THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 16 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year..... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square.....$5 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 30 00
1 square.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00

G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

# CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. R. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 50—WHOLE NO. 2454. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876. NEW SERIES—VOL. 17, NO. 3.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1875-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [my1'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,'67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25-1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:16'72 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
je19'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy31'72

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

JAMES E. WATSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Houses and Offices to let. Collections promptly made, and first-class Coal and Fire-Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. [my13'74y

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

LIME! LIME!
The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with an excellent quality of
Bellefonte Wood-Burned Lime,
for plastering purposes, by the large or small quantity. Can be found for the present at Pie's new building, on Market street.
oct1-tf L. K. McCULLOUGH.

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best is the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largest size, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr5'74 THOMAS REILLY.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10-'75.

A. H. MITTON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vacuum, Frank Miller's and Neatsfoot Oils.
Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Buggies.
Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [4:11'75

MAIZE & SCHWARTZ,
(late Geo. Evans & Co.,)
MILITARY UNIFORMS
AND
EQUIPMENTS,
NO. 1108 MARKET STREET, PHILA.
Bands, Companies, &c., furnished. Samples, photographs and self-measuring directions sent free.
MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
1108 MARKET STREET,
july 14, '75-1y Phila.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES.
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y
je26

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:58'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov12'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WENTLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-12'73 Clearfield, Pa.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Offices with John H. Fulford, opposite the Court House.
april 1-6m

JOSEPH S. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:74

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. jel1'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [decl-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,66.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House, Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28,'73tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug18'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Penfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENNA.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.10-'73

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop next door to Weaver & Betts' store, Second street.
July 14, '75-y

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler.)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer. may 19,'75.

G. W. WEAVER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries.
Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON,
WITH
W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
3:17 531 Market Street, Philadelphia. 75-tf

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

We have assembled to dedicate ourselves anew to the performance of the duties of the responsible trusts confided to our care. We cannot be unmindful of the magnitude of these trusts and the wisdom and courage necessary to administer them with fidelity and justice, and that we may not be wanting in our conception of or halt in our efforts to enforce what is right, let us reverently ask for the Divine assistance, that our consciences may be enlightened and our hearts strengthened for the task.

FINANCES.

The condition of the finances of the State, as exhibited in the subjoined statements, demonstrates clearly the ability of our people to pay all their indebtedness as it accrues, and is an interesting commentary upon the simplicity and efficiency of our tax system, but likewise as plainly shows the necessity for some modification of existing laws for the distribution of the revenues, if the difficulties that beset legislation at the last session are to be avoided.

DEBT REDEEMED.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1875:

| | |
|---|---|
| Five per cent. loan | $ 94,112 43 |
| Six per cent. loan | 1,241,362 72 |
| Relief notes | 12 00 |
| Interest certificate | 10 48 |
| Total | $ 1,335,497 63 |

RECEIPTS.

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1875:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1874 | | $1,034,551 65 |
| Receipts | | 6,460,099 02 |
| Total | | $7,494,650 67 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | |
| Ordinary expenses | $3,468,769 29 | |
| Loans redeemed | 1,335,497 63 | |
| Interest on loans | 1,590,176 48 | |
| | | $ 6,541,443 40 |
| Balance in Treas'y Nov. 30, 1875 | | 953,207 27 |
| FUNDED DEBT. | | |
| Six per cent. loan | $18,153,260 00 | |
| Five per cent. loan | 4,869,241 58 | |
| Four and a half per cent. loan | 87,000 00 | |
| | | 23,109,621 58 |
| UNFUNDED DEBT. | | |
| Relief notes in circulation | $95,184 00 | |
| Interest certificates outstanding | 13,628 54 | |
| Interest certificates unclaimed | 4,448 58 | |
| Domestic creditors' certificates | 25 00 | |
| Chambersburg certificates outstanding | 9,629 00 | |
| Chambersburg certificates unclaimed | 199 34 | |
| | | $ 123,516 16 |
| Total public debt | | $24,233,137 74 |
| SINKING FUND ASSETS. | | |
| Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Comp'y $3,300,000, representing an indebtedness January 1, 1876, as per schedule on file in office of State Treas'r | $5,132,544 36 | |
| Bonds of Allegheny Valley R. R. Co. | 8,400,000 00 | |
| | $8,532,544 36 | |
| Cash in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1875 | 934,928 49 | |
| | | $9,466,572 85 |
| Indebtedness unprovided for | | $12,766,564 89 |

The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1875, exceeded the receipts of the general revenue fund $515,821.22, and with like appropriations and receipts the deficit for this year would be doubled. It is estimated, however, that the revenue of this year will be $500,000 dollars less than that of last year, which would make the deficiency at the end of the current year about $1,500,000, unless the appropriations can be reduced. The appropriations are already made for that part of the fiscal year embraced between December 1, 1875, and June 1, 1876. Moreover, the principal appropriations, such as for schools and the ordinary expenses of the Government, are fixed by the Constitution or by law, except those for public charities, and these will demand unusually large amounts at this session by reason of their failure to receive anything at the last. It is manifest, therefore, that the appropriations cannot be materially reduced, and the deficiency must be provided for either by the imposition of new taxes or the diversion into the general fund of some of the revenues now flowing into the sinking fund. To levy new taxes at a time when the business and industrial interests are prostrated, would be unwise, and a great hardship, and would justly meet with public condemnation. The necessity, therefore, of the re-distribution of the revenues is obviously a duty that is urgent, and demands your immediate attention.

By virtue of a constitutional amendment, the Sinking Fund was created, for the purpose of gradually reducing the public debt at a time when it exceeded forty millions of dollars. An annual reduction of $250,000, and the payment of interest of the entire debt, were its only requirements, and they have been faithfully fulfilled by the Sinking Fund Commissioners since the creation of the fund in 1857. It will also be observed, by the following statements, the most sanguine hopes of the framers of the constitutional amendment have been more than realized, during the last eleven years the annual reduction of the debt averaging nearly $1,500,000:

| | |
|---|---|
| Public debt December 1, 1864 | $39,379,663 24 |
| Public debt December 1, 1875 | 22,233,137 74 |
| Total reduction in eleven years | $16,146,466 50 |
| Average annual reduction | $1,467,860 36 |

The appended statement will show the balance of the estimated receipts of the Sinking Fund, at the expiration of the fiscal year after the requirements of the Constitution will have been complied with:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tax on corporation stocks | | $2,100,000 00 |
| Commutation of tonnage tax | | 400,000 00 |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad bond | | 100,000 00 |
| Interest on Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds | | 178,000 00 |
| | | $2,833,000 00 |
| Constitutional requirement of annual reduction of public debt | $ 250,000 00 | |
| Int. on public debt | 1,300,000 00 | |
| | | 1,550,000 00 |
| Surplus | | $1,280,000 00 |

It will thus be seen with the present distribution of the revenues, there will remain each year in the Sinking Fund, after the payment which the Constitution requires, over a million and a quarter dollars, and when it is remembered that the amount of interest to be paid will annually decrease, and the receipts be greater, owing to the natural accretion of the taxes, the amount of this balance will be augmented from year to year. If this surplus is annually applied to the extinguishment of the debt, a careful calculation will show, that in ten years the entire indebtedness of the State will be redeemed. However desirable this reduction may be and gratifying as it certainly would be to the Executive, under whose administration a large portion of it would be made, yet the diminution of the taxes in 1873, to the amount of one million dollars, and the five hundred thousand dollars additional expenses made necessary by the new Constitution in behalf of Common Schools, the Judiciary and Legislature, and the claims of deserving public charities, forbid this large reduction as the revenues are now distributed. By another calculation it appears that by taking one-third of the corporation tax, which the Legislature assigned to the Sinking Fund, and dedicating this one-third to the uses of the general fund, the whole indebtedness can still be liquidated in fifteen years. Without additional taxation, a fund may thus be created, that with the other revenues of the general fund, will, with prudent management, possibly be sufficient to meet all the necessary and proper expenses of the Government, and I recommend that this change be made.

At the end of the last fiscal year there remained in the Sinking Fund the sum of $934,028.59. There can be no further redemption of public debt until August, 1877, as all State loans reimbursable prior to that time have been paid; and in the meantime the Sinking Fund, in addition to the above amount, will continue to accumulate a large balance, which there is no authority to invest. I therefore recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to invest the surplus funds in the bonds of the State, or the United States, as they deem most advantageous, which, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, are the only investments that can be made, and that these investments be directed to be made monthly.

EDUCATION.

The prosperous condition of our public schools affords abundant occasion for just pride. The exhibit made in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is a gratifying illustration of the liberality and public spirit of our citizens, and an earnest pledge of what may be expected of them when any great or beneficent object enlists their sympathy and support. Ten years ago the Commonwealth had 1,743 graded schools within her limits, to-day there are 5,625. During the last decade the value of her school property has appreciated from $564,088.08 to $2,159,415.83. In 1865 the State expended upon her public schools $3,613,238.55. In the year 1875 the outlay for the same purpose was $9,323,927.17. Thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-teachers attended, during the last year, the Teachers' Institutes held throughout the Commonwealth. In 1865 there were only 2,765 in attendance upon their sessions. These figures are eloquent of the generosity of our citizens and their ardent desire to facilitate the attainment and promote the progress of education. No people have contributed more to the advancement of human comfort and the abridgement of labor by the application of mechanical principles, or are more prolific of invention of a useful kind than Americans, and yet few countries give less attention to the development of this genius and the study of these principles in their systems of public instructions than our own. With such capabilities, and the opportunities for the application of mechanical principles at our very doors, in the unfolding and manufacturing of our great resources, does it seem the part of prudence and common sense to permit all this vast expenditure to be made without embracing in the plan some methods of instruction that will at least fit a small number of children for some special trade or occupation.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The methods of teaching have been vastly improved in the last few years, and it is conceded many of these methods are the outgrowth of the Normal schools of the State, the teachers from which have contributed very materially to the character and efficiency of the public schools. The greater the number of these schools the higher we raise their standard, and the more thorough the instruction imparted within their walls the more widespread will be their influence, and to secure competency and promote welfare of teachers and pupils alike, I trust the Legislature will extend to the Normal schools whatever assistance may be needed to insure their increased efficiency and usefulness.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The continued favor of the Legislature to the schools wherein the orphans of our soldiers are maintained and taught, is an agreeable proof of the patriotism of our people. Every year the number for whom the State must provide becomes less, and it is apparent that there is no necessity for the continuance of so many schools of this kind, and that, under the present system, with the receipts for their maintenance and instruction correspondingly diminishing, the proprietors of these schools cannot conduct them without loss, or necessarily reducing the food, clothing or tuition of the children. I recommend that the Superintendent of Public Instruction be directed to select the best schools at the most advantageous points, to which shall be transferred all the children for whom provision is now made, and that this process continue until the last orphan child is educated.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

There is no political problem that, at the present time, occasions so much just alarm, and is obtaining more serious and anxious thought, than the government of cities, whose administration, in many sections of the country, is fraught with perils, not only to the material prosperity of our people but to the welfare and permanence of the Republic. Is it not, therefore, incumbent upon those who are charged with the conduct of public affairs, as well as those who are concerned for the good and honor of the country, to carefully and diligently inquire into the causes of these mischiefs that attend upon the rule of our cities, and see if they spring from or are the actual development of any inherent defect in the existing systems of government, or are the outcome of a merely transient tendency to extravgance that, by its abuse, will work its own effectual cure. A glance at the enormous debts and stupendous schemes of public improvements undertaken and in progress, or in contemplation by the numerous cities of the country, is sufficient inducement to this investigation, and will convince the most skeptical that a speedy and radical remedy must be found to arrest these extravagant expenditures, or the credit of our cities will be destroyed, and repudiation, to which resort some have already been driven, will be the only recourse from ruin. It will not do to mock at the voice of warning and entrench ourselves in the belief that the natural growth of our cities and the consequent accumulation of wealth and appreciation of property therein, will liquidate all the bonds this generation can impose upon the next, for experience and history alike teach that extravagance grows with indulgence, and the only safe, wise and honest course for individuals and communities to pursue is to live within their means and pay as they go. The aggregate of the debts of the cities of the United States, according to competent authority, reaches the enormous sum of $769,000,000, and this amount is believed to be rather under than above the actual indebtedness. Is it strange that the annual tax levy, instead of being a few mills, now averages in our most important cities two and a half per centum upon the assessed value of property? It is with reasonable apprehension, therefore, that the people are earnestly addressing themselves to the study of the causes of this evil, and the conviction is becoming wide-spread that some remedy must be provided that will go to its very core and work a radical cure. The debts of our municipalities have been increased enormously, and apart from the public improvements, for which a large bonded indebtedness has been created, the expenses of our cities and towns have been growing annually with a pace that seems out of all proportions with their necessities. One source of this additional expense is the increased number of officials. The powers of government are too diversified, and require too much machinery. That mechanism is the best which contains the fewest parts, and governments are not exempt from this law. In view of the importance of the proper regulation of our cities, because of the relations they sustain to the trades and manufactures of our most thriving communities, and the welfare and happiness of their citizens, I recommend that the Legislature authorize the appointment of a commission of experienced persons to examine into the condition of our municipalities and prepare such legislation for the consideration of the Legislature as will, in their opinion, meet the abuses sought to be remedied. It is my candid opinion that all the legislation upon the statute books referring to municipalities should be repealed, and a comprehensive and uniform code enacted, the main features of which will not be the subject of perennial alteration.

CENTENNIAL.

Whatever misgivings have hitherto possessed the public mind about the success of the Centennial are now happily dissipated, and it is evident the country has awakened to the conviction that the exhibition instead of being merely local, with which character the indifferent and distrustful would have invested it, will transcend in dignity and magnitude any of the expositions that have preceded it in Europe.

It becomes Pennsylvania, therefore, to bestir herself and strive to have a full representation of her resources and industries on exhibition. The Commonwealth has made vast contributions of means, and the energies of many of her best citizens have been ceaselessly devoted to the promotion of the enterprise, and she will be false to her best interests if the display she makes is not creditable to her people and in keeping with her position among the States. Every city, town, county and township that has a product, whether of the soil or manufacture, should take care that it has a place in the exhibition. Our mineral resources should all be shown, and our iron, oil, coke, lumber, railroad, ship building, and all manufacturing interests should be fitly represented. Every beneficial trade and commercial trade and commercial association should have charts or designs to show their purposes or benefits. The collections of scientific and art societies should be exhibited, and our penal and reformatory institutions and those of charity, beneficence and learning, should in some manner illustrate their management. Opportunities should be afforded to study our forms of government, public and private improvements in our buildings, churches, bridges, water, gas and other works, and every means and facility furnished to the stranger to become acquainted with the character, extent and variety of our products and the advantages of our State as a place of residence and a field for enterprise.

To make this display will require constant and unremiting work on the part of individuals, firms and companies during the short time that remains before the exhibition opens, and public and private liberality should combine to effect this object.

In this connection it is proper your attention should be invited to the necessity of making provision for the transportation and encampment of the military of the State at some period of the exhibition, so that suitable display may be made of this branch of the public service. The various commands throughout the Commonwealth are perfecting themselves in drill and discipline, with a view to this encampment, and I feel assured the appearance and bearing of our soldiers will reflect honor upon our State. The troops from this State will probably be encamped for a period of ten days or two weeks in the vicinity of the exhibition, to serve without pay, and supply their own rations, but through the proper authorities they ask that the State will furnish them with transportation to and from the exhibition, and provide shelter for them while in camp.

INSANE.

It is apparent to the most casual observer that the hospitals for the care of the insane in this State are insufficient for the public necessities. It is repeatedly asserted that insanity is increasing in our midst, and without doubt there are many unfortunates of this class in prisons or poor houses, and homes of poverty, who are now incurable, who, could they have received proper treatment, might have been restored to reason and society. From the beneficence and charity of the State can there be evolved no plan that will take charge of these poor creatures and place them under the supervision of those who are skilled in the treatment of the disease, and can, perhaps, arrest its progress before its victims have become hopelessly demented. The hospitals at Dixmont and Warren will doubtless be able, for the next few years, to accommodate all the insane of the western and north-western portions of the State. Those at Harrisburg and Danville will supply the wants of the same class in the central and northeastern sections. There remain then, the large and populous counties of the east, including Philadelphia, with over one-fourth of the whole population of the Commonwealth, without hospital accommodations for the insane other than those provided by their almshouses and prisons. In the Philadelphia almshouse alone twelve hundred of the inmates are insane, and its crowded wards, made necessary by the limited accommodations, aggravate instead of relieve their malady. Contentment and cheerfulness are essential to promote the recovery of these patients. Is recovery possible, and can there be any enlightened or scientific treatment under such conditions? No hospitals that the State could construct would afford accommodations for all these helpless creatures. Most of them are incurably insane, and no course of treatment, be it ever so humane or skillful, could alleviate their misery. There are, however, many inmates of this almshouse, who, if they had been properly treated in the first stage of their affliction, might have been rescued from the deplorable madness that shuts them out from all hope. The construction of the hospital at Warren has progressed so far as the appropriation made in its behalf would permit. This hospital was one among various institutions that suffered by the failure of the appropriations to charities at your last session. I sincerely trust that suitable provision will be made at this session for the vigorous prosecution of the work upon this hospital to its completion, as there is pressing need for the accommodations it will supply. The recommendations of the commission to inquire into the condition of the criminal insane of the State, embodied in their report made to your honorable bodies at last session, are worthy of your respectful attention.

LAWLESSNESS.

It again becomes my painful duty to direct your attention to the lawless disposition that exists in portions of the Commonwealth, where tumult and riot at times have been so formidable, that the Executive power of the State had to be invoked to quell the disturbances. These turbulent manifestations are becoming alarmingly frequent, and to repress them some remedy must be devised. That the attitude of the Executive towards the participants therein may not be mistaken, the following plain and easily comprehended principles are grouped together to show what will be the rule of his conduct on the occasion of every outbreak of a kindred nature. No disobedience of regularly constituted authority will be permitted, whether on the part of individuals, corporations or combinations of men. No sense of wrong, however grievous, will or shall justify violence in seeking indemnity therefor. The rights of property must be respected, and no interference with its legitimate use will be tolerated. Every man must be allowed to sell his own labor at his own price, and his working must not be interrupted either by force or intimidation. For grievances, fancied or real, redress must be sought in the manner the law provides, and no one must attempt to override its process. If citizens will recognize these principles as binding upon their consciences and actions, there can be no necessity for Executive interference to preserve the peace, and it must be understood, once for all, that any violation of private rights or resistance to public officers when in the discharge of their duty, will be summarily dealt with, and if the civil authorities and the power of the county cannot maintain the supremacy of the law, then the whole power of the Commonwealth shall be employed, if necessary, to compel respect for authority. Again, it is evident a recurrence of these disorders cannot be prevented by the use of a military force, for upon the withdrawal of troops, the turbulent feeling still exists, and there is no security against similar outbreaks. One of the main sources of the evil has its origin in the timidity or unwillingness of the local authorities to enforce the law, and their duties should be defined anew, and penalties imposed that would compel their performance. These tumults are not resistless, and officers of spirit who know they have the whole power of the Commonwealth if needs be to support them, can have no reasonable doubt of their ability to repress every form of violence, and if in the face of local disturbance, they fail to discharge their duty, they should be made to feel the full responsibility of their neglect and cowardice. Mobs, too, are sentient bodies. They know they cannot successfully contend with the combined power of the State, and if the energy of an officer evinces a determination to act promptly and resolutely for the preservation of order, rioters will quickly abandon their unlawful designs. Moreover, men who engage in these riots are voters, and the tenure of the offices of those in authority depend in a large measure upon the good will of these turbulent electors, and it is difficult to find an officer who will fearlessly and fully perform what he is legally required to do. He palters with his duty until the tumult assumes proportions that threaten the peace and security of the whole community, and then, unable to quell the disturbance, petitions for the aid of the military, and the State is subjected to enormous expense to subdue an insurrection that the ordinary police force of the county could readily have suppressed at its inception.

The local officers likewise allege their inability to repress this turbulent spirit, because citizens, when summoned, refuse to assist them. Citizens fear to incur the enmity of the rioters, and, unless the penalties that attach to their failure to assist the officers are inflicted, it is idle to expect them to perform this ungracious, and, it may be, perilous duty. Thus we have, in these communities where this mob rule most prevails, an unhealthy moral public sentiment, that, in the event of a disturbance, permits the officer to neglect his duty, refuses itself to uphold the law, and, when an offender is arrested, connives at the fraud that packs the jury box with his sympathizers and friends, making a mockery of justice and bringing the State and its authority into merited reproach. Through what agency can we prevent a return of these disorders, make the local officers and citizens more vigilant and active, and dissuade them from looking and applying to the Executive upon every occasion of an alarm and tumult, are questions to which I have given patient and anxious thought, and the following plan will, I believe, afford a practical test of the disposition and ability of a county to enforce the law and maintain order within its limits. I recommend the enactment of a law empowering the sheriff, whenever a riot or disorder is imminent, to apply to the court of his county, and upon the sworn certificate of said sheriff that said riot or disorder is threatening, then the said court to authorize the sheriff to organize a constabulary force sufficient to quell the disturbance, and to maintain them under his direction and control until there is no longer need for their services. The force so mustered should be paid and subsisted by the county while on duty, and armed by the State. A tumult arising, the sheriff would then have an armed, paid and subsisted force to aid him in preserving order and enforcing the process of the courts, without taking citizens suddenly from their daily vocations, and perhaps involving them in injury and loss. This armed body of men would also form a nucleus around which the law-abiding citizens could rally when the disturbance assumed more dangerous proportions, and they would learn to depend upon themselves and their officers in every emergency. It is proper that the expense should be borne by that portion of the community especially benefited, and the county should be made to bear these burdens, and if their officers are held to a strict accountability they will not be likely to incur the great responsibility of asking this assistance from the courts, unless the gravity of the situation justifies the demand.

This special home constabulary force might also be applied for and obtained from the courts on occasions when, in certain regions of the State, murder and arson are rife, and a spirit of lawlessness prevails that does not take the shape of organized resistance to law.

The attorney general should also be authorized, upon his own information, to indict any officer or citizen who failed to perform his duty, or party or parties who were engaged in riot or turbulence, and to change the venue and to summon witnesses to any other county in the Commonwealth where a fair and impartial trial may be had. The large expenditures of public money almost annually incurred in the suppression of these riots, and the peace and good name of the State, alike demand of the Legislature a thorough investigation of the causes of these disturbances, and their cure, if possible, by the application of some certain and, if necessary, severe remedies.

It has not escaped the observation of those whose duty it is to investigate the cause of these riots that those who become embroiled therein are often grievously wronged, and goaded to madness by what they conceive to be the injustice of the law, which seems to protect their employer and leaves them exposed to his caprice or avarice, resort to violence for redress. As the State can tolerate within its limits no authority superior to its own, and therefore can show no consideration for a combination that assumes the right to prevent persons making any contract to work they please, so it can not permit any corporation or corporations to unlawfully or oppressively use the powers conferred upon them by the State, to control production and the channels of trade, so as to raise or depress the price of labor or the cost of living. If any citizen, therefore, feels that he is wronged by the improper and unlawful exercise of the powers of these corporations, and lays his grievance before the Executive, if, upon investigation, it is found to be just and a legal remedy exists therefor, he will instruct the Attorney General to see that this remedy is speedily and surely enforced.

There is no problem of State policy, the solution of which would be fraught with more advantages to our people, than to discover some means by which the differences between labor and capital can be adjusted. The solution can only be reached by slow approaches, for the sanctities of property, corporate or otherwise, cannot be rudely invaded by any ill-advised assault upon it, any more than should an undue support be given to bodies of laboring men who may be moved by an inconsiderate impulse, or under the direction of unprincipled leaders. This question of labor and capital has agitated the public mind for centuries, but it is none the less our duty, for that reason, to solve it, if we can, and especially to make some accommodation that will meet our necessities in this State. Does it not seem practicable to appoint a court of arbitration, composed of three or more of the judges of our courts, as many operators, and a like number of the representatives of the working men, to whom could be referred the disputes arising between employers and employes, so that at least a full, fair and impartial discussion could be had, and the public enlightened upon the merits of the controversy; and if there was no legal remedy, the force of public opinion would constrain the parties, whose claims were arbitrated, to do justice to those who were wronged. May I not ask, in view of the immense interests involved, that you will consider the propriety of authorizing the appointment of such a court.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The pecuniary assistance extended by the State, in the last two years, to the National Guard, and the rigid inspections made of every company in the service, has wrought a wonderful improvement in the condition of the force, and justifies the belief that no body of citizen soldiery, composed of men of finer physique and conversant with the duties and discipline, will be present at the Centennial than the troops which Pennsylvania will muster there during the coming summer. Some commands are exceptionally good, and have no superiors in the volunteer service of the country. At Boston, on the occasion of the Centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the portion of the Pennsylvania Guard in the line of the parade elicited the warmest praise, not only from the vast concourse of people there assembled, but from the trained and experienced soldiers who reviewed the troops. It is proper, too, that honorable mention should be made of the soldierly bearing of the troops sent to suppress the riots in the coal regions.

In my annual message of 1874 I recommended the removal of the old arsenal situated on the Capitol grounds, and the purchase of a new site, and the erection of an arsenal thereon. The Legislature accorded with the views of this recommendation, and the necessary authority was given. The new arsenal, which is in a beautiful and available location, has been completed, and is a handsome structure, admirably adapted to the uses for which it is intended, and with a capacity equal to any military necessity for which the State may require it.

INSURANCE.

The operations of the Insurance Department have entirely justified the wisdom of its establishment. It has been in existence less than three years, and during that time has rendered valuable services to the community by exposing and destroying fraudulent companies, strengthening those that were weak, and systematizing the entire insurance business of the State.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A report of the Commissioner entrusted with the Geological Survey of the State will be submitted to the Legislature, and I respectfully ask your thoughtful attention to the detailed statements of the progress of this important work, and the practical suggestions to insure the successful prosecution of the labors of the survey. Our quota of the amount appropriated by Congress to make a trigonometrical survey of the several States, under the auspices of the United States Coast Survey, is insufficient to make that of this State complete, and the recommendation of the report of the State Commission, that four thousand dollars be appropriated to supplement the work of the United States Coast Survey is worthy of your serious attention. This course has been adopted by other States with satisfactory results.

FISH.

It is to be regretted that the labors of the Fish Commissioners have been, in some respects, almost fruitless, because the Legislature has left them to their unaided exertions to procure protection to the fish, while the various processes for supplying our rivers are on trial. If authority is not given to the Commissioners to control the streams while their experiments are in progress, it is manifestly unwise to continue the work, however important or promising of great results it might be. It is too late to discuss the practicability of restocking rivers with fish, for that question has been absolved from doubt, and its feasibility demonstrated in other States and counties where streams have been refilled with abundant supplies of choice fish of various kinds. I trust that past legislation in this behalf will be supplemented with whatever is necessary to make