Mancaster Entelligencer.

WEDN SDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, 1883

The Governor's Message. Governor Hoyt speaks good words in his last message. It is an exceedingly well written and well conceived paper. stating clearly the present situation of the state in all its interests, material and political, and making recommenda tions which are uniformly judicious. The finances of the state are shown to be in a condition of plethora, and a dimmution of the drain of taxes into the treasury is wisely suggested. The revenues exceed the expenditures about two million dollars and there is no outlet afforded for the surplus money in the re demption of the state debt; which is held tenaciously by its owners, and can not be had except at a price far above its par value. It should not be redeemed at that cost. It was a mistake to refund the former loans at the long periods fixed. By the last two refunding operations the interest paid by the state was reduced some three hundred and fiftynine thousand dollars, but the state i compelled to pay the reduced interest or moneys which she no longer has any use for. It would have been better to have paid a somewhat larger interes for a shorter time. But now the best policy is to let the loans be until they mature. and lessen the taxes drawn by the state The taxpayers can make better interest out of the money than the state is able to do. The governor would recommend the abolition of the tax on personal property but for the fact that he considers that this would involve the necessity of removing the tax from the national banks, because of the provision of the act of Congress which forbids the imposi tion upon these banks of any greater tax than is imposed upon "other money ed capital" in the state. We can hardly think that this provision forbids the abolition of the tax of money at interest in the hands of individua citizens. It cannot have been designed to do so. And if such was its intent i is questionable whether it is in the power of Congress to lay such restraint upon the state. The fact undoubtedly is that the money at interest in the state terest is not a tithe of what would be him the empty honor. obtained if all moneys at interest were found by the assessor. The state tax is obtained from the national banks, from whom its collection is easy; but not from citizens generally. Discrimination is exercised against the national banks are all making money, their stocks are selling above par and new banks The tax should be removed from moneys at interest, not because it is an unjust tax in itself, but because of the great injustice practiced in its collection, and because it does not seem practicable to avoid that injustice. The tax obtained by the state from this source is generally drawn from people of limited income, who are not able or willing to conceal from the assessor their possession of a little money that is bearing interest. They are the widows and orphans who have no means of support, but their narrow income from a few bonds. They cannot afford to pay a tax out of the small interest they obtain. That interest has shrunk in the last few years from the legal rate of six per cent. to five, four and even three per cent.,

while the state tax remains the same. Since the state has too much revenue no better place to remit it can be found than upon moneys at interest, both because of the lessened rates of interest and the undeniable fact that only a very small portion of the moneys at in; terest in the state are subjected to the tax, and they chiefly the moneys of those in moderate circumstances.

The governor's recommendation that certain sources of the state's revenues. such as the moneys from lavern li censes, which can be spared by the state, should be permitted to stay in the treas uries of the counties is one which will

meet general approval. The statements concerning the publie shools and the reformatories, asylums and penitentiaries of the state show them to be in a very satisfactory condition. The new prison at Hunt ingdon, which is to be conducted as a reformatory, the law providing for the sentensing to it of first offenders between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, is hopefully spoken of by the governor, who seems to expect great good to result from who is now attracting so much attention the novel experiment of reforming, while as a professional beauty in Loudon, speut confining, those who have not yet become hardened offenders. For the last class the governor declares that he be lieves, after careful consideration of the subject, that the separate and solitary confinement system of the Eastern penitentiary is the best that can be devised. There is still another class of prisoners, society can find no protection while they are at large, for whom the governor appears to think that the congregate system

penitentiary may be the most efficacious. He speaks warmly against the idea that prisons should be made self sastaining, which he denounces as "vulgar, wicked and unworthy." Strong his mansion in Chicago, his cottage at language to use against a popular idea, but deserved. Governor lioyt concludes his message with a review of the political situation after the battle, in whose results he sees the lesson that the people Louis, circulated a story the burden of have asserted their supremacy and have which was that his rival had lost \$3,500 While the purpose embodied in the resolu demonstrated their power and dispo i in a game of poker. Mr. Broadhead, in a tion was not approved by all who assumed demonstrated their power and disposition to rule the country, as a democracy printed card on Friday denounced Mr. McLean as a "liar." Looking into the duty of the governer was defined by its

Most persons read as the governor in regard to it. does, and are more hopeful to-day of the perpetuity of the republic than they have had cause to be since its origin. The self-asserting power of the people has never before been so well exhibited.

rope of an honest administration of the affairs of the legislative branch of the government.

THE heading "Vacancies in the House of Representatives, we are informed, does not refer to the members' heads.

UNDER a two-cent rate of letter postage the government will continue to sell and carry postal cards for one cent, as here-

WHEN Lie let down the bars by voting for Reyburn, other Independents like Aull, McCracken and Longenecker made a goas-you-please of it to see who would be next to get over into the Stalwart pasture.

THE pledges of Speaker Faunce sound well, but a great deal better will be their accomplishment. And we strongly suspect that is what the new presiding officer means shall come to pass.

TALMAGE says spanking children should be done coolly, quietly, vigorously, and with the aim to let the lesson sink deep into their little hearts. Mr. Talmage be trays an ignorance of anatomy which is deplorable.

HOMEST people in New York are congratulating themselves over the choice of Mr. Chapin for speaker by the Democratic majority of the House. His record is such as to terrify thieves and lobbyists and cause reform to laugh all over for joy.

Some of the "Independent" senators might make a heap of money by traveling around the state and exhibiting themselves as boneless men. With their promises and performances contrasted they would certainly form a sight for curiosity seckers.

"DIED Abner as a fool dieth," quotes a contemporary, with the additional obser vation that there is a moral deep as death | each company to have assets equal to its and bitter as sin in the loss to France, and present and future habilities. Without himself, of a great man slain by a shot fired by his companion in vice. This, then, is end and outcome of a life given to gible, but becomes a mere venture or exindulgence and cursed by lust.

Och own statesman Landis josed as a candidate for the Republican caucus nomination for speaker of the House. He didn't get it, but seeing there was no earthly chance of his election even with insurance it is without substance or stable the nomination, it does look as though foundation, and may degenerate into mere generally does not pay any tax. The sum | the Stalwarts of the minority were wantcollected as state tax on moneys at in- ing in the virtue of charity in denying the voluntary action of members, compa-

The report that President Arthur killed the largest salmon ever taken with a fly on this continent is interesting for the reason that the fact of Mr. Arthur having killed the salmon may be accepted as proof now in this matter in point of fact, but positive that it was not in a smoked con- under section thirty-seven, act of May 1, it does not seem to hurt them, as they dition. The report, as it is given to the public, however, gives no inkling as to who the Cleopatra was who put, or caused state, and protection to the people, de are encouraged to start into business. to be put, the salmon on Mr. Arthur's mand that the recommendations of the in

> An observant New York contemporary, reaches the conclusion that with Gov. Pattison it rests to demonstrate to the Republicans who are honestly sighing for emancipation from the Cameron yoke that the only efficient agent which they can employ is the Democratic party. It arrives at this view on contemplation of the spectacle of six of the nine so called thousand two hundred and twenty odia is "Independent" Republican senators going over to Cameron at the erucial moment and so saving for the time the domination which two months ago they were denouncing as iniquitous.

PERSONAL. GLADSTONE has lumbago.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE is spendin, the winter in New York. She has tempo

rarily abandoned her foreign trip.

MRS. SPEAKER KEIFER will hold her first regular reception of the season to day inher parlors at the Ebbitt house, Wash-

MR. POTTER PALMER, owner of the Palmer house. Chicago, is making purchases of farniture, pictures, etc., in Chicago.

DR. ROBERT U. SMEDLEY, a prominent homosopathic physician of West Chester, died yesterday morning. At the time of his death he was engaged on a history of the "underground railroad system"

MR. H. P, FILER, an old resident of Troy, N. Y., has given \$10,000 in cash to nitude, any lawful means of protection, the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute. The under the forms of law, should be over gift has been added to the endowment

EDWARD J. HALE, formerly editor of the Fayette (N. C.) Observer, but since conceivable, I think, that such a state 1866 the head of a New York publishing house, died at New York last night, aged

80 years. Hon. Samuel Woods, of Phillippi Barbour county, was yesterday appointed judge of the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia, to fill the unexpired term

of Judge Haymond, resigned. MISS CHAMBERLAIN, of Cleveland, Ohio, the last two seasons in Washington, both times as the guest of Justice Swayne's

daughter, Mrs. Parsons. GENERAL GRANT and Fitz John Porter, have arrived in Washington, and a telegram from that city received last night says "no secret is made of the fact" that General Grant is there, "in part at least" to help Porter.

REV. CHARLES PORTERFIELD KRAUTH, who are not hopelessly hardene loffenders, D. D., LL. D., vice provost of the Univeror men against whose violent passions sity of Pennsylvania, died at his home, 4006 Pine street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday. He was born in Martinsburg, Va. on March 16, 1823. He was one of the most eminent theologians in the Lutheran

of confinement in vogue at the Western of the United States senators. It would take at least \$100,000 a year, it is said, to maintain his several places of residencehis elegant winter home in Wasnington, Conway, N. H., and his villa at Mount

> DR. J. H. McLEAN, who divided with i. James O. Broadhead the honors of

The Special Congressional Elections. Eighth Alabama district, to succeed Mr. Lowe, will be 2,000. There will be no

contest. Returns from the special election yes-terday to fill the varancy in the Forty-avench and Entry dath Congresses speaker of the Housewhen ne took the caused by the death of Hon. J. T. Upde-chair. As an earnest of the Democratic purpose in the lower branch of the Assembly it is full of promise and inspires

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| As an earnest of the Democratic purpose in the secretary of state, he visited England in the midst of renewed activity, the secretary of state, he visited England in the midst of renewed activity, the mendations. I bespeak for them your mendations

[Continued from first page.] acknowledgment. The whole record of nied. these various boards and administrative heads is without blemish, and their absolute integrity is unquestioned and unquestionable. I desire to thank them for the frankness and courtesy with which they have accepted official visitations, and replied to efficial inquiries.

LIFE INSURANCE. The magnitude of this interest may be estimated by the fact that in the years 1880 and 1881 the regular life companies of this and other states authorized to do business in Pennsylvania received premiums from their business in this state amounting to \$10,483,836. Of this sum \$3,025,109 was received by companies of this state, and \$7,358,696 by companies of other states, upon which last named sum a tax amounting to \$221,768.88 was paid served success. into the state treasury for the privilege of doing business in this commonwealth.

During the same years companies organized under the laws of this state to insures lives upon the assessment plan, received, in premiums and assessments, the claims the sum of \$2,959,302. The balance of \$2,541,987 was appropriated by these companies to agents, officers and expenses. Most of these companies engaged, without warrant of law, in business of a purely speculative character, and entire commucities were demoralized by their nefarious operations. The evil attained such magnitude that it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings for their suppres sion, which has been happily accomplished through the instrumentality of the proper authorities. It is to be hoped that this impressive lesson will not be lost or forgotten, and that it will in the future deter the public from placing their trust in methods of life insurance, or specious substitutes therefor, which are without solid foundation in morals and mathematics.

The act of 1873, establishing an insur solvency without conformity to which no regular life company is permitted to do business in Pennsylvania. This standard is one universally recognized wherever life insurance is treated as a science, and is absolutely exact, inasmuch as it compels such computation of future liabilities and the possession of present assets, life insurance is based upon nothing actual or tanperiment. What is known as co-operative insurance, more commonly as grave yard insurance, is not, in fact, worthy of the name. In many instances it may operate as a beneficial society, and when houestly conducted worthily answer present and pressing emergencies; but as a system of speculation, or fall to pieces at any moment. Without cohesive power other than nies conducting business upon this plan may dissolve without much warning, and entail losses and disappointment upon hundreds confiding in them for the future maintenance of themselves and their fam

These co-operative insurance companies claim a warrant for corporate existence 1873, "to establish an insurance depart Justice to the good name of the surance commissioner in this behalf should be acted upon. The firmness and intelligence which have marked Mr. Forster's administration of that responsible office are worthy of all praise.

THE NATIONAL GUARD. As now constituted, the national guard s composed of a single division, three brigades, fifteen regiments, three compa ies of cavalry, three batteries of artillmy the battalion state fencibles, and two independent companies, aggregating ought and enlisted men. They are distributed through the state in such numbers and in such localities as seemed likely best to subserve any duty to which they might be assigned. The guard is well equipped, and armed in an approved manner. The mobility and efficiency of the whole command has been well attested, both in camp and in route, on more than one cceasion. The quartermaster and commissary dapartments have been fully provided in heir capacity to furnish prompt and

economical supplies. There is a great degree of paide in th organization on the part of officers and men. They are citizens of the state, and it is no overstatement to say that they are among the best of our citizens. They have had a common motive to reach the Paris for his new private residence in great excellence they have now attained. They have spent months and years in devotion to their respective corps, for which compensation, except the consciousness of

a public duty well done on their part. It is scarcely conceivable that in a state great and prosperous as is Pennsylvania. with interests and property of such maglanked or refused; with brave and chivalous instincts in her children, which can best take form in military duty, it is insirculd dispense with her citizen soldiery. The fact that the national guard has an actual existence will always prove to be among the best of reasons why it will not be called into actual use; and if it is to be maintained at all, every motive of pride, economy and usefulness dictates the highest state of efficiency. To-day it is proba bly as compact, as harmonious, and as ghly disciplined a body of men as mere ofunteer soldiery is ever likely to submit itself to be moulded into.

No legislation is required in reference to this subject. No voice of protest has come up from the people indicating any dissatisfaction with the guard itself, or an earnest desire to dispense with it, in the bsence of a well tested substitute. Its continuance, under such conditions as will enable it to hold its own present state of isefulness and efficiency, as well as the confidence of the public, seems desirable

in all points of view. REMAINS OF WILLIAM PENN.

by joint resolution of the Senate and use of Representatives, on the sixteenth day of May, 1881, the governor was reasted to communicate with the trustees aving in charge the graveyard of Jordan's meeting house, in Buckinghamshire, England, and with the representatives-at-law of William Penn, with a view to the isinterment and transfer of the remains

of William Penu to the city of Philadel. phia, for public reinterment in that city. Before any official action was taken under this resolution, and acting on public rumor, the trustees of Jordan burying ground notified me that they had practically concluded the matter, by refusing to must do, if its institutions are to live. story, the latter finds that he was hoaxed terms. To avoid delay and a tedious coronce, it was determined to send a respon Gen. Wheeler's (Dem.) majority in the Harrison, a public spirited and judicious to the parties in interest. Mr. George L. citizen of Philadelphia, consented, on solicitation, to convey the message of the

lution. His application was mostly de-

He has, without cost to the s'ate, made a printed report of his mission. Mr. Harrison well and faithfully sought a successful issue of the undertaking. His presen tation of the motives which might fairly dictate the proposed removal of the remains of William Peun to the soil of Pennsylvania, upon which he illustrated the greatest and best work of his life, is worthy of record, and really affords a satisfactory justification of the action of the Legislature. His own conduct, in the peculiar nature of his negotiations, was intelligent, courteous and zealous, and he has omitted no appeal suggested by patriotism, sentiment or logic. There must be general regret that the people of the state have failed in an affair which de-

FOARD OF PARDONS. Herewith, will be submitted a list or the pardons recommended and granted during the last four years, together with the reasons in each case. The whole number of pardons issued in that time was sum of \$5,500,989, upon which no tax was one hundred and sixty-eight, arising out paid to the state; and paid for death of one hundred and forty-nine cases. The number of convicts in our jails and peni tentaries is about five thousand-which number represents the constant popula tion in penal institutions, under convic tion. It is a testimony to what I conceive to be the fidelity of the board of pardons, that the applications before them have steadily decreased, year by year, being one hundred and sixty-five in 1879, one hundred and thirty-seven in 1880, hundred and twenty five in 1881, and one hundred in 1882. A pardon is an act of mercy, and merc grace, in most cases, and is not to be judged by the rules of exact justice. If it were an act of pure right in favor of the applicant, it would cease to be a pardou. There are many avenues by which the board may be rightly approached in seeking the exercise of elemencyjustice, mis-trial, sufficiency of punish ance department, prescribes a standard of ment, sympathy, the sufferings of an inuocent family, and numerous other considerations. As the governor is not a member of the board, and does not hear the presentation of the cases, I have, in the absence of reasons to suppose some imposition practiced, been in the habit of taking the recommendations of the board, having confidence in their regard for the public welfare, as well as in their sensioilities-in their integrity, as well as in their humanity.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS. It is unlikely, that in our day and gon eration, any essentially new idea will be introduced into the government of the commonwealth. Its great principles have been settled in the course of Anglo Saxon history. They are irrepealably secured in our constitution-our individual and social rights and duties are therein wisely do fined. From time to time inequalities and excesses will arise, but they will be readily subordinated to the common welfare These are but questions of detail. Some of them I suggest for your consideration.

The constitution requires that the General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect. No legislation has, as yet, been had, giving effect to section 12, article XVI, in reference to the consolidation of telegraph companies owning 7, article XVII, in reference to discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation between transportation companies

Some amendments might judiciously made to the general corporation act of 1874: more specifically, denying exclusive rights to corporations for furnishing light and heat to the public by means of natural gas or electricity. The former is a natural product, and the market for it should not be restricted to a single purchaser. The use of the latter does not seem to have been contemplated in fram-

ing the act of 1871. The legislation appropriate to municipal government, especially in cities of the first and second class, will early engage

vour attention. It cannot be disguised, that this subject is rendered difficult by the manifold complexity which characterizes the communal life of a great city. The attempt to secure the life, property, health, and general wellbeing of hundreds of thousands of individuals, by means of a single muncipal organization, tends, of itself, to provoke colliding forces, and its successful accomplishment requires the accommodation of nterests of greatest moment. But you

will not approach its solution without a substantial ground-work, already laid out for you. The report of the muncipal commission, made in 1877, is among your records, and contains : full and complete collation of facts, well digested, and supported by opinions and experience derived from the widest scope f inquiry, The results of the investigation have been embodied in a bill reported by the commission. The attention of the regislature has been frequently called to this topic, both by my immediate predecessor and myse'f, and, at last, it seems imminent that some action must be taken touching this great problem. It will require patient and judicious proceedings, out its successful resolution will mark a distinctive advance in our social progress; t will quiet the fears which anxious publicists have, that a great city—the nursery in the past of freeman-cannot be reduced o conformity to the law of political growth. Surely, such solution ought not to be beond the range of practical representatives

of a practical people. The evil and disgrace attending upon the presence of several thousand children, under six years of age, in the almshouses of the state call for speedy correction, The matter has been presented heretofore in messages and special reports. The subject of licensing the sale of intoxicating iquors will be urgently presented to you. The wide-spread introduction of adulterated food upon the market deserves sweeping condemnation by legislative enactment. Other topics of this nature will come up for your action, but I am glad to think they are few in number; and that with the passage of the legislative, judicial and congressional apportionment bills, you will find little need to extend the body of our statute laws.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus reviewed the various interests of the state sufficiently, at least to indicate their importance, and to vindicate their management, I shall say no more of the past. The entire conduct of my administration awaits your scrutiny.

But the political situation which exists to-day is so different from that of four years ago, that I cannot forbear some words of comment. National questions then alone absorbed men's minds. The war was not yet over; at least, the acquiescence in its results, on the part of many, seemed grudging and reluctant. At the same time, business was everywhere in a state of stagnation, so pervading and sorrowful, as to be difficult of recall even in memory. Financial theories, promising relief, but thwarting hope and tending to certain confusion and ruin, were boldly projected upon the people. I had occasion of organized society, the secret of right to say then: "Henceforth we are to produce government, and the duties of the free citiand exchange actual things, and not gam- zen in the free state. But thoughts with personal representative of the executive ble in merely fictitious values." We had out resolutions have a sickly hue, Sonorous then as we can have now, no reliance except "the virtues of labor and economy." Within a year from my inauguration-chronologically, but in no relation of cause and effect—the fires of industry were lighted among our mountains and ment, if never embodied in action.

quiescence in the new state of things be-l vested, and rightly vested, in the legislacame complete. We were again one people, | tive body. having one flag, as we have one speech, conscious at last of the unity of our national life and destiny. In the natural order of things, one would think the organized ideas, in loyalty to which the country was safely conducted through two such crises as we have encountered since 4860, could look for an almost uninterrupted dominance in the public mind. Had the voters of Pennsylvania been called upon to pass judgment upon the old questions of principle, or even upon the opposing parties in the entirety, there is not the least reason to doubt that they fortune to usher in that epoch, in our po-would have re-asserted their old convic-litical development, which, I would fain tions with even greater emphasis than before. But party leaders, like other men, must adapt themselves to existing conditions, or be annihilated by them. Principles never perish, but administrations and Legislatures must never forget that

In Pennsylvania the people have determined upon a change. What does this decision mean? To this question three answers are proposed; one cynical and desperate, another pessimistic and hopeless. and a third patriotic and re-assuming.

The first expresses the feeing and wishes of the professional politician. To him the change is only a turn in the fortunes of a game, whereby he has lost or won the stakes for which he played-the spoils of place and power. Accustomed to watch his tuck and "hedge" as often as he can and dare, he is perplexed by one of two problems only : how to retrieve his losses, or how to spend his winnings. The prevalence of his view is not at all surprising. This class of statesmen despise the people whom they would cajole, and rely for their success even more upon the apathy of the pure and the intelligent than upon the activity of the scitish and unscupulous. The second view regards the recent overturn as a mere caprice of mobile voters, a public spasm, a sentimental convulsion. It is to be based, wittingly or unwittingly, upon a latent distrust of the people; it imports a low view of American manhood and a secret, but ill-disguised, disbelief in our capacity for self-government. If it be,

indeed, well-grounded, then there is little

hope for the perpetuity of our institutions,

and for that magnificent industrial and

political development which is the staple

of our noblest day-dreams. But the third view is more hopeful and patriotic. According to it, this change marks the beginning of a new epoch in our political life. Those who cherish it, argue that thousands of our best citizens, relieved of the pressure of national anxieties, and inwilling to live forever in the past, are beginning to study the nature and details of state and municipal government as never before; are awaking to the business and scientific character of political problems, and have determined to thrust aside every individual, and every contrivance. that stands between them and the management of their own affairs. They will no longer be content with automatic activity in politics; they demand a conscious share in this noblest pursuit of intelligent men.

The people have come to claim their own,

without the intervention of middlemen.

If this view be correct, then the occupa tion of the professional politician is gone. He belongs to a doomed species; he has 1876, being a supplement to the act of competing telegraph lines; nor to section outlived the only environment adapted to his nourishment, and must shortly pass our lineage, our traditions, and the charac ter of our recent progress. We are the descendants of men who defied kings and parliaments; we are the children of men who destroyed the congressional caucus, and created the national convention. Our citizens are meeting in their granges and trade-unions, in their industrial leagues and commercial guilds, and are becoming keenly alive to the everyday bearing of politics upon their own and children's welfare. Even the primary meeting, once treated as utterly beyond the pale of law, the sport of the juggler and the rogue, has become the subject of legislative enactment and protection. Nay, more, even the promises f party platforms conform to the quickened senses of the people, and the necessity of other and better methods has received a certain grave and reverential recognition n party deliverances.

But Rome was not built in a day, nor an the political habits of a half century e transformed by a single degree, even though registered at the ballot-box. If. herefore, condemned political methods are o become permanently disreputable, the thoughtful citizens of this commonwealth must be ever on the alert, ready at any claim the fruits of their own victory.

moment to re-assert their strength, and to Politicians are willing enough in the lay of the people's power. But the leaders of a new epoch must be something more han mere reflectors of current thought and feeling. They must be sagacious and intrepid, more ready to serve the people than themselves. Such leaders can live only in an atmosphere of intelligence and civic courage. The people then must be prompt and generous in the support of real merit; but at the same time they must make every public servant understand that he is a servant and not a master, and that each and all, the highest and the lowest, whether paid by the year or paid by the day, must render faithful and unremitting service.

The people must tolerate no spurious economics, no counterfeit reforms, no more partisan strategies, no judicial perversions, no legislative excesses, no administration in the interest of persons or classes, or even in the exclusive interest of parties. They must be quick to discern, swift to censure what is clearly wrong, and equally swift to praise what is clearly right. They must make the men in power feel that the eyes of thousands are upon them, and that the day of judgment is always going on. But above all, they must never suffer the conviction to take root that the recent changes were only freaks of circumstances—only spasms of an unstable public mind-only the caprices of rritated and transient feeling.

The Titans will never conquer the gods the gods awake to the combat; the baser forces of society can never permanently overmaster the purer, if the purer will only add to their convictions, courage -if their will power once becomes as active as their intelligence. The enemies of good government will not be idle. Never so very numerous, they multiply themselves indefinitely by their unceasing dili gence. Their baleful influence can only be counteracted by a vigilance, an energy, an ingenuity, in some proportion to their

For one, I have faith in the conscience and in the growing intelligence of our commonwealth, and in its ability to cope with and ovrccome the evils which have hitherto and may hereafter beset us. To despair of the virtue of the citizen is to vant." I am now prepared to take the despair of self-government, and to despair of self-government is to believe that the frame of human society is without a soul.

We are beginning the third century of our existence as a state. The reminiscences of the hour are well adapted to stir phrases count for nothing alongside of quiet deeds. Patient participation in pub lic affairs will do more to redeem our poli ties from the spoiler than the sublimest political philosophy, and the intensest senti-

You are the legislators of no mean empire. In population almost the equal, in commerce, in manufactures, and in wealth, it far surpasses the England of Elizabeth Pittsburgh, our second city, contains to day twice as many people as the London of Cecil and of Shakspeare, whilst Phila delphia has double the number of the London of Milton and of Cromwell. But it would ill become me to descant upon your duties, or the possibilities within your reach. Yet I cannot withhold the utterance of a hope that it may be your good believe, has, at last, begun to dawn. HENRY M. HOYT.

KILLING HIS WIFE WITH A POKER Hew An Old Man Defended Himself Against His Infuriated Wife-Claiming That It Was Self-Defense.

" a breath can make them, as a breath has Mrs. Joshua Glifford, bas been murdered by her husband, at South Cranby, a little hamlet about fitteen miles from Syracuse. N. Y., in a reomote part of Onondaga county. The reports that first reached the sheriff were to the effect that Mrs. Gifford had murdered her husband, but this seems to be reversed. No one saw the bloody deed, and the statement made by Gifford is the only story of the crime to be obtained. When taken into custody by Sheriff Bennet he refused making any state ment, saying that he wished to consult counsel. It was late in the evening before he would tell anything of the crime of what led to it. He is a farmer of means and has always been active and robust His first wife died about twelve years ago and very shortly he married Mrs. Mary Burnet at Baldwinsville. She seems to have made his life miserable. She gained the ill will of his children and friends and finally, when she found that it was impossible for her to gain possession of his property, she left him. After being absent some time she returned. Gifford is now in his eightieth year, but she was His statement, which is corroborated in

> attorney and the coroner, and is as fol-" Yesterday morning Mrs. Gifford ordered the best turnout on the farm and left home, driving toward Baldwinsville, She would make no reply to my inquiries as to where she was going or when she would return. Life had become such a burden to me that I decided to end it. I drove to Little Utica and bought the largest and revolver that I could find I was about to start for home again when I met my sen and feelishly told him of my purpose and intention. He took the wcapen from me and went home with me. Just as we drove into the yard Mrs. Gifford returned. She saw my son with me and became very much excited. He immediately left the premises. After we had entered the house my wife charged me with having some conspiracy with my son. She stepped into the pantry and came out with a keenly sharpened knife in each band.

many particulars, was made to the district

"She drove me into a corner and cut me on the left cheek, and before I could recover myself she cut me on the left side of my neck. I managed to get hold of the stove poker and hit her on the head, killing her instantly." Mr. Gifford suffered from | by the major's counsel. loss of blood, but managed to reach the street and notified some of the neighbors. When they entered the house Mrs. Gifford was found lying on the floor, dead, with a huge knife clutched in each hand. The blood and Mrs. Gifford's brains was oczing out on the floor.

As soon as he was able, after receiving medical treatment, Gorard gave himself up to the authorities. He is now locked up at the jail. Mrs. Gillord is described as a woman of very violent temper and would hesitate at nothing. She had stated to some of her friends that the would kill Gifford some time.

FAUNCE'S PLEDGES.

What the New Speaker Sal I on Taking the

John E. Faunce accepted the duties of the speakership of the House in the fol lowing terms : GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF RECHE

SENTATIVES : I sincerely thank you for the honor of being selected to preside in your deliberations. I fully appreciate the act that it is a compliment conferred that brings with it grave responsibilities and many difficulties attending the discharge of its duties To a faithful and impartial discharge of these and in response to the cot fidence reposed in me, I shall devote my best energies and ability. I invoke your cordial support and kind indulgence. To the party represented by a majority of this House the people have entrusted the political power of our commonwealth, an empire within itself. It is a high and important trust and one that should be sa credly guarded. The same difficulties and the same causes that produced this revolution of public sentiment are still rife. It therefore behooves us as the rep resentatives of a free, independent and earnest people, by wise legislation to carry into practical operation such measures of retrenchment and reform as are de-

manded to correct the evils complained

of. To this end laws must be enacted

holding public officials to a sariet accountability. Unnecessary officers must be abolished and in accordance with the spirit of our constitution, fees of office must be paid into our treasury, and our public officials paid by salaries such as will be fair compensation for the work done and the responsibilties assumed. The apportionment of our emmoninto congressional senate wealth indicia representative and districts must be made in the inter ests of the whole people, and not that of party or individuals. One of the most important subjects of legislation to which your attention will be directed will be that of a readjustment of the system of revenue. The revenue commission approved under a joint resolution of the last Legis lature have given much thought to this subject and have drafted several acts embodying their views, which will be submitted to you in their report for your consideration. In considering their suggestions, let our purpose be to lighten as much as possible the burdens of taxation, and at the same time to so adjust them that they will fall alike upon all subjects and classes of taxation. this and kindred subjects I invite your carnest and prompt attention. I ask you from the residence of his mather on Frito so employ your time in their consideration as to warrant an early adjournment Let us be faithful to the trust imposed, so that when we return to render an account of our stewardship to our masters, the people, we may deserve the well merited plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful ser-

A Boy Killed by Three Roughs.

oath of office.

shot at Evansville, Ind., late on Sunday erce. within us reflections upon the possibilities night by one of three roughs, who were with difficulty captured by the police. They are from Cincinnati and gave their names as John Bekeman, Geo. Hirchen and also berger and John Kraus. The boy died on in town. Tuesday. The men took offense at a re- Oscar Rehn and J. Wilde, ahead of Du mark made by some of Smock's little | prez' minstrels, are registered at the City companions and the boy was immediately | hotel. fired upon with a pistel.

A Duel in the Street

Dr. A. Cockerill and Thomas Moore

ONE DAY'S NEWS

LEANED FROM THE MORNING MAILS

he Doings of Criminals- \ Budget of Tragic Events-General Miscellany Boiled Down to Short Paragraphs.

Moses Ratliffe and William Ladd were esterday killed at Montana station, cansas, by the explosion of a saw-mill

The stores occupied by Vanas & Shaster and Charles Kitler, at Vicksburg. Miss., were burned yesterday. Loss, \$12,000. The International hotel at Shubenaca lie, N. S., was yesterday, with the furniture, destroyed by fire. Loss about \$10,-

James Lane was vesterday at New York convicted of highway robbery and of assault, and was sentenced to state prison for ten years.

Fire yesterday at Eaton, O., burned J. H. Musselman & Co.'s grain elevator, with the adjacent dwelling property of he firm. Loss, \$20,000.

On Sunday night, at Vevay, Ind , Louis Ford shot and killed William Landy, and escaped to Kentucky. The quarrel was bout a woman. William White, Morgantown, Miss., on

Monday, in a fit of insanity, seized his 3-year-old son by the heels and dashed its nains out against a fence. Dr. B. S. Thompson, of Salisbury, Conn. mmitted suicide yesterday at Cincinnati ().) hotel by swallowing morphine. omestic trouble is assigned as the cause. Joshua Gifford, aged 79 years, living

car Granby, N. Y., on Monday night, iuring a quarrel, struck his wife, aged 92, years, on the head, with a poker, killing her. Gifford gave himself up.

The boiler in the sawmill of H. P. Mallister, near St. Louis, Mich., exploded on Monday, killing S. R. Goodwin and injuring J. Richter severely, and F. Myer slightly. Cause, low water. The engineer

has been arrested. Fire yesterday, at Pine Bluff, Ark., destroyed the two story brick block occupied by Rosenbaum & Ties, furniture dealers, and Sol Rosenberg, dealer in

plantation supplies, as well as the adjacent stores, Loss, \$125,000. A fire at Manistee, Mich., on Monday night destroyed J. H. Russell's meat market, L. W. Miller's photograph gal lery, James Van Dusen's saloon, D. Irehart's dwelling and barn and the stores of Parry & Mee (hardware), Mrs. Newson and the Misses Haley (millinery), Barrett

& Cagwin (novelty) and Bidelman & Lane

(clothing). Loss, about \$50,000. Heavy Verdict for a Railroad, The suit of the Allegheny Valley railroad company against the estate of William Phillips, late president of the road for the recovery of nearly half a million dollars, money alleged to have been misapplied, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$466,837.30. The case has been in the Allegheny court for a

year, and the verdict is the largest ever obtained in the county court. The Extradition of Phieps. In accordance with the judgment ren-

dered last Saturday in Toranto, an order was issued Tuesday for the extradition of Ellis P. Phipps, of Philadelphia. The order was transmitted to the court of appeals, where the case had been taken

A Double Surprise.

fiftieth birth-day, and her friends and relatives resolved to give her a pleasant surfurniture and floor were covered with prise at her residence, 214 North Duke street. First a delegation of old folks, numbering about thirty, with Mrs. Fairer's mother, Mrs. Brownmiller, of Washington borough, at their head put in an appearance early in the evening, bring ng with them many valuable presents and lots of eatables. Half an hour later a delegation of young folks of about equal number, headed by Mrs. Fairer's sons and daughters, also appeared bearing with them many tokens of affectionate regard. After the usual congratulation the tables were spread and all sat down to a bountiful inneheon. The festivities were lept up until a late hour. The double surprise was as complete as it could have been.

Meeting of Water Committee.

The water committee of city councils net last evening. The bids for the use of the city water for street sprinkling pur poses were opened. F. L. Herr offered \$126 or the use of water for each two-horse sprinkler, and \$35 for each one-horse sprinkler. John S. Stauffer offered \$153 for the use of water for each two-horse sprinkler and \$76 for each one-horse prinkler. The contract was awarded to

dr. Stauffer. The committee authorized the mayor to sivertise for proposals for the repair of the No. 3 Birkinbine pump, the bids to be spened Friday evening January 5, at 8

Court. Court met again yesterday afternoon at o'clock, when the argument of a case

Kate Christ, of this city, was divorced from her husband, Francis Christ, on the ground of desertion. Court then adjourned until Saturday, Jan. 13, which will be opinion day.

Church Entertainment.

On Monday a fine entertainment was given in the Reformed church at Willow Street. It consisted of music, recitations, & . Miss Amanda Landes, of this city, & recited a number of pieces. Miss Lizzio G. Myle, the organist, was presented with handsome gift. The attendance was

The Engine and Hose Committee. The engine and hose committee of coun als met last evening and resolved to ad-

vertise for coal for the fire department. John Kreekel, boseman of No. 1 company, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The vacancy has not yet been

Died in Texas,

John Denamet, son of Mrs. Catherine

Dommet, of 236 West Vine street, died in

Dallas, Texas, on the 28th of December.

The young man went to Texas some years

ago and was in his 27th year. The body was embalmed and it arrived here this morning. The funeral will take place day morning. "Unknown

play of " L'aktown" before a large audience in Fulton opera house last night. The piece is familiar here, and it is only necessary to say of last night's rendition that it fully equalled the previous performances, while the frequent applause A little son of Policeman Smock was a rested the keen enjoyment of the audi-

In Town.

Spencer II. Cone, agent of Kate Claxton and also a brother of the great actress, is

Police Cases,

Absertion Samson committed Samuel Witner for live days for drunken' and dis-