GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: The year has closed with very little change in the commercial comittion of the coun-try. During last spring and summer there were indications of the revival of confidence and a slight increase of trade; but the excitement at-tending the election, and the delay in announcing the result, appear to have checked the movement and revived the period of inactivity. The fact of the temperary improvement, how-ever, has given rise to a reasonable hope that we have reached the close of the panic and the be-ginning of better times. It will be our du ty to entribute to that end and indirectly aid in recontribute to that one and indirectly and in-storing confidence, by a wiss economy in appro-priations, a careful management of finances and a conscientious discharge of our official duties.

The receipts of the state, derived mainly 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 general desire for safe and permanent investments, the state may save annually a considera ble amount of interest by funding her over-due loans at a lower rate of interest.

Receipts and disbursements during the fiscal

	Receipts.			
1875.	1875		November 30,	

Ordinary expenses... \$4,505,513 82 Loans redeemed.... 254,187 05 Interest on loans.... 1,327,399 15 Balance in treasury November Funded Debt :

in ten years.
Six per cent currency agricultural college loan, payable 1922. 22,865 021 58

Unfunded Debt : \$96,182 00 13,033 54 4,448 38 25 00 Chambersburg cer tificates unclaimed 22,978 950 69

Indebtedness unprovided for 13,924,039 77

SINKING FUND. Receipts and payments for fiscal year ending tovember 30, 1876.

Receipts.

Balance in fund November 19, 1875 One-third tax on corporation stock.
Allegheny Vatley railroad company
interest on bonis.
Allegheny Vatley railroad, bonds
redeemed...
Pennsylvania railroad, commuta-

Five per cent. re-deemed... Six per cent. redeemed Total am'nt of loans Premium of gold for payment of interest. | payment of Interest | 25,452 or |
| Premium paid in purchase of loau | 12,331 24 |
| Brokerage | 256 65 |
| Interest paid | 1,327,399 15 | 25,432.96

Balance in fund November 29, 1876.
Coupon account
Estimated sicking fund receipts
and payments for fiscal year ending Estimated total receipts...... 2.867,246 25

1.354.751.00

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 ninety days the interest thereous could cease. Of these overdus loans there are still outstanding \$85,921.55, which will be paid at the treacury, without interest, whenever 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 doth. 'by a sum not less than two hindred and fifty thousand dollars,' to purchase thom to obe market at a premium. But during the next fifteen years no such contingency can arise. A six per centum currency io in of \$1.82.80 is redeemable in February, 1877, and payable in 1882. In August, 1877, a five per centum gold loan of \$3.245.50 is payable, and in 1878, 1879 and 1822 loans amounting to about \$1.900.000 are payable. A six per centum currency boun of \$35.80 is redeemable in February, 1882, and usyable in 1882.

In the next five vears shout twelve millions of the state loans become payable. To pay the asime would take an autural payment of nearly two and a half million sollars. Tusts in our practicable nor desirable. I, therefore, recommend that a new loan he suntherized, at a rest of interest not exceeding five per circum, redeemable in firtness years and payable in thirty years.

that a new loan be suthorized, at a rate of infecest not exceeding five per content, redeemable in litteen years and payable in thirty years, for such amount as may be deemed in excess of a reasonable reductin of the public debt for the next five years. A new five per centum loan would be taken promptly at a premium and a large amount of interest saved. The desirability of such investment may enable the loan to be placed at even a lower rate of interest. The loans of the state would then successively become payable during the next thirty years, and the staking fund commissioners could always redeem, annually, the amount required by the constitution, or more, if necessary, at par, and would not be forced to go into the market and purchase at a premium.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts during the fiscal year ending Nevem-

Amount to be provided for.....

can be met without constant.

The corporation stock tax is measured by the dividend declared, and if nodividend is declared the sock is appraised and sessessel at fixed rates. When a small dividend is declar d during the year, the tax may be very much out of proportion to the value of the stock. To avoid this the tock of all corporations paying less than a six per c num dividend should be appraised. It is also a question to be gravely considered. the -tock of all corporations paying less than a six per c utum dividend should be appraised, it is also a question to be gravely considered, whether the tax on railroad corporations, now paying only the tax on capital stock, should not be reduced from "nine-tenths of one mill upon it-capital stock for each one per centum of dividend made or declared by such company" to five-tenths of one mill and a gross receipt tax imposed sufficient to produce a revenue equal to such reduction. Some of the wealthier railroad enterprise. It is start are now paying little or no dividence, and threefore very little tax for the large amount of property represented. The non-productive as well as the "oductive property of individuals is equally assessed in proportion to its value. While it is not pre-anded to apply the same rule strictly to railroad property on account of its great selvantages and benefits to the public, yet I believe the mode of assessments should be so changed as not to give unprofitable railroad property almost total exemption from taxation.

BAMES AND SAVING FUNDS.

At the last session of the legislature a general act was passed for the incorporation and regulation of banks of deposit and discount. The provisions of the act are in harmony with the principles set forth in the annual messages of 1874 and 1875. The effect of this law, when the loose charters so freely granted in form ry years shall have expired, will be to keep banks in their proper sphere as clearing houses for business transactions and for exchanges, and the instruments for collecting the temporarily unemployed capital of the iness men and redistributing it by loans and discounts according to the wants of trade. It will create a mutuality of interest between the banks and their patrons, which will prevon the removal of large amounts of sapital to money centres for speculative purposes and force loans to local enterprises for legitimate business marposes at reasonable rates of interest. Business um, for obvious reasons, will be the depositors of these institutions. The ravings of the poole, which have been attracted by the lars of interest on deposits, will be diverted to other institutions managed upon different principles, and having in view a different opinion of the set of the contingency, and as a conclusive to the set of the error of the

cavings of the pooule, which have been altracted by the lare of interests on deposits, will be diverted to other institutions, managed upon different principles, and having in view a different object.

To provide for that contingency, and as a complement to the act of May 13,1875, I recommend the passage of an act for the incorporation and regulation of savings funds, prohibiting them from becoming banks of discount, and confining them to their proper object—the safekeping of the savings of the people. The deposits of such institutions should be made as inviolable as trust funds in the hands of trustees. The mercenary spirit and desire of gain should be taken out of their management, so that only men of the purest motives and highest integrity will became managers and directors of them. The sailout features of a law that would commend itself to my indigment, are these: I here should be no stockholders expecting a return for capital invested, the corporators should be mostockholders expecting a return for capital invested the corporators should be mostockholders expecting a return for capital invested the corporators should be mostockholders expecting a return for capital invested to be no stockholders expecting a return for capital invested to be no stockholders expecting a return for capital invested to the corporators should be measures taken to have this provision strictly compiled with. Quarterly statements should be restricted by law to first-class securities and measures taken to have this provision strictly compiled with. Quarterly statements should be required to be published. The interest paid to depositors should be limited in general to about four per contamper annum; the balance of interest arising from investments would be used to pay saintles and other running expenses, and to create a surplus fund to provide for extraor-dinary depreciations and expenses. The surplustion of managements are deposited to a scheme of the control of their theorems.

It is a surplus fund to provide for extraor-dinary d

RECCATION AND SCHOOLS.

The reports of the superintendent of public instruction will swhibit the educational progress of the year. They testify strongly to the unshaken interest felt by the people in education and contain recommendations which are entitled to your serious consideration.

Our school laws, the expression of a growing public sentiment, made from time to time, are masse of fragmentary enactments which it would be well to reconstruct in harmony with the

wants of the community and the tardencies of the times. A revision of the methods and course of studies, a plan for building better and improved district school louses, and greater centrol over the whole system that the state now has, are among the changes that are desirable.

The first design of the common schools was to furnish an elementary education to the poor. The system has rapidly over rown the original boundaries. It reaches into all departments of learning, professional, industrial and artistic and the manifest tendency is to have the state assume is tote he function of public educator and give to every class of its citizens special and appropriate training. Every year the recommendations cover a wider field and new institutions of higher and special instruction are pressed upon the state. High schools, academies and colleges, industrial and art schools, and work shops and laboratories are confidently assumed to belong to a system of state education. The drift of public opinion is unmistakable. The growth of this opinion, the increasing industries of the state and the example of foreign nations, concur in arging the extension of the system. My views upon the subject of compulsory and rechnical education have already been laid before you. I have a ready point from which emanates the intelligence that gives I fo 1st institutions. Whatever strengthe a term strengthens the commonwealth. The suggestions of the superintendent, that the field of public education be still further entarged by the establishment of secondary schools of a higher grade and the system strengther and increase the utility of the public schools of a higher grade and the system strengther and restriction we must not allow the diestitute and neglected children, whom it was intended to benefit, to diff beyond its bounds. Its

schools of a higher grade and the sy teem supplemented by infinistrial and technical schools, will scarcely need my endorsement to commend them to your attention.

While we are extending and enlarging the system of public instruction we must not allow the destitute and neglected children, whom it was intended to benefit, to drift beyond its bounds. It is safe to say that not one in a number of this very class is to be found in the schools. Thousands of children throughout the state are driven prematurely to work, or wander in dicness, exposed to the vicious influences of ignorance and want, of filth and crime. The hait, the blind, the dear and dumb, are not more circumscribed by the hard condition of things than these miserable and friendless walfs. They are equally a titled to the care of the state; solf-interest and charity are here identical. Embryo criminals nurtured in want, these outcasts, grown to maturity, eventually fill the prisons and alms houses, and the money that the state refuses to redeem them it is at last forced to expend to repress them. Some provision by which they could be sent to the numerous homes for friendless children and clucat d and cared for at a partial expense to the state, would be an act of wisdom as well as charity.

The schools for the education of seldiers orphans are in a fourishing condition and the children are, as a body, healthy and happy. Their intellectual and moral imprevement habeen satisfactory, and no backward step has been taken in the work of rendering as efficient as possible the industrial departments of the several schools. Since the system wen into operation \$6.50 orphans have been admitted and the number of children in the care of the state on the first day of September, 1876 was 2.641. The expenditures were a little over \$400,000, being about \$90,000 less than for the last year. The setting the provide a pure of the state on the first day of september, 1876 was 2.641. The expenditures employment, and all, with scarcely an exception, have been ended to the v

INDUSTRIAL ART.

I have heretofore carnestly pointed out the growing necessity for industrial art education. First, through the public schools by the introduction of mechanical and free hand drawing secondly, by night schools for an aults, and thirdly, by special schools of industrial design for all classes. Museums, art galieries and other public collections, are at a important forces in industrial education. Such institutions in England, Frame, Germany and other European countries are regarded as an essential element in national progress, and are mestly under the patronage of the government. Intelligence is becoming more and more a most important element in every department of todustry. In this respect our educational system is wholy deficient, it turns out tawyers, dectors, preachers and professional men in superabundance, while there is a startling dearth of intelligent farmers, manufacturers, miners and mechanics. A few of the state's have started forward in the cause of incustrial education, by introducing drawing into their public schools, and providing museums and schools of design. The large and varied industries of Pennsylvania demand a smilar liberality. The centennial year has brought us the opportunity, and placed the materials for beginning at our disposal. The escological Su vey of the state has collected a "mass of specimens, which is now had away in becase ami wholly useless instead of heling a source of instruction to the people." The Peonsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, modeled after the celebrated South Kensinston Museum of London, has secured memorial hall in which to form an artitlerary; special collections, this tracts of instruction in the arts of eachge as any died to manufactures, accompanied by general and technical lectures. In this, they are about to place the nucleus of a collection gather-d in the rich field of the centennial exposition, intended to promote the improvement of a marican industrial art. I trust these efforts will not exast of make available the rich collection of the geological survey, and you will no doubt seriously consider whether in the case of the museum and industrial school, the state ought not on extend a hand to place upon a firm found ation a work of so much public utility.

The commonial celebration has attra-ted considerable attention to state history with the gratifying result that this commonwealth has not seen behind others in providing liberally for the preservation of its true sources. The twenty-nine volumes of Records and Archieves (1881-1790) published under the supervision of the late sampel Hazard, the five volumes of Bates' distory of Pennsylvania. Volumes of Bates' distory of Pennsylvania. Volume-ra 1861-1863) and the more recent publication of four volumes of a second series of Archives, contain a large body of valuable materials, by that means, placed beyond the possibility of destruction. The labors of the distorical society of Pennsylvania in this direction are worthy of especial notice. Its well managed public ton fund has contributed to historical resources, the correspondence of Penn and Logan the history, by Acrellius, of our Swedish settlers upon the Delaware before the time of Penns (Reckwed ters' Indian Nations, and the Historical Map of Penn-ylvania, published in 1815.

GROLOGICAL BUYERY,

The board of commissioners of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania will inform you of the progress of the work, and the funds deemed necessary to complete it. Some surprise may be expressed that the amount -board so far exceed the original estimates and the additional sums already appropriated. But the work is, no doubt, being thoroughly and economically done, and, if finished, will be of invaluable service to the government and people. Having been begun the survey ought certainly to be satisfactorily completed. With the present trained corps of surveyors and assistants, the work can be uone less expensively and more perfectly than it discontitued and commenced anew after the large of some years. The board proposed some modification in the law controlling the distribution of their reports, and ask for some disposal 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 collections. The propriety of extending state

aid to the United States' coasts urvey, in its tri-angulations of the state, has already been refer-red to in former messages, at the present rate of progress it will take, perhaps, twenty years to complete 1. An appropriation of three thou-sand dollars would enable it to be pushed for-ward with great rapidity, and materially aid the surveyors in their labor.

NATIONAL SUARD.

NATIONAL GUARD.

A much larger militia than the present force has always exated ou paper, but the people of the state, before this year were never able to judee of its real strength and availability. The policy of the orsested administration has been to cut out all inefficient organizations, and while reducing the cost and nominal numbers to increase the effectiveness of this necessary department. The alm has been to make a simal, company, efficient nelly of troops that could be quickly called together and confidently relied upon in an omergency. The prompt response of the soldier on several important occasions, and the numbers that assembled in the Castemmia encampment and participated in the paradic, are evidences of the success of the policy alopted. Out of a muster roll of 570 officers and \$590 enlisted men 7.301, rank and file, took part in the military demonstrations of the sentennial year. Considering the voluntary character of the service, and that the men bore all the expenses, except transportation, the exigencies of business sickness and other causes of embreed absence the large attentione is in itself a most convincing proof of the spirit and patriol's not ferroge.

The year has afforded an excellent opportuni-

oops.
The year has affeided an excellent opportuniof compacture the cultivation.

ty of comparing the militia system of Pennsylvania and its results with those of other states. Costing the state much less in proportion to its size, I finns it may be sately assorted that it is every much superior to any other in the proportion of effective troops and especially in the feelings of professional pride and patriotism that it ten is to develop. Every year, the decided improvement of the National Isnard has attested the wisdom of the change in the law, and the salutary indiscore of the support and encouragement of the people. It is to be hoped that the valuable services of the troops in preserving the peace of the support and encouragement of the peace of the support and encouragement of the peace of the support and encouragement of the peace of the solderly qualities shown on inspection, in encomposent and on parade, will keep alive public interest, and remove all feeling that the system is one of merely ostentatious display.

**Although the peace of the commonwealth during the year has been unbroken, I feel it my duty to call your attention to the plan for providing against future confingencies set forth in my last annual message. Such emergencies from time to time may be considered inevitable, and in spite of the fact that much has been done within the past year to break them up and discourage their formation, organizations may conluce to exist whose lawlessness will require more than ordinary measures to repress. To devise such measures will be a matter of erdinary wisdom, and to provide them, a precaution of common prudence. Theoretically the sheriff is eighthed with the power of the county. A pleasing, delesive phrase "which keeps the rord of promise to the eur and breaks it to the nope." The posse considers is the remedy of a warfle eage. In these days of extended industries and complicated social relations, with all their pacific influences, it is painfully inefficient. At all times the fears, and frequently the prejudices of a community in which disturbances occur, prevent the click of a c

tary character, and promptices is a ways essential in dealing with lawless men. The proposition I have to submit to your honorable bodies, is the passage of a law which will enable the sheriff, in troublesome time, to organize a force commensurate with the opposition to be overcome. A force that may be called into being at the beginning of an exigency, continued while it lasts, and disbanded at it close. If, when the sheriff calls for aid to suppress riots and unlawful assemblies, or to protect the people from systematic murder, aron and intimidation, the proper authorities could empower him to enroll a constabulary sworn luto the service of, and paid by, the county, many disturbances which now demand the intervention of the military could be setted by givil process. Troops would then be necessary only on the gravest occasions. But such crisis would only occur after an honest effect had been made to suppress the outbreak by the local authorities, and not, as now, after a consequence of the consequence of

the c untry, sy-tematic in the perpetrators of murd r, erable crimes against perso have escaped with impunity the hop's of like success to pursue the same method. As a counterpoise to the dangerous education of the times, I carn selly advise the formation of a civil system which will convince the lawless classes of the futfilty of all such attempts. A power that will be prompt and effective, that can be dip cted at once to the threatened locality and crush insurrection before it gains standing and measurement.

PUNCTURED AND THE AND PRISONS. arfas and raisons.

If the legislature your atof the over-rowded condition
intiary, at Philadelphia. No
arren, and during the year
be seriously embarrassed to
riminals consigned thereto,
a 550 cells, and there are now
convicts. Or this number 256
intenes under two years, and
and over. The law requires
shall be kent singly and sepshall be kent singly and sepin, whose admirable man-minary is a matter of nutleo from this unpleasant di-ie them to carry out-letter and spirit, and he advantages of the which see now in a great unity is to be found, either runnamary or in extending the those already in exis-raducing the unmor of he sent to the state insti-or time other state insti-or time other state pris-

which impairs their efficiency and endangers the scarrity and safety of their immatos.

BOARD OF PURLIC CHARITIES.

The annual report of the board of public charities will place before you much valuable statistical and other information in regard to the condition of the various charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state. Much has been accomplished during the part year in the correction of abuses still lingering in some of the country institutions by the assistance rendered by wise counced and in theire concurred to those who are endeavoring to improve the cendition of the unfortunates intrusted to their circ, and by a careful and discriminating oversight of the 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 institutions coming under the jurisation of the beard 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 supervision, such as is afforded by the public charities, which were very imperfectly understood at first, have come to be more and more appreciated by the local managements of public charities, which were very imperfectly understood at first, have come to be more and more appreciated by the local managements of public charities, which were very imperfectly understood at first, have come to be more and more appreciated by the local managements of public charities, which were very imperfectly understood at first, have come to be more and more appreciated by the local managements of public charities, which were very imperfectly understood at first, have come to be more and more appreciated by the local managements of the board extends itself. The cost of managing such a state agency, trifling as it is, becomes wholly insignificant when compared with the large sa

the defective and criminal classes within its borders.

FISH.

The operations in the fish department during the year have generally kent abreast of the movement in other states. The commissioners have employed the means given them, in distributing and cultivating new tribes of lishes, and in purchasing, on reasonable terms, another extensive batching establishment west of the Allegbeny mountains. The state is now in possession of two establishments of the kind. The fishways continue to admit shad in large numbers, but they cannot as yet be said to have reinstated the fisheries above the dam. As there is no physical impediment to the fish passing through them, the failure is ascribed to the natural timidity of the shad, the predatory fishing of the rivermen and the denosit of detrimental -ubstances in the river. The neglect of the local authorities to enforce the appropriate legislation, or, possibly, some inherent defects in the laws, seriously embarass the effort of the commission to stock the waters of the state with food fish. The results in other states and the partial successes of the commission, with all the drawbacks, have fully proven the feasibility of partial successes of the commission, with all the drawbacks, have fully proven the feasibility of the scheme when properly supported. The importance of an unfailing supply of cheap food calls for an energetic and systematic effort to restock the magnificent water courses of the state before the attempt is finally aban found.

INSUBANCE.

I desire to repeat and emphasize the encomium of last year 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 willity, not only to the public, but to the responsible companies as well. By exposing fraudulent companies it increases the field for good ones, and saves the public from lose by annually informing them of the character and standing of all insurance companies, foreign and domestic. To do this it must often content against combinations and corporations that are intent upon private gain at the risk and expense of the people. The department is a most important one, the interests it serves and protects are vant, and it should receive, at your haups, cordial support and proper attention.

CONSTRUCTION OF PURLIC BUILDINGS. CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The recent holocaust in Brooklyn is a terrible reminder of a subject that has been frequently agitated but never antificiently investigated. In the lurid glare of that sad experience, the laws relating to the construction of public buildings and places of smus-smoot ought to be examined. If found to be sufficient measures should be taken to have there vigorously enforced. If found to be deficient, simple provision should at once he made to prevent the recurrence of such frightful cale mittes. The law should be largely in favor of safety and security even at the expense of plaze profit and convanience. It generally happens that a great parad is made beforehand of the means of oscape until some sacrifice reveals their atter inefficiency. Such matters

On April 27, 1876, I had the honor to call your On April 27, 1876, I had the honor to call your attention, in a "pas-ial communication, to the neces ity or legislation by the "tate of "removiva-nia, to provide for the cession of jurisdiction over land, within the limits or this state, required for the sites of loess and dams on the Ohio river; in the prosecution of improving the marigation of said river by the matical government. In accordance therewith, ho ase bill No. 256 was introduced but no final action was taken thereon. The act should be passed promptly, not only out of respect to the national government which is voluntarily doing a work of great stilly to the state, but on account of the great importance of the work itself.

commarry doing a work or great and to the state, but on account of the great importance of the work itself.

By the act of congress of July 2, 1884, the Preside tof the United States was "authorized to levile cach and all the states to provide and furnsh status, in marbie or brance, not exceeding two in number, for each state, of decased persons who have been citizens thereof, and linestrous for their initiative remova, or for distinguished civil or military service, such as each state shall determine to be worthy of that national commenciation, and when so furnished, they shall be obseed in the old hall of the house of representatives in the capitol of United states, which is hereby set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessare, as a national status, hall, for the purposes herein indicated. Several of the states and assed to be erected, in the capitol at Washington, statuses of their illustrions citizens. I do not doubt that it will be your pleasure to senect from the long list of the famous men of this commonweath, two, whose lives and services commencing great events and great principles, and provide for replacing their states in the resional capitol, to remind observers of the part Penseylvania has contributed to the greatness and glory of the nation.

HUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

the neglected industries of the ending of the state instituted of the state instituted and antages of the commonwealth, created by the actor May 5 for the state instituted of the state instituted and commonwealth, created by the actor May 5 for the state instituted of the state instituted and commonwealth, created by the actor May 5 for the state instituted of the state instituted of the state instituted and the necessity of an extractive activity of the state instituted and the necessity of an extractive and the necessity of an extractive activity of the state instituted and the necessity of an extractive activity agreed in the subject will probe they delay it report to the state institute of the state instituted and the necessity of an extractive activity agreed in the subject will probe they delay it report of the state instituted in the session. A deep interoot has been manifested by the people in the work, and abeen manifested by the people in the work, and the interestice, recomposite the interestice, recomposite the interestice, recomposite the interestice, recomposite the interestice of the commonwealth, created by the people in the work, and also that the residue of the state institute of the state institute of the properties of the state institute of the properties of the commonwealth has a new to the conditions of the state institute of the properties of the state institute of the properties of the state of the state of the properties of the state of the properties of the state of the state of the properties of the properties of the state of the properties of the state of the properties of

made impossible. The conviction is steadily growing among intelligent mension expecially physicians, that a state board of health is necessary to the health and happiness of our people. Many endemics can be prevented and contagious diseases sensibly confined or ultigated, by the observance of a few assitary precautions which are now ignorantly or wiffully neglected. It is our duty as legislators to secure the lives and health and happiness of our people by all the means that the knowledge and ingenuity of the age place within our resch. A state board of health, lawing general supervision over local boards, investigating systematically and at tentifically, and disseminating correct information, would inche it prover habits among the people and enable intelligent and salutary laws to be framed for the preservation of life and health.

Of life and health.

CENTENNIAL.

The centennial closed amid general commendation. Nothing can be conceived more admirable than the temper in which it was undertaken and the manner in which it was carried out. In size, interest and attendance, it is admitted to have surpassed all previous exhibitions. Many things centributed to this signal success. The co-operation of other seates and the United States and the cardial good will of foreign nations materially shield the enterpriss. But the main cause is to be found in the untiring energy and soat, the prudence, judgment and shilty of the distinguished managers, and in the unexampled liberality and inspitality of the recipe of Pensavivania and Phitadelphia. Throughout the exhibition the utmost good order prevailed, and its associations have powerfully strengthened the reciprocal good will of the nations of the earth.

The results have been great and far-reaching. It has deepened and widened the public mind at home, and contributed to a better understanding and higher opinion of our nation abroad. It has been an exhibition not only of the material products of our institutions, in the necessities, comforts and luxuries of civilized life so lavishly displayed, but it has also shown the mental characteristics which are at once the source and security of the same institutions, the patriotism and liberality, the love of law and order, and the superior average intelligence, of the American people. It has brought the vorter of our people into comparison with that of civilized nations, and in summing up what we have done has discovered to us the direction is which we must proceed. It has crowned the century with unalloyed satisfaction, and we can enter upon the work of the fature with the confidence and hope derived from the progress of the past.

The past war was the centennial of the state as well as of the nation. It is natural to review the progress of the century; to trace the rise of the useful and ornamental arts, and to mark the changes that have taken place in seclety. At the latter part of the eightsenth century the province contained about four hundred thousand inhabitants. The population scarcely extended beyond the Susquehanna, except a few settlements that strangled into the wilderness and held a precarious existence amid heatile tribus of Indians, and the difficulties of com ominicating with the more populous regions. The people were chiefly engaged in agricultural presults; a few in the east were manufacturers and merchants, and the rude distilleries of the west turned the product of that region into merchandise. There were faint traces of the mining, man facturing and lumber interests of the present day, and only a suspicion existed of the incaicable treasures buried in the earth. The means of disseminating intelligence and knowledge were scanty, and while the higher classes were educated and refined, lilligency was common among the people A hundred years have wrought a wonderful change. The population has increased ten fold, the area under cultivation a hundred told, and wealth almost beyond comparison Thousands of miles of canals and railreads it tersect the commonwealth. Immense minimum full and the production of the state of the commonwealth. Immense minimum full the commonwealth. Immense minimum full the commonwealth and carry iold, and wealth almost beyond comparison thousands of miles of canals and railreads tersect the commonwealth. Immense mily manufacturing, agricultural and carryitarprises give employment to the tolling confine the state. All the products of the farth within our reach; fuel and provisions brought to our doors; gas and water are in houses, and the news of the world of yesterdalaid on our breakfast tables in the morni Thousands of schools and colleges are scattaover the state, and the post is burdened distributions of letters attesting the general of fusion of knowledge. The people are more in ligent, freer and happier; more cheerful, toll ant and liberal. The charges of motern degeracy are reflated by the clear testimony of hundred years. The cant of politics is a will prevention of the trath of history. Compar 1876 with 1776 it is apparent that we have wanced not only in population and wealt in freedom, in intelligence, in morals general welfare.

FERIODICAL DEPERRESSIONS.

in freedom, in intelligence, in morals general welfare.

PREIDDICAL DEFENSATIONS.

In common with oth commercial in have had periods of pression. I have not been caused by pession. I have not been caused by pession. I have not been caused by pession and travagance and are no proof of the and degeneracy of the times is either and degeneracy of the times is either a spread of the cost of collection and the treasury through defective laws an ent officials are less than heretofore, amount per capita is greater than for also the relative proportion of capital individual is greater still. Other nation per under greater burdens; no good rease given for a different result in the defence of the cost of the cost of the cost of the period per and live better is undoubtelly true. I pen'itures are not hurtful unless to par the principal of the nation's wealth purchase of invaries is ruinous in itself, parchase of invaries is ruinous in itself, parchase of anything beyond breat an and coar eclusting is ruinous the second of the cost of the cost of the cost of the analysis. tries and the interests connectes with them whole or partially rail; the capital, or so n thereof as can be realized, must seek other vestment and the labor engaged find other ple ment. Hard times are the period of it rivity consequent up as the readjustmen of a relations. Any legi-lation tending to make readjustment easy and expeditions will have effect of preventing parties. Inseed of an atomotion of the readjustment of the readjustment of the seed of an atomotion of the readjustment of the seed of an atomotion of the readjustment of the seed of an atomotion of the seed of the readjustment of the seed of the conference of the seed of the pararily unproductive enterprises, to east labor in changing to other fields operations and to fester, encourage and preductive productive of the contry. Singislation would go to the root of the material upon the national government. It was to be proper for me to refer to the subject cord with correct principles. By encourate the closer co-operation of capital and it by creating new industries and diversified is est, so that proportionally large amount on the other, and by establishing a syings from the other, and by establishing a syings from the correct of the recommended, whereby