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and growing needs of an expanding popu-lation. Under all, is the wider sphere of

the unwritten law, the universal rules of duty and the fundamental principles of

tives to obey which the written law can

neither give nor take away. But discre-

tion, intelligence and justico are none the

less required in the rules of individual and

corporate conduct you shall see proper to

prescribe. Good citizenship requires obe-

dience and steady support to the laws you

make. Those statutes alone will be fully

obeyed, and receive the sanction of con-

formity, which are in accordance with the

habits, traditions and associations of the

people-which are in harmony with them

and their proper and approved purposes. It is the main object of the law, and sole

duty of those appointed to enforce it, to

provide that justice and fair play obtain,

under which industry may be organized,

ments of honesty, zeal and conscientious

300,066.14

104.371.83

423,676,88

339,512.56

605,441.29

34,663.44 9,151.75

2,202.42

commodities be made and exchanged, and

active conduct of the schools are thus ab-sorbed in the reduction of debts which cripple them; and this reduction is not they had received any more than an imper-they had received any more than an imper-that an imper-that is not they had received any more than an imper-that an imper-that is not they had received any more than an imper-state industrial or technical school; but of the burean ought to be furnished means being accomplished in the best and most feet and rudimentary instructions. But it we manifestly owe an earlier duty in of going into the great labor districts and economical manner for the state or the tends to prove that mere elementary eduschools. Besides, the annual appropria- cation, with the moral powers untouched, tion has a tendency to induce the belief is no very important barrier against crime. that it is to be a permanent relief, and As at the best, however, there can be no weakers the administration and efficiency moral development in the absence of mental cultivation, "attendance at school" must lie at the base of all reform. of the system. \* The correct policy for the state now to

adopt will be to pay off the entire in-But the figures showing the industrial debtedness of the normal schools; and, relations are significant, and lead us so far as a surrender of the rights of shareholders and contributors can be secured. to crime. It is the absence of a trade, the place the ownership of the several properwant of employment, and consequent ties and all liens, in the state. After such idleness. The remedy then must be sought provision in their behalf, the schools in that direction, and our schemes of eduought to be self-supporting, and doubtless will become so. No further aid from the cation must be advanced to meet this condition of things. The state finds itself, under the laws of the land, the custodian state should thereafter be expected by

## Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

them.

The conduct of these schools calls for no abatement in the pride with which all have watched their organization and growth. The supervision over them has been intelligent and rigid. The inspections have been thorough as to the physical surroundings and material well-being of the inmates of the several schools. Children admitted under existing laws must belong to one of three classes :

1. Those whose fathers were either killed or died of disease while in the army. Only one hundred of this class remain. 2. Those whose fathers have died since the close of the war of wounds or disease contracted while in the service.

3. Those whose fathers are living, but are so disabled by wounds or disease contracted while in the army, that they are unable to sup-port their families ; and in all the cases, the children must be under sixteen years of age, and in destitute circumstances. It must be said that the superintendent of public instruction, while under the pressure of those who say he is too strict and is admitting too few, and the criticism of those who say he is too lax and is admitting too many, has, at all times, justly and firmly construed the statutes governing these schools-aiways aiming to provide for the really meritorious, and to guard the state against fraud.

There are two thousand five hundred and eighty children under the care of the state in these schools, and the cost of the ystem of the past year was \$351,431.59. For the years 1881 and 1882, about \$700, 000 will be needed.

The superintendent, in his annual report, says : "In making the usual appropriations for the orphan schools, the Legslature of 1878 provided that no more children should be admitted into them after the first day of June, 1882, and that they should be finally closed on the first day of another direction. keep abreast of her sister states in this

matter of "social science" and vital 'penal reform," terms, it must be admitted, the definitions-of which are not fully settled. close to the occasion of and inducements adoption, the necessary statute can be pensive. It has never been thoroughly thirds of our convicts are under thirty years of age. When this is considered large drafts may be expected to be made from the number of prisoners now sent to our penitentiaries in Philadelphia and of a number of young criminals. In one way or another in early life, a number of Pittsburgh. It ought to result that inmates therein will be materially decreased. its citizens have fallen into the meshes of the law, and have become objects of state | With the extension of these prisons now | coke and farming operations everywhere,

to be dealt with under existing penal theories and methods. The state has just entered upon the construction of a penitentiary at Hunting-don. This work should be arrested, until a final determination is reached, where it can be no practical difficulty in the converplated, into a reformatory prison. Other practical locations and suggestions may be made, but it will be safe to do one to be expected for the very considerable expenditure required, the project ought to be built up from a clean, clear foundation, the appliances be made to conform the best and latest experience, and the end, have fallen into the hands of the law, for various offenses, has been well exempliand all the means to that end, looked at fied by the house of refuge, in Philadel. from the beginning. A joint committee phia, and the Pennsylvania reform school, of the two houses, who should be requested to report early in your session, at Morganza. Amid some controvery could relieve the subject of much irreleover these schools, and the methods at the vant discussion : or, a commission of citibottom of them, it is too late now to queszeus might be provided to report fully at tion their value and service, although

neither has, as yet, reached an equipment this or some subsequent session. It is impossible to deal with necessary for the best work. The purpose question like this exhaustively or of their existence, and the aim of their managers, is to rescue their inmates from satisfactorily within the reasonable limits of a general message. This the evil associations out of which they have come, and to re-form them. Few of plan offers promise of very positive these waifs have responsible parentage or relief from the pressure of the criminal these waifs have responsible parentage or class. To such as are not impatient of guardianship. They are quite sure to be necessary delay, and are willing to trust come state charges. The state, co-operat ing with private benefactors, proposes to the slow but sure operation of known laws return them, self-supporting, to socity an- who believe in the relation of cause and effect in the moral world as in the physical der the best auspices the case will admit. Within the limits of the school they are world, it points to certain and specific admoulded, intellectually and morally, by vantages The firm and persistent applicompetent careful teachers, and instructed, cation of known means of reformation, must assuredly help us to the end we seek d and drilled to some tode or in-

It is to be hoped that Pennsylvania will laborers out of which his statistics come. He is also required "to compile and publish, annually, the productive statistics of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, com-mercial interests of the state." If this work was once well and thoroughly done. If these views should meet your ap- the subsequent extensions and yearly adproval, and be deemed worthy of your ditions would be neither difficult nor exreadily framed. Provision, in buildings and equipment fitted for the proper or-ganization, must be made. Nearly two-uting centres as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh-such workshops as Harrisburg, Reading, Bethlehem, Scranton and Johns town-the never-resting industries along the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna and Monongahela rivers-oil development, mining ores, anthracite and bituminous coals, lime, slate-burning of made and in process of being made, it they seem to defy classification. In all punishment, und, if you please, of state may be assumed that sufficient room will this apparent chaos there is order. Every periode without the application of some have been provided for all convicts liable man and engine falls into pre-arranged place. Everywhere there is a complexity, but nowhere is there confusion. By a sufficiently wide induction of facts, the body politic will be found to be as legitimate a growth under law as the natural

body-law, as unerring in social life as in now is. It is outside of my discretion to the external world. The bureau of statismake a specific recommendation, but there ties should reach every form in which the inhabitants of the state combine, indus sion of the penitentiary, there contem- trial, social, educational, religious, charitable and criminal. While this information, properly digested, could remedy no evils of itself, it would lead the public and thing at a time. If adequate results are the Legislature to many wholesome readjustments, in the distribution of population and money.

> Districts and industries in which population or labor is becoming overcrowded would be detected, and danger signals could be put up before the evil becomes irremediable. The possibilities of over-production, and the creation of more commodities than we can find purchasers for, which alone seem likely to disturb the happy equili brium now prevailing, would show them-selves in the course of the rigid investigation and inquiry herein contemplated. The tendency to, or existence of, such a mischief as the "truck" or store order system would come under notice, and wellconsidered legislation, based on adequate facts, could be invoked for its suppression. The proper relation between the wage laborer and the owner of the wage-fund, in the divisions of the product of their joint enterprise, would more clearly appear, and an equitable plan of arbitration find adoption, instead of the upprotitable and destructive remedy by a strike. The times, places, and business in which co-operative institutions might be organ inial rogal tion of wealth, might, haply, be indicated. It is not contented that social disorders can be cured by "tabulated figures," and these are suggested only by illustrations of the practical value which accurate and faithful statistics may be made to have in our economic problems. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made to this bureau sufficient, under proper accountability, to insure correct and complete results.

treatment, and, if you please, of state reformatory measures, these youths will only go on from bad to worse, until they fall into the well-defined criminal class, to which they will then, certainly and sarely, belong. They will inevitably become charges upon the state, either as putpers or malefactors. They may be thus contemplated as men and women who are likely to spend their lives in penitentiaries and jails, unless society, which must recognize their existence, can make better use 6t them. Any measure of education | and discipline, then, which will save society the duty of imprisoning or hanging them will become expedient and proper. What can be done for the very young, up to the age of sixteen years, who, by commitments of courts and magistrates,

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morals, which must regulate the great body of our actions, and to which our 24 CENTRE SQUARE, habitual conduct must conform-the mo-

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6-154

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yoar work. You have a right to exemption from detraction-from malicious criticism and irivolous comment. You have a right to have your official actions looked upon TFFS, COLLARS, NEUKTIES, ASSORTMENT ASSORTMENT Obsamest and ASSORTMENT from the standpoint which you yourselves occupy, and judged by the measure of the duty you have bestowed upon them. You have a right to trustful support, and free-dom from flippant abuse, intended to belittle and degrade the very functions you have assumed, in behalf of the public, to ASSORTMEN MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY discharge ; and to an attitude on the part of the public which shall not vitiate and MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY render void the very work you have consented, at the public call, to undertake. This is the first session of the General Assembly since the vacation of two years, under the constitution of 1873. While all GOODS GOODS 25 North Queen St. usual, there has been a wide interval in legislative work. This has released publie attention from many interests, and has led to an absence of that public discussion by which the best results are to be obtained. A consideration of this has led me to endeavor to present a more detailed view of public affairs, which will fall under your supervision, than might otherwise have been necessary. The first to claim your attention will be the condition of our BOOKS AND STATIONERY. state finances. State Finances. HRISTMAS GIFTS!! The annexed tables show the sources of revenue and the expenses of the state. HOLIDAY BOOKS. Summary of receipts at the state treas HOLIDAY GAMES, ury, from the 1st of December, 1879, to HOLIDAY PICTURES. the 30th of November, 1880, both days in-HOLIDAY GOODS. clusive. IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. M. FLYNN'S. No. 42 WEST KING STREET. Tax on loans Tax on writs, wills, deeds, DIARIES FOR 1881, &c.... Tax on personal property, Tax on bank stock..... Tax or: collateral inheri-Giving Church Days, Religious Festivals, Moon's Changes, Blanks for Weather Record, and much other useful information, in styles, few and Novel. For sale at the Bookstore of Accrued interest..... Refunded cash..... Betailers' licenses.... Eating-house licenses.... JOHN BAER'S SONS.

period are : institutions, and the methods by which From the general fund ... \$1,015,000.00 From the sinking fund... 1,351,988,50 we are to proceed, are embodied and outlined in our constitution. It may safely -\$5,339,188,00 This will leave a deficit in the genbe said to be as well-balanced and adjusted a piece of governmental organism as any people has as yet formulated. With ..... 1,043,000,00 it. is the great body of statute laws which your predecessors have, from time to time Deficiency to be provided for in framed to meet the changing exigencies

\$1,814,000,00 81..... Provision ought to be made for this occruing deficiency. In the opinion of the financial officers of the state it can be made by fair amendments to the revenue

act of 1879. This act, with efficient management in the office of the auditor general and the attorney general in collecting duced large additional and unexpected revenue. Our tax laws are neither uniform nor equitable ; but it is certain that there are not now in possession of the departments here any reliable and full data upon which it would be safe to attempt the en- ial, here and now, to discuss the objects actment of any sweeping or radical of the enforcement of criminal law, the last session of the Legislature were means for prosecuting their labors, and, as all of these. Nor is it my purpose to enyet, have made no report. Since May 10, 1880, when the present state treasurer, Hon. Samuel Butler, assumed the dutics of his office, the deficien-

June 1, 1880, principally to school and the great religious and charitable institucharitable purposes, have been reduced tions be allowed to advance under the from \$3,227,000 to \$1,043,000. nataral law of their development. While you hold yourselves to the full require-During the year 1882, over \$10,000,000 of he state loans will become payable by the terms of the acts creating them, as follows :

discharge of duty, you have a correlative Six per cents......\$9,271,850 right to enforce, even against those whom you represent. Appealing to the correctness of your own motives, you have a right -\$10,568,200 to demand that you shall receive a fair. The very favorable opportunity which honest and discriminating judgment upon the present low rate of money affords for the refunding of this maturing debt at a great saving of interest to the state, will

lead you to give the necessary authority forthwith, and the more especially as the Legislature is not likely to meet during the year 1882.

Education.

The state is carrying on its system of public instruction in three directions : Public schools, Normal sel:ools and the Soldiers' Orphans' schools. The report of Dr. J. P. Wickersham, will receive your careful attention. His views and recommendations are entitled to your consideration by virtue of his long, intelligent and effective service ; and his very extensive the other departments have gone on as experience with public schools in our own complete than ever before, and " in all departments characterized by a vigorous life and a progressive spirit." The whole number of graded schools is 7,037—the number of schools not graded, 11,618. The total number of pupils on the rolls is 937,-310, with an average attendance of 77 per cent. The expenditures of all kinds for the year ending June, 1880, not including

orphan or normal schools, were \$7,482,-577.75. The value of the school property of the state is \$25,467,097. The total indebtedness of all the school districts in the state, including those in cities and boroughs, is only \$2,648,495.84, while there remain in the various treasuries of the districts, balances amounting to \$1,425,213.16. These are satisfactory figures and indicate the permanent value which this agency of progress holds in the minds of the pco-Normal Schools.

The condition of the normal schools and of their property will require your notice. There have been 2,900 students in attendance during the past year. The value of their property is estimated at \$1,366,-395.17. These schools are ten in number. In

June, 1885. Should this law stand, the system can be made come to an end in a way both creditable to it and to the state. The record it will leave will form the brightest page of our history. It will have

supported, educated, and prepared for usefulness twelve thousand of the sons and daughters of dead and disabled soldiers, and will have expended in this noble work the magnificent sum of \$8,000,000. The

whole world may be searched in vain for another such example of patriotic benevo-

lence. Houses of Refuge and Reform Schools.

Fortunately, the policy and the right of he State to organize a system of public instruction have passed beyond the region of contention. Results have vindicated its overdue and contested taxes, has pro- wisdom as well as its cost. Following close upon it, is another topic jupon which much of the very best thought of the ablest acd purest philanthropists has been expended ; the daty of society to its dangerous and criminal classes. It is not materchanges. The commission appointed at whether it be mere punishment for the sake of punishment, the protection of sofurnished with no suitable or sufficient ciety, the reformation of the offender, or ter upon the details of prison management, whether they should be ordered under the separate system, or the congregate system; nor is it indispensable, as a preliminary, cies in appropriations, due previous to to settle the question of the proper dispo sition of the products of convict labor. self What rights has society over its

criminals, ond the classes out of which they come? There can be no prompt method of putting down crime. It is incurable, except by a gradual process. Whoever employs that process expecting to realize any romantic results, or with Utopian theories, will realize nothing. But we are not without certain definite and practical results, which have been reached in our own state as well as in many others. The whole ground is by no means unexp'ored, nor has the whole ground been, by any means, fully covered. We have ascertained facts and reliable data, in view of which we can go forward and in the safe direction of assured progress. We have undertaken to educate

the ignorant, to feed the hungry, and to cure the deceased, by state appliances, and at the public cost. How can we best curb the vicious? A distinguished pubthe superintendent of public instruction, licist has said that "whoever has the right to hang has the right to educate. Or as no one now disputes "the right" to educate, it may justly be said that whoever has the right to hang has "the duty" to educate. The prison statistics of the whole country show some startling state, in other states, and in the Old World. and unexpected facts. Too much care It is most gratifying that he reports the or- cannot be taken to avoid hasty, immature ganization of the common schools more and unwarranted conclusious form statistics. There is no imposition which we may not make up:n ourselves by hasty jugglery with half-facts. For instance. there have been since 1870, in the Eastern penetentiary at Philadelphia, convicts twenty-one years of age and under, to the number of nine hundred and forty-six. Of these, six hundred and fifty-eight had attended public schools, seventeen private schools, and two hundred and seventy-one had never attended school. So much for their educational relations. When their ndustrial relations are looked after, we ind that out of the nine hundred and forty-six, as many as eight hundred and cighty four were unapprenticed, and seven hundred and twenty two had no trade. In the Western penetentiary, at Pittsburgh, of three hundred and twelve prisoners admitted during 1879 :

312 Attended public schools. Attended private schools. Never went to school. . 265

dustrial parsuit. The effort is to repro--the prevention of crime Children in Poor-House duce, within the enclosure, the exact con-

dition of society they will encounter when From the state board of public charities, they return to the world. This requires from the official declarations made in the time, and the inmates are retained until state conventions of poor directors, and the work is, more or less completely, done. from the testimony of interested citizens The process goes upon the correct and on all sides, comes a swelling protest safe assumption that it is impossible to re- against the longer continuance of the evil form the conduct of a child or man with- and disgrace attending the presence of out first measurably reforming his nature, children in our almshouses and poor-The scheme is no longer an experiment, as houses. In the past five years over three it has been faithfully worked out in Eag- thousand children, under sixteen years old,

land, France, Germany, and many of the have been temporary or permanent resistates of our union. This leads on to an dents of these institutions. A disclosure extension of the general method, which, of some of these facts, gathered from the in the judgment of political economists of sources above indicated, would shock the the very highest authority, promises the community, nor would a sense of propriety most beneficent results. This will in permit more than a reference to them hereclude all the first offenders, except of the most brutal type, under the age, say, of thirty years. The purpose of the process soul, without the possibility of acquiring is to return them, too, to society with the or recovering their self-respect, prepared preparation and discipline best litted to for pauperism and crime, effectually mable them to earn an honest livelihood, wreeked at the outset of life. This situapermit them to retain their self-respect, tion of affairs is earnestly commended to and fit them to resume their places among your action. Acts of Assembly touching their fellow-men. if they so choose, without the brand of infamous punishment or by several parties, who have studied this penal servitude upon them. The aim and phase of the social problem. The subject scope is to give the convict intellectual, is not without difficulty. A statute formoral, and industrial training, systematic hidding the reception or retention in any habits, and definite purposes, in a re- alus-house or poor house of any child formatory school, and note in a peniten- between two and sixteen years of age, will tiary : to afford him amother chance in be an indispensable starting point. Prilife : in short, to help him to help him | vate charity would best point out the di-

rection of the next steps. In the absence In the discretion of the coart rendering of understood facts to stimulate the enthe sentence, defendants, envirted of a thusiasm and fervor of private charity in first offense of such magnitude as to jus- this behalf, and of adequate reasons to have tify adequate imprisonment, and under suggested the economy of private associathe age of thirty years, are committed to tions to look after this class of children, it such an intermediate prison. They go | may become your duty to devise the entire without a determinate sentence, but con-not be held for a period longer than the throughout the state more corporations of maximum term fixed by law for the offense, henevolent persons addressing themselves Under a proper system of grades and to this evil. Upon them, as a basis, the classes and marks, every motive to shorten almshouse and poor boards could operate the period of detention is presented, with money-aid, official inspection, and ad-That period will lie in the direction ministrative sanction. Any and all routes of the proper officers of the in- to the results you seek will lead to the stitution. Positions in life are found for well tried expedient of placing these chilthem, and they may then be conditionally drea in natural families, or the family and discharged on parole, reporting from time farm-school Good examples will occur to to time thereafter their behavior and you among the various "Homes for Friendsurroundings ; or, in default thereof, or of loss Children," already in existence, and good conduct for a prescribed period, tia- no better models can be found than many ble to be returned to the institution. It of the "Soldiers' orphans schools," now has been found by experience that the under state patronage.

prisoners thus discharged have been wall | Confessedly, there is danger in this mode received again by society, and, in one of the largest institutions of this kind in our too profuse provision might render pauland, it is officially reported that less perism a desiable occupation. The tenthan seven per cent. of the number dis. dency, at the best, of such enactments, is charged have failed to maintain their to release parents from a responsible promise of good conduct, I refer to the sense of the duty of providing for their reformatory at Elmira New York. The off-pring, and to encourage improvidence. acts creating it, and the practical man- In a esctain sense, they cannot cure disagement there carried out, are worthy of tress, but only shift it from one part of attention and study. the community to another. Any plan

Reformatory prisons, then, promise to will be confronted with a fatal objection be a most effective instrument in the dimi- which enables the recipients of state bounty nution of crime, both by reforming the to clude, in any serious degree, the necesprisoner himself, and by the deterrent in- sities of their social existence.

luence of punishment on others. Only a In your wisdom, you will devise some reweak sentimentalism would propose to lief from the perplexities of this situation. move out of sight the rigors and penalties | This relief should, however, be a local and which must overtake the violators of the not a state charge. The burden of the law. It is not sentimentalism, but sound remedy should be borne by the local poorpolicy and conformity to the ordinary may boards. It is only by localizing this form tives of human conduct, which keeps a of charity that efficient supervision can be prisoner out of the fixed elassification secured, the guarantee of economical adwith hardened criminals, if possible; ministration be preserved, and the risk of which gives him hope, a chance for the re- mendicancy becoming profitable be avoided covery of social influence, and the means Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

In the organization of the office of the of cultivating self-respect. In the reformatory we can "copy the incidents of secretary of internal affairs, it was pro-that frugal, honest, self-denying, labori-vided by the act of 1874 that " his departous poverty to which we have to restore ment shall embrace a bureau of industrial most of our convicts, and for which, statistics, the business of which shall be to therefore, it should be our earnest en- impartially inquire into the relations of deaver to qualify them. \* \* \* No capital and labor, in their bearings upon more indulgences, save those carned by the social, educational and industrial wel exertion and self-command : no progress fare of all classes of working peole, and to toward liberty, except through diligence offer practical suggestions for the improvein work, and the exhibition of good con-

ment of the same. duct, all proved by acts, not words : by a " The said bureau shall further collect, strenuous fulfillment of all duty not by ammile and publich each statistics in sa

### Freight Discrimination.

The relation of "common carriers," nore especially of the great trunk railroads, to the commerce of the country has assumed a very important economic aspect. So far as the control of inter-state traffic is concerned, it must be remanded to the national legislature. Our own statutes must terminate in their operation at our state lines. Within these lines, there are certoin policies to be excented, so obviously just and right as to preclude question or debate. Our constitution has both defined them, and by its mandate, provided the details of their enforcement.

Section three, article XVII, of the con stitution provides that "all individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for, or in facilities for, transportation of freight or passengers within the state, or coming from, or going to any other state. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station, but excursions and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates."

Section seven of the same article provides that "no discrimination in charges for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager, or employee thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power."

Section twelve, article XVII, prescribes that "the General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

Your attention is called to the fact that this requirement of the constitution has not, up to this time, been complied with During the year 1878, upon the petition of a large number of citizens engaged in the production of oil, charging that they were subjected to most serious injustice and grievance, by reason of discrimination in freights, the result of illegal confederated action between certain railroads and oil shippers, suits in equity were instituted in the name of the commonwealth by the attorney general, in the supreme court of the state, against the Pennsylvania railcompany, the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company, Dunkirk, Allegbeny & Pittsburgh railroad company and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company.

Separate bills were filed against each corporation, charging unlawful conspiracy with all the others, and the appropriate relief prayed for. The object of the commonwealth was to procure a judicial declaration of the common law duty of carriers, in the absence of a statute, to wit : that charges must be the same for all persons similarly situated, and for all freights of a like kind and quality for a given service. The conduct of the causes was necessarily intrusted to private counsel employed by the petitioners, although under the general direction of the attorney general. In due time the cases came before a master appointed to take testimony. . The burden of the testimony was directed against the Pennsylvania railroad com pany, and the taking of testimony by the commonwealth was completed and de

	Refunded cash	196,280.52	000.11.	Never went to school 43	duct all proved by acts not words the a	" The said bureau shall further collect,	any, and the taking of testimony by the
JOHN BAER'S SONS.	Betailers' licenses	29,279.04	These schools are ten in number. In		duct, an prover by acts, not words, by a	The sale bureau shall further collect,	ammonwealth way completed and de "
oom build bound,	Eating-house licenses	685,717.66	their establishment, there may be set	312	strenuous fulfilliment of all duty, not by	compile and publish such statistics in re-	ommonweath was completed and do
15 & 17 NORTH QUEEN ST.,	Tavern licenses	30,180.25	down as contributed by private subscrip-	=	mere lip submission. It is thus, and thus	gard to the wages of labor, and the social	lared closed as to this corporation, de-
10 & IT NUMERI QUEEN ST.,	Liquor licenses	1 200 00	down as contributed by private subscrip-	Never apprenticed to a trade	only that the storn school of multiment	condition of the working classes as may	endant.
	Peddlers' licenses	1,220.00	tions \$400,000. The state has contributed		only, that the stern school of publishment	condition of the working classes as may	in the second
LANCASTER, PA.	Auction licenses	0,343.10	for grounds, buildings and apparatus, up	Not apprenticed but served four years 20	may be made really reformatory : may be	enable the people of the state to judge	This corporation alone, it was then pro-
	Brokers'licenses	7,523,41	to the year 1878, \$645,000. The debts of			how far the legislation can be invoked to	osed, should be called upon to proceed
	Billiard licenses	1,023.41	to the year 1010, 0040,000. The debts of		stead of spoliators and houset man in	correct existing evils." The duties of the	sith the taking of its testimony in answer.
	Theatre and circus li-	0 100 00	the schools may be put at \$350,000. The	vail at about that average elsewhere.	sead of sponators, and nonest men m	correct existing evils. The duties of the	The the caking of its restinout in answer atter
<b>NEW YEAR CARDS.</b>	censes	2,188.00	appropriations by the state to those	In Maryland for 1880 the popitentiary	place of criminals."	bureau are thus defined. The present	s the defendants in the various buils in
NEW IEAN UANDO.	Brewers' and distillers'	0 770 00	ashaola has fan come noam haan \$100.000	an sharp its for hood al pointentiary		chief of the bureau of industrial statistics,	quity were in court by virtue of their
	licenses Patent medicine licenses.	8,558 39	schools has, for some years, been \$100,000	report shows its nvc hundred and ninety-	vostment in building and appaintments	the Will of the bureau of industrial boundaries	aint acts as alloged conspirators the at-
Ar Elegant Assortment for sale at the		1,684.20	annually. By a mere arbitrary mode of	one inmates graded socially as follows:	vestment in oundings and appointments,	is the Hon. Miles S. Humphreys. The j	unit acts as anoged conspiratoria, euo au
and and assortanent for sale at the	Land . Fees of office	2,8 9.00	distribution, and no other seemed feasible.	Can read and write as	may become self-supporting. If it be ob-	statistics he has compiled and published	orney general, under the direction of the
BOOKSTORE OF	Notary public commis-	39,377.37	this sum has been parcelled out equally	Can read 58	jected that it is the organization of a trade	have taken as wide a range as the means	overnor, and in accordance with the jus-
	aions	6.575.00	this sum has been parcelled out equally- \$10,000 to each. For these sums, liens	Cannot read and write 950	or industrial school by the state with all	at his control have permitted. While his	ice and propriety of the case and of well
	Escheats	1,000 5-	\$10,000 to each. For these sums, liens		or menserial sensor by the state, with an	at his control have permitted. While his	the and propriety of the choc, min or were
JOHN BAER'S SONS.	Annuity for right of way.	10,000,00	have been taken in favor of the state.	501	its inmates gathered from the criminal	powers, under the laws, are ample to col-	ettied practice, decimed to order this one
JULLI DAMAO OUNO.	Allegheny Valley railroad	10,000.00	They have been compelled to use their ap-		classes, it must be answered that a practi-	lect information "by circular or upon	efendant to proceed to open its defense
	interest on bonds	159,090,00	They have been competied to use their ap-	Navar bound out	eal neonle must de trantient this	personal application," he has, up to this	intil the commonwealth had closed the
	Commutation tonnage		propriations in paying old floating debts,		car people must no practical things, and	personal application, ne mas, up to tais	inter the contact wenter man cover anymant
15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET.	duties	460,000,00	or in keeping down interest on the mort-	Bound out and left	that our first business is to remedy the	time, been limited to the former method,	estimony in the case of all the defendants .
to and it month to but of this i;	Tax on gloss premiums			a value value and a second sec	worse mischief. Perhaps the time oneht	for the reason that no appropriation has	is to the commonwealth, plaintiff, the
LANCASTER, PA.	United States government	00,100.00	gages and other liens against them. Re-	501	not to be far distant when over shill and	been made to pay the expenses of adopt-	egal status of the defendants was pre-
MANUAGI SA, PA,	. anone an engovernment	•	sources which should be expended in the		not to to rai thistant when every child and	occu puttie to bel me exhenses or scole.	Our courses or and adjournments was bre-
	80						