The Lancaster Intelligencer.

DRY GOODS.

Wanamaker's.

Silk novelties innumerable and indescribable. Everything that ladies or dressmakers have occasion for in matching, decorating, combining. What we are remarkable for, more than for anything else in silks, is variety; or, at least, we are reputed so. You hear it said by everybody: "If you want to match anything, or find a rare silk, even an unexpectable one, go to Wanamaker's."

The other peculiarity that everybody expects to find here is less pleasant to speak of; lower prices. We put it second, because there are people who don't credit us with lower prices. Still, we imagine that if one should assert the contrary, almost everybody in Philadelphia would believe it.

Oftener we speak of other aspects of our trade; aspects less obvious or less recognized. It is well occasionally to give old news.

Next-outer circle, south engance to main building.

Warm skirts for ladies, and leggings for ladies, girls and little girls. The warm skirts are satin, satin-and-cloth, satin-andfelt, satin-and-Italian-cloth, and Italian, all quilted; cloth, flannel and felt prettily trimmed, not quilted, warm enough without. The leggings are all sorts; one very useful and fairly pretty sort, woven, at two-thirds value, street, Lancaster 25 to 65 cents.

West of south entrance to main building.

Furs have to be thought of. We're busy enough as to making. If we advertise at all, we ought to say what will not oppress us with too much making. Perhaps thisit is. A great many seal coats and fur-lined circulars are ready-made. More sizes are ready-made here than anybody expects; especially the unexpected sizes. Ready-made work we can make in July. Why shouldn't we make all the shapes and sizes ready-made?

Black satin rhademaes and satin de Lyons, 25 to 35 cents below our own recent prices, of all grades from \$1 to \$2; and we guess our prices haven't been very high; have they? Next-outer circle, south entrance to main building.

Wool serge embroidered with sitk dots that ought to sell for \$1.50-no that isn't the way to put it; it ought to sell according to our theory, for just as little as we can afford; and that is 75

Look out for such now. It's time for over-buying and all sorts of mistakes to show themselves. We try to keep ready to turn other folk's mistakes to account for ourselves and for you.

Third circle, southeast from centre.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets and City-hall square, Philadelphia.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. MUSIC BOXES.

C. GAUTSCHI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Music Boxes STE. CROIX and GENEVE,

SWITZERLAND

Salesrooms, 1018 Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

We offer during the holidays a large importation of the finest Quality High Class Musical Boxes at our Swiss factory price, with only advance of freight and import duty. Circular and Price List on application.

An early call will give time for good selection.

HEADQUARTERS FOR A FULLASSORT-ment of Euchre, Poker and other play-HARTMAN'S YELLOW F CIGAR

MEDICAL.

DROW . RON BITTERS

No Whisky

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whisky, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whisky and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the American Christian Review, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

> Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881. Gents :- The toolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, peuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

For sale wholesale and retail by H. B. COCH-KAN, Druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen

For the Permanent Cure of CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalised the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

Acts at the same time on Kidneys, Liver and Rowels.

Piles. This distressing complaint is very pation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weak-oned parts and quickly cares all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before telled. ## If you have either of these troubles use KIDNEY-WORT. Druggists sell it. sep 27 lyd&w MW&F 42

WINTRY BLASTS.

Wintry Blasts.

WINTRY BLASTS BRING

COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

Perry Davis' Pain Killer

CURES COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS . RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

Provide against the evil effects of Wintry Blasts by procuring PERRY

EVERY GOOD BRUGGIST KEEPS IT

LANCASTER WATCHES.

HOME DEMAND

ALL GRADES

Lancaster Watch

Steadily Growing

THE MESSAGE.

HOYT'S LAST DELIVERANCE,

Reviewing and Discussing the Interests Resources and Requirements of the State-An Interesting and Valua-

ble Document, Gentlemen of the Schale and House of Rep.

In the interval since the last bi-ennial session of the general Assembly, the commonwealth has gone steadily forward in orderly and healthy growth. New sources of wealth have been opened with n her borders-new enterprises of great moment have been inaugurated, and real progress seems to be the word, all along our lines. We must gratefully recognize the Providence which has maintained these conditions by which we are sar

All good citizens apprehend these broad underlying principles of intelligence. virtue and industry, upon which this su-perstructure has been raised. In the main, the constructive results of these principles are controlled, neither in their origin nor their tendency, by legislative or executive acts. You are assembled, in pursuance of the mandate of the constitution, as the sovereign power in the state, to enact such ordinances as shall maintain these influences at their best; to see that no destructive interferences arise; to impose the rule of even-handed justice and fair play upon the collisions between different men and communities and interests. It is my duty to suggest some of the topics which may engage your attention, and to take a survey of some of those governmental departments over which the state must have the absolute control, and of some of the institutions over which it extends its fostering care. The variety and the scope of the elements of our state life, and the expenses of regulation, will require some detail in statement. If the inventory grows lengthy, it is because the wealth and agencies involved well and signally illustrate the activities of a great people. You have definite action to take, and it is your right to require precise information, but the constituencies behind us may justly feel great pride and gratification at the summary. STATE FINANCES.

Four years ago our people had not emerged from the effects of the long and disastrous prostration of business; and their ability to respond to the demands of the treasury to meet expenses was serious ly impaired. The financial officers of the state, at that time, found large failures in the sources of revenue confronting them. They wisely counted on the recuperative power of our industries, and effectively tided over the situation without the imposition of any added burthen upon the

Reduction of debt in 4 years,...\$1,650 From this total of state debt is to be deducted assets in sinking fund amounting to.. 7,902,953

The net state indebtedness Decem-

In 1879, during the administration of State Treasurer A. C. Nojes, there was refunded an outstateling debt of \$2,009,009 bearing six per cent, interest, by a Joan of a like amount, bearing four per cent. In terest, the provinces on which were \$30,

In 1882, during the administration of State Treasurer Samuel Butler, state bans of over \$10,000,000, bearing in the main six per cent, interest, were refunded by loans of \$9,450,000, bearing laterest at three, three and one ball and four per cont. per annum. The premium on these focus amounted to \$119,562.00.

The result of these operations has been to reduce the annual interest which the state pays upon its interest-bearing debt from \$1,233,623.72 in 1878, to \$871,460 in 1882, an annual saving of \$359,163,72 on this account.

There is at present, under the adminis tration of State Treasurer S. M. Bailey, in the sinking fund, \$2,077,073 99 cash. A none of the state leans are at present reimbursable, the treasurer has no lawful authority to apply this final to reduction of the debt, except by going into the mar-ket and buying the bends of the state at a premium, bandsone, indeed, and credit able to the state. Lot embarrassing to financial officer charge, with peconatabil ity. These bonds, at market rates, now bear premiums about a follows: The three and one half pair cents, are as-

a legislative commend. The skill and integrity which have work ed these results, are entitled to the high

est approval of the people of the state. To vigilance and efficiency on the part of the state treasurers, the auditor generals, and the attorney general during these years, are due these hopeful figures, and recognition for high public trusts, houestly fulfilled, will be electfully awarded them. While the finances of the state were in this satisfactory condition, they, and the system of taxation upon which they are based, must be considered also in reference to local taxation for cisy, county, school, poet, and read purposes. Of course, it is a truism that that taxation should bear equally upon all classes of property. It is further legitimate to impose the proper burdens upon corporations deriving valuable franchises from the state, and for licenses and other grants for special privileges. It will be important to note the sources of revenue to the state. For the last year they were as follows:

Tax on bank stock.
Tax on net earnings or fneo pe....
Tax on gress premiums Tax on loans.

Tax on personal property.

Tax on withs, wills, deeds, &c.

Tex on collateral inheritances.... Tax on sale of fertilizers

Foreign insurance companies

Tavern licenses Retailers' licenses. Eating-house licenses. Brewers licenses.

Billiard licenses.
Brokers' licenses.
Anctioneers' licenses.
Liquor itenses.
Pedalers' licenses. beatre, circus, &c., heenses Penalties...
Pamphlet laws...
Notaries public commissions...
Allegheny Valley railroad company

Conscience Lieury
Micellineous

The total expenditures for the same time were \$5,024,766.41.

of \$137,776.64, "tax on personal property." This tax is derived from money at inter est, watches and carriages. If it is desira ble to retain the taxes on the national banks, which yield the state nearly three hundred and fifty thousand dollars anannot be abolished, as the acts of Concress, creating the national banks, forbid their being subject to any greater tax than is imposed upon "other moneyed capital" o the state. There is no tax for state purposes on real estate. Except certain corcorate bonds and stocks, and the road seds and shops and mechanical devices of sailroads, all property in the state is hable to local taxes, for city, county, school, poor and road purposes. The laws for their levy and callection are substantially miform, sufficiently understood by the cople, and their full execution depends on the fidelity and nerve of the local offieer and the temper of the taxpayers. In mis distribution of burthers between the state and the band subdivisions, I am tware of no instance in which any comounity or interest suffers any relative inastice, although indefinite claims are made to that effect. I cannot conceive how "horizontal equality" of taxation is to be secured except by details so minute, aquisitorial and vexatious, as to be disstaful to the people, inefficacious, and ut of all proportion to the results accomdished. If all the taxes of all the people,

or all purposes in the whole state, were accumulated into the state treatury, no cheme of redistribution can be devised which could reach the growing needs, the conflicting claims and changing equities of laferent localities. It will be a dange: 0.18 departure from the habits and customs of the people to destroy the autonomy of ocal government in the municipal subdiisions. That in the single case of the remary and hands, (not back, but), to be school districts, one svillion dollars monally, and has so fixed is qualterably in he constitution, as to testify its determinaion that there shall be no shortcomings in buty to ma interest, vital to the districts and the state as a whole. There are no serious mischiefs in the system to correct, and my violent remedies need to be applied. Adjustments and adaptations will be suggested by experience from time to time. This is the theory upon which he revenue bills, to be submitted to you by the commission, provided for in 1881. rave been constructed.

There is, however, a safe and practicade scheme by which there might now be partial redistribution of the burtheas of taxation. Under the present and prospecbe availably used. There are required from it, the interest on the state debt and the extinguishment each year of at least namels. Opinions differ as to the greater r less rapidity with which the state debt mash to be paid off. We have no debt maturing natil 1892, except an anaual ig them at the large premiums referred to. would recommend, therefore, a diversion f funds which come into the state trea

sury from the sinking fund to the general fund, except only the sums demanded for payment of interest and the contitutional requirement as to principal, to gether with such additional reserve as prudence and the contemplation of further moderate reduction of the debt might indicate. After subserving all these pursoses the state treasury would still, it es imated revenues held out, be in such a position of strength as to dispense with he taxes derived from some or all of the following sources: Tavera licenses, tetail ers' licenses, cating-house licenses and billiard licenses. The revenue derived from these licenses, which now goes luto the state treasury, could be left in the treasuries of the various count'es whence it comes, and would, to that extent, relieve the people from local taxes for the apport of their courts, and for other county uses. I am persuaded that the fi-

nience, permit these taxes to be divisted from the state treasury to the treasuries of the respective counties. PUBLIC SCHOOLS The reports of Dr. E. E. Higher, super atendent of public instruction, deal in a full, clear and satisfactory manner, with our great system of common schools. You will find much gratification in his official presentation of the magnitude and progress of the work in this department. may stimulate our confidence and our

nances of the state will, without inclaive

pride in the system to glance at some of the statistics which it presents: The annual expenditures of all kinds vere \$8,263,244.54. The value of school reperty is \$28,346,560.

appropriation by the state to the

The number of school directors is fifteen housand; there are nearly twenty-two honsand teachers, and the number of pupils corolled is nine hundred and fifty housand. To these extensive agencies, we may add the numerous academies, colges and universities, which are supparted by voluntary contributions and private patronage, in which other thousands of young men and women are making preparations for the various callings and

professions of our social life.

As the superintendent well says: "This work is soing on without pemp or glitter, in the small houses that dot our hills and valleys, unseen and unheeded by the gadding world; yet it is felt at every hearthstone of the commonwealth, and helds quiet possession of the home-hearts of our communities, and, if rightly directed and sanctified by the truth, its benison there must be its best recognition and reward."

It is happily made to appear that the common school and high school, provided for by state and local taxation, are intended, in no sense, to exclude, or come into antagonism with, the academic culture provided by the voluntary educational tendencies of the people. The state com-pels a certain amount of elementary training, and, in the flexibility of the system, permits school directors to carry their high schools to any grade of scholarship demanded, or assented to, by their local taxpayers. They are, in these regards, the several districts. Upon this basis, there is that known as the congregate scheme of legislation on this question. I extensions of the work are to be made by system. Its official direction is complete commend it to you as legislation suited to private enterprise. But nowhere are these agencies in conflict. The bond of connection between them, while not a legal safely be committed to the continued supone, is a vital one, and comes through the ervision of its present management. popular impulse towards education. The estate of learning throughout the whole about its limit of cell capacity. It is concommonwealth thus comes to have organic ducted on the separate confinement or inwholeness, and to be pervaded by one common life.

months; as also, that the appropriation It has, for more than fifty years, held made by the state to each district should be distributed on the basis of the average number of children in attendance, rather than on the basis of taxables in the re-

spective districts, as is now the law. The state normal schools will doubtless be constrained to present their condition and their claims to the Legislature. Some of them are badly involved in debt, and thers which have contracted no serious indebtedness are without adequate equipment. These schools are an important and valuable part of the educational work of the state. During the past four years the appropriations to these schools, by the state, have been distributed to them on the apparent equity of each case. The payments thus made have not been absolute, but for their amounts, liens have been taken, in favor of the state, against the property of the schools. I think this policy should be continued until all the schools are relieved of any indebtedness, not improvidently contracted, and their quipment fairly equalized. In that event, these normal schools should be brought, to a greater extent, under the control of the state. Thereafter they should be elf sustaining, and not expect that the state should come to their aid indefinitely.

law, under the superintendency of the department of public instruction. The reports show them in a healthy condition, physically, intellectually and morally. There are now two thousand nine hundred and sixty-three children in these schools. By existing law it is provided that they the effort to reimburse the state the cost shall be finally closed on June 1, 1885. It is estimated that, at that date, there will | term, what then is left of him, be disbe on their rolls, seventeen hundred and seventy children. Whatever action this, or other general assemblies may take in subile schools, the state takes out of its enlarging the classes who may receive this form of the state bounty, some provision ought now to be made for the children who will be actually in the charge of the state in 1885. It can so recely be contemplated that they are to be dismissed aid and official inspection, but in which it summarily without homes or help, and the has no administrative control. It is fulschools closed abruptly. Such response filling the purpose of its erection with to the grateful and hamane instincts which inspired this magnificent form of the state's beneficence, would make its ending newerthy of the years of effort and erty and its control are now in the hands expenditure which have been so grandly sustained, without regret, by the people. valuable farm of several hundred acres, in INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY AT HUNTING

By an act of the general Assembly, approved on the 8th day of June, 1881, it was directed that a state industrial re- boys and girls. In addition to labor on formatory should be constructed and the farm, caployment is given on the tive revenues of the state, larger sums go erected on the property of the state at annually into the sinking fund than can Huntingdon, and which had been purtry. Schools are open daily for all the chased for the purpose of a penitentiary. inmates. The discipline was found to be In carrying out the terms of this act, a firm and parental. It is a pleasure to asboard of commssioners has been appointed, sure you, that after making, in company

two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of which has determined upon and adopted with a number of gentlemen qualified to the principal of the public debt, according to the provisions of the constitution. Unand has made contracts for some of them. When completed, they will embrace about had received judicious approval from perder existing statutes the fund is swelled by taxes largely in excess of these de ten acres of the premises enclosed by a sons familiar with the appliances needed guard wall, four wards for the dormitories in such schools, we found our own school for five hundred immates, chapel, school at Morganza easily and decidedly the surooms, and the various buildings and perior in discipline, comfort and efficiency structures in which different industrial to any we had seen. The directors and arount of two hundred and lifty thousand and mechanical pursuits are to be carried superintendent of this institution deserve ollars. If the money in the sinking fund on, Of these, the foundations of the walls to be employed in buying the bonds of have been laid. The exterior walls of one | tion of the greatest usefulness. he United States or this state to any ward and one school building have been greater extent, it can only be done now by mearly completed. The water supply and oing into the open market and purchas the main culverts draining the premise into the Juniata river have been provided. All this work is of the most complete description, and has been faithfully

and honestly done. The details of the plans have been adopted in view of the special uses of the reformatory. They have been agreed upon, after the most thorough examination of the whole subject, both by the commisioners and their architects, and have been the result of visits to like institutions in other states. I am persuaded they embody the latest and wisest experience in its relation to the scheme. The statute referred to enacts, that when completed, " the board of managers shall receive and take into said reformatory all male criminals between the age of fifteen and twenty-five, and not known to have been previously sentenced to a peniten-tiary or state prison in this or any other state, who shall be legally sentenced to have been, year after year, laying their said reformatory on conviction of any reports, minute and careful in their facts e-iminal offense in any court having juris-diction thereof." "The said industrial reformatory shall be constructed to accommodate at least five hundred prisoners | management of any one of these instituand in such a way as to admit of their tions. Still it is admitted that in so vast a classification and their instruction and scheme of charity, there is a want of sysemployment in useful labor." This in tem and unity in administration which struction will include mental, moral, and | needs legislative action. There ought to an orderly and systematic course, mader- ship and county authorities by all the lies the whole theory. I deem it unneces. hospitals, to prevent what the board sary to urge again the views upon this justly call "a pernicious spirit of rivalry subject embraced in my bi-canial message and underbidding, ending in lowering the of 1881. Their soundness and practica- standard of institutional care, and finally bility have, since that date, been strongly bringing it down to the level of the ordinmany other states and countrics.

No serious doubt has been suggested affecting, unfavorably, the value of the undertaking. The act itself was passed upon the unanimous report of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Repre sentatives at the last session; and it gency of some one institution, or the comsecured the cordial indorsement of both bined ingenuity and persistence of all louses. The construction and mainten together, may lead either to an inequitanee of such an institution may be regarded as part of the settled policy of the one hand, or an utterly extravagant one state. The detaits of the work, done and contemplated, will more fully appear in the report of the commission submitted to will be a wise and true economy to provide for the complete erection and equipent of this institution, and to make the cessary appropriations therefor-not for present expenditure—but to be applied to buildings, the designs of which must now be settled upon; the uses of which are to its successful accomplishment, that in very virtue of their wise and faithful management hitherto, their recommendations will attract your approval. PENITERTIARIES.

There are two penitentiaries in the state -one in Allegheny and one in Philadelphia. The Western penitentiary has been in process of rebuilding for several years, and satisfactory, and upon its entire re. the civilization under which we live. organization in its new buildings, it may In 1879, the Legislature directed the

dividual treatment system. It has not met with the uniform approval of those eligible one, and the purposes of the act been a dollar of public money misappro-By this "Home Demand" is meant the Increased Sales of the Lancaster Watchesin Lancaster City and in Lancaster County.

Were \$5,024,700.41.

Of this aggregata, more than four millious were derived from taxes on corporations. The only item which, in any true caster City and in Lancaster County.

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Of this aggregata, more than four millious were derived from taxes on corporations. The only item which, in any true commendation of the seem likely to be successfully reached. The trustees took possession of the premise minimum time of political economy, and social science congresses occasionally assume to congresses occasional

consistently to the statute creating it. Much as the system has been controvert ed, I deem it just, as one who has given some attention to this subject, to say, that for convicts who have deliberately joined the criminal class-for those whose age or repeated conviction render them amenable punitive rather than reformatory methods-and for those against whose violent passions or confirmed habits ociety can find no protection but in in arceration, the separate system affords the most complete opportunities of treatment, and yields the best attainable results. There is no occasion to enter into the controversy which has long been carried on between the advocates of the congregate and the separate systems of prison discipline. But to the Hon. Richard Vaux, who for forty years has continuous ly exercised the office of inspector, and to his associates, is due the credit of demonstrating that the system of "solitary confinement," as practiced in the Eastern penitentiary, is not only a repreach to the civilization of Pennsylvania, but that as a penitentiary, and for certain classes of criminals, it is as wise, as humane, and as ffective as any yet devised.

In neither of the penitentiaries in this state has there ever been an attempt yet made to administer them on the vulgar, wicked, unworthy consideration of making them self sustaining. In neither of them has it been forgotten that even the convict is a human being, and that his body and soul are not so the property of the state, that both may be crushed out in of his seanty food, and at the end of his missed, an enemy of human society. REFORM SCHOOLS.

There are itwo institutions in the state for the reform of juvenile offenders-the state reform school at Morganza, Washington county, and the house of refuge at Philadelphia. The latter is a private corporation, to which the state gives financial substantial success. The reform school at Morganza was

originally a local institution, but its propof the state. The property consists of a a high state of cultivation, well construct ed brick buildings, containing family rooms, dormitories and work shops, capa-ble of account clating about five hundred commendation for restoring it to a condi STATE CHARITIES.

The state has in operation five hospitals for the care of the insane—at Norristown, Harrisburg, Danville, Warren and Dix mont. The latter is not strictly a state institution, but receives liberal aid from the state. In them are accommodations for nearly four thousand patients. The buildings have cost several millions of dollars, and are constructed in view of the largest experience. In all of them certain sums are required of the state for annual maintenance. For the indigent insane, the proper county or poor district reimburses a certain portion of the expense. In general, the state receives in return something more than half the cost of support. Some of the hospitals are overcrowded, others have a paucity of inmates disproportioned to their expecity for treatment. It is evident that the state has made a much broader provision for industrial education, which, combined in be uniform charges made against town justified by further examination, and by ary almshouse." Provisions should be practical experience which reaches us from | made for transferring patients from the overcrowded institutions, and, if need be, the whole system of "districts" broken up. Above all, the Legislature should hit upon some general principle upon which appropriations are to be made to them for

maintenance. Otherwise, the undue ur ble distribution of your bounty, on the on the other. Such a uniform rule it will

not to hard to discover. As there is, at disposal of the board you. It is the only public building now public charities, no fund with which to being erected by the state. The Eastern carry their inquiries beyond the range of and Western ponitentiaries will, upon its state institutions, I requested a commiscompletion, be largely relieved of inmates sion of gentlemen, experts in medicine, who are now crowding their capacity. It law and technical treatment and management, who proposed to do so at their own expense, "to examine into the present systems, and inquire into the legislation and experience of other states and countries, and to make report of their investigations, conclusions and resimmendations, for the further protection of the insane. be now contemplated, and the parts of These investigations extended to "the which are to be treated, at last, as a care, mode of introduction into public and whole, with a unified purpose running private asylums, general scope of treat-through it. The commission in charge of ment, mode of supervision and release." the undertaking have been unwearied in Their report, in the form of "a bill," their efforts to carry out the expressed in- transmit to you. It has involved a vast tent of the Legislature, and so devoted to amount of research, labor, and expense, which the gentlemen of the commission have voluntarily undergone. It is accompanied with a transcript of the laws of every state and territory in the Union, and with translations of the French and German laws. The English laws have been fully studied. The information which has been thus gained, and by great familiarity with institutions for the insane in many at a cost of several hundred thousand dol- of the states of Europe, has been availed entirely in the discretion of the people of lars. The course of treatment pursued of, in order to give excellence to the

opened, and the buildings being unprovided with the necessary furniture and appliances, they have advanced the funds required. In the situation of affairs, then, this was a discreet and judicious exercise of their functions, and its propriety will be recognized. In the incomplete con dition of the hospital grounds, further appropriations must be made in this be-

Besides these state institutions, very liberal appropriations have been made in the interests of the detective classes in instutions not under state control. These are pure charities, and have, in the main. been made on the basis of the number of the wards which the state has placed in them. In this work, the state has only undertaken to supplement the work of private charity and benevolence. These institutions are the " Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men," the Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Blind," both in Philadelphia; "Training School for Feeble Minded Children," at Media-one of the most interesting and beneficent of all the charities in the state : Penusylvania Institution for Instruction

Deaf and Dumb," at Philadel-ia; "Western Pennsylvania Inphia; stitution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb," at Pittsburgh. At the best, the state undertakes to provide for only a very insignificant proportion of our fellow citizens stricken with these disabilities. It will searcely occur to us that any consideration should weaken the hu mano impulses under which we have hith erto lent aid to cheerless lives. Some thousands of dollars were, also, appropri ated to purely private hospitals, in which were no state patients, in the different cities of the state-Pittsburgh, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, York and Harrisburg.

PUBLIC BOARDS. Among the most important agencies of a state is the board of public charities. I is their duty, at all times, to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions within the state, financially and otherwise, to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors and other officers and employees of the same, the condition of the buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management. They are the eyes and ears of the people who, themselves, rarely venture into forbidding precincts or behind prison walls. These are very important functions. They are to be performed without pay. So far as is possible with the means placed at their disposal, they have been done with a full measure of diligence, thoroughness. and intelligence,. This is evidenced, from time to time, by their reports laid before you. At the last session of Congress an act was passed levying a tax of fifty centfor each person not a citizen of the United States, who shall come from any foreign por \$ to any port within the United States. The money thus collected constitutes a fund, to be used under the direction of the secre tary of the treasury, in defraying the expenses of the relief of immigrants arriving m distress, and provides for the maintenance of any lunatic, pauper, or other per on unable to take care of himself without secoming a public charge. The act also provides that all foreign convicts, except hose charged with political effenses, shall, apon arrival, be sent back to the nation to which they belong. At my recommen lation the state board of charities was designated by the secretary of the treasury to xecute the provisions of the act. Valu ble relief will come to our prisons and atmshouses by an effective discharge of

his duty. The state board of agriculture is quietly oing a work which might deservedly at hast more public interest and attention. is a medium through which information portant to the farmer, the fruit grower, and the stock raiser can be disseminated, As there has been occasion to say before, : papers read before its meetings are vorthy of a permanent record, and some seans for wider and more appropriate disribution should be devised.

The agent appointed to execute the act at May 1, 1879, " to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious pleuro pneumonia serong cattle in this state," bas effectually andicated the disease in the state, and at much less expense than a like work has seen done, in any of the neighboring The board of commissione s of the

cond geological survey make report of their work and their estimates for the future. The autinished survey is mainly coufined to the anthracite coal region. Reasons are assigned for the delay and increased cost of this portion of the work, and the letter press and maps illustrating it. They say: 'But such work cannot be named in our former estimate. It will renire at least three more years and fifty housand dollars. Whether the Legislaare will be willing to expend that areone or the benefit of an interest the most in portant in the state-in fact, the most in sortant of the kind in the known world, ard which has contributed to the state treasury, directly and indirectly, millions of dollars in taxation-is not for this board to say. If not, the work will be wound up as well as possible, leaving about two thirds of the anthracite region insurveyed." When it is reflected that the commercial results of this survey have been to bring into this state millions apon millions of money for investment in in thracite and bituminous coars, iron a and other minerals, and in related railroad ed transportation enterprises, and that this effect came from confidence in the scientific accuracy of the work of this board, I trust you w. I see reasons to proride for the completion of this great and ateresting undertaking.

Thus, gentlesoen, you have, at a single view, a history, in its entirety, of the edu entional, penal, charitable, and economical york carried on by the state.

To this work was appropriated, by the agislature in 1881, for annual expendiince, sums as follows : Educational......\$1.463,764 In

Penal 387,887 75 Charliable 681,64 55

With the exception of the legislative, and judicial departments, and the interest on the public debt, these institutions embrace all the principal objects upon which the money of the state is expended.

The future prosecution of this work is

so exclusively in the control of your own judgment and wisdom, that it becomes me to offer no further suggestions. Large these interests. It is done by boards and trustees and inspectors appointed from the body of our fellow citizens, and rigorously persons of the anthracite coal region, for free from partisan politics. They steadily The Eastern penitentiary has reached the counties of Schuglkill, Carbon, North- give their time, their skill, and their ex-