8,996 enlisted men, 7,301, rank and file, limited in general to about four per centum out special training and inducement. To per annum ; the balance of interest arising reap the full fruit of our school system, it of the Centennial year. from investments would be used to pay is, therefore, necessary to liberally support voluntary character of the service, and salaries and other running expenses, and and equip our Normal Schools, to secure that the men bore all the expenses, except to create a surplus fund to provide for ex- the tenures of our teachers, and to provide transportation, the exigencies of business traordinary depreciations and expenses .- a just compensation that will not leave sickness and other causes of enforced ab-The surplus fund might be limited to a them destitute after years of faithful toil. certain percentage of assets, allowing the The extraordinary expenses of the past board of directors or trustees to increase year have prevented the usual appropriathe rate of annual interest whenever the tions to these schools-as these are no lonsurplus sufficiently exceeded such propor- ger required, I trust you will extend such All the expenditures of the government | tion. Owing to the permanent character | aid as the finances of the State will permit, are payable out of the general fund except of the investments, a certain small percent. to enable the Normal Schools to successful

published under the supervision of the late Whatever strengthens them strengthens Samuel Hazard, the five volumes of Bates' the Commonwealth. The suggestions of History of Pennsylvania Volunteers (1861the Superintendent, that the field of pub- 1865) and the more recent publication of lic education be still further enlarged by four volumes of a second series of Archives, contain a large body of valuable materials, by that means, placed beyond the possi-bility of destruction. The labors of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in this direction was taken thereon, and during the year the inspectors were seriously embarrassed to provide for the criminals con signed thereto. The institution has 580 cells, a higher grade and the system supplemen- by that means, placed beyond the possi-

While we are extending and enlarging Its well managed publication fund has While we are extending and enlarging the system of public instruction we must not allow the destitute and neglected chil-dren, whom it was intended to benefit, to drift beyond its bounds. It is safe to say drift beyond its bounds. It is safe to say tlers upon the Delaware before the time of that not one in a hundred of this very Penn; Heckewelders' Indian Nations, and spectors from contracting for additional build-Penn; Heckewelders' Indian Nations, and the Historical Map of Pennsylvania, pub-lished in 1875. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Board of Commissioners of the confinement, in order to receive those sent

Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania will inform you of the progress of the box admirable management of the progress of the whose admirable management of the penitenwork, and the funds deemed necessary to complete it. Some surprise may ba er. more perfectly than if discontinued and commenced anew after the lapse of some years. The Board proposed some modifi-cation in the law controlling the distribu-tion of their reports, and ask for some dis-posal of the specimens collected by the Survey. I trust you will see the wisdom of granting their request and providing a suitable place for the display of the collecimprisonment as above. The increased capac-ity would at once give relief, and the operaaid to the United States' Coast Survey, in its triangulations of the State, has already been referred to in former messages. At the present rate of progress it will take, perhaps, twenty years to complete it. An appropriation of three thousand dollars Many counties now have such prisons, and a would enable it to be pushed forward with glance at the reports of the inspectors will

veyors in their labor. NATIONAL GUARD.

A much larger militia than the prese force has always existed on paper, but the people of the State, before this year, were never able to judge of its real strength and availability. The policy of the present Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Philadel-phia, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Warren, Wayne, Washington and York, the same authority re-port the jails good and substantial, although some are small. A few counties, Green, Moa-roe and Northumberland, are now building administration has been to cut out all inof the counties and the State. The reforma-tion of persons convicted of crimes of a venial relied upon in an emergency. The prompt character will be sooner attained in a comresponse of the soldiers on several imporunity where they are known, and when they are spared the deeper disgrace of penitentiary imprisonment and separated from the hardened and desperate characters who will be turned over to the care of the State. Whatever ac-E is taken, should be taken at once. The trouble is constantly increasing, and measures should be devised immediately to relieve the penitentiaries from the pressure of an over took part in the military demonstrations pulation, which impairs their efficiency and Considering the langers the security and safety of their in-

mates.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHABITIES.

The annual report of the Board of Public sence, the large attendance is in itself a most convincing proof of the spirit and the condition of the various charitable, repart to the condition of the various of the State. Much has been accomplished during the past year in the correction of abuses still lingering in some of the county institutions, by the assistance rendered by wise counsel and judicious encouragement to those who are eaders assistance rendered by wise counsel and judicious encouragement to those who are eader to the proper habits among the proper habits am Charities will place before you much valuable sence, the large attendance is in itself a

of the means of escape until some sacrifice re venis their utter inefficiency. Such matter a power which is in fact scarcely seen and cannot safely be left to the dis retion of indi-At the last session of the Legislature your

viduals but must be controlled by a power having a supreme regard for the public wel-fare. It is better to err on the side of overattention was called to the overcrowded condition of the Eastern Penitentiary, at Phila-delphia. No action was taken thereon, and officiousness than that hundreds of our feilew creatures should expiate our irresolution. States are less :

On April 27, 1976, I had the honor to call and the loss to the your attention, in a special communication, five to the necessity of legislation by the State of here tive laws and re. If the Pennsylvania, to provide for the units of this risdiction over land within the limits of this State, required for the sites of locks and dame on the Ohio river, in the prosecution of im-proving the navigation of said river by the National Government. In accordance there-with, House bill No. 376 was introduced but of no final action was taken thereon. The act should be passed promptly, not only out of respect to the National Government which is of voluntarily doing a work of great utility to est the State, but on account of the great import-ance of the work itself. Pennsylvania, to provide for the cession of ja-risdiction over land within the limits of this er than for

By the act of Congress of July 2, 1864, the President of the United States was "authorized to invite each and all the States, to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not treesding two in such as the cash the sar and invested in the states and starting per tiary is a matter of notice at home and abroad, from this unpleasant dilemma, and enable complete it. Some surprise may be ex-pressed that the amount should so far ex-ceed the original estimates and the addi-tional sums already appropriated. But the work is, no doubt, being thoroughly and economically done, and, if finished, will be of invaluable service to the govern-ment and people. Having been begun, the Survey ought certainly to be satis-factorily completed. With the present factorily completed. With the present trained corps of surveyors and assistants, the work can be done less expensively and more perfectly than if discontinued and commenced anew after the lapse of some

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

tion of the proposed amendment, within the year, remove the pressure from the institution. Such a course would also tend to induce the counties to erect proper and substantial prisons. Many counties now have such prisons, and a glance at the reports of the inspectors will show that fewer criminals are sent from these counties to penitentiaries than from others. The counties whose jails are reported first. The Municipal Commission to devise plan counties to penitentiaries than from others. The counties whose jails are reported first-class by the Board of Public Charities, are Armstrong, Clarion, Clearfield, Lehigh and Potter. In Berks, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clinton, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Juniata, Lawcaster, Lu-zerne, Lycoming, M'Kean, Mercer, Miffin, Montgomery, Northampton. Perry. Philadel the cities of the State from their heavy bur-dens, and suggest a municipal policy which will make impossible the estravagance and mismanagement that have characterized the last decade. Such legislation

last decade. Among the many miscellaneous subjects which will claim your attention during the session, several seem to me of more than orsession, several seem to me of more than er-dinary importance. The destruction of the forests of the State, proceeding with an alarm-ing rapidity, and producing many ill coase-quences, should be neutralized by some legis-lation for renewing this great source of pros-perity and health. The poll tax throughout the State ought to be equalized. The exemp-tion law was passed for the protection of the wife and family of the poor man, against his misfortune or folly. If he can waive it, it is a simple nullity, and a law that is only a

dertake to legi such vast inter nee and se led the Co perity, through the vie years. Juvoking file h let up then address one trieving past err

JOHN F. HARTBASPT. Bearing Co. HABBISTOD, January 3, 1877.

misfortune or folly. If he can wrive it, it is a simple nullity, and a law that is only a mockery to those it pretends to protect had better be removed from the statute book ar amended. I suggest that a waiver of the law be made impossible. The conviction is stead-ily growing among intelligent men, and espe-cially physicians, that a State Board of Health is necessary to the balth and hominess of our

cially physicians, that a State Board of Health is necessary to the health and happiness of our people. Many epidemics can be prevented and contagious diseases seasibly confined or mitigated, by the observance of a few sanitary precautions which are now ignorantly or wil-fully neglected. It is our duty as legislatures to secure the lives and health and happinese of our people by all the means that the knowl-edge and ingenuity of the age place within our reach. A State Board of Health, having general supervision over local boards, inves-

the war and invested in or of the c

70000

very profitable ; cap some years in that d was so shormal gro the expense of all of the expense the duction. When the to fer in advance provements growth of the country. isted a period of interreatly of extraordinary gro invested in undely inflated

happens these industry the period of int any and exp will I preventing panies. Instead of s ing reductions, which, even if a not have accomplish Congress should have lease capital from to

matter. For such legislation we ma almost entirely spon the Stational Go It would not be proper for use to re-subject except that our State palley accord with correct principles. B sein the closer or menution of aging the closer to-operation labor, by creating sow indus sided interests, so that programousts of capital will out b ferred from one to the other,

ing saving funds, such as he mended, obscuby the saving lasses will be made at