

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT DE CLINES TO STEP DOWN AND OUT.

Giving Out Some Inside History of the Work of the Soldiers' Orphans Department Appeating to the Legislature-Paul's Retentien and the Clothing Vouchers.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS ORTHAND. 7
HARRISTON, April 3, 1985. To Robert E. Pattison, Governor of the Communication

DEAR SIR. -Your letter requesting my re-signation of the office of superintendent of soldiers' orphan schools has been received, and now, after due consideration, I decline

o accede thereto.

The reasons alleged for said request are, first, you desire the opportunity of appointing in my place some one who will assist you in a reorganization of the schools, whose views may be more in harmony with your own, and more in accord with your views of duty and the requirements of the law, as to which you allege, we radically differ; and, secondly, you hold no responsible for alleged at uses, mismanagement and neglect, which have taken place during my incumbency as superintendent.

uperintendent.
In regard to the first, I must remind you hat during your whole administration you have never been in my office, you have never made, until this time, a single complaint to me in reference to my policy, which has been that of the law from the beginning, as interpreted by previous governors and my predecessor in office; you have never indicated to me any policy of your own, or any plan of organization or reorganization in behalf of which you wished my co-operation.
On the contrary, until within the last few mouths, you have given me every reason to believe that I had your entire confidence—the same indeed as when, without my soficitation, you gave me the honor of reappoint ment in April last. How, then, can I know what your plans of reorganization are, or what policy you have in view." How can I assure myself of any disharmony or any redcal difference between us

CHARGING INJUSTICE. In regard to the second, you virtually

charge the with responsibility for ratieged abuses, mismanagement and neglect, to which you have never hitherto called my attention. You have entered upon an in vestigation without giving me any notice whatever; you have not sought tov aid o co-operation, although offered to you in respectful letter, to which you deigned no reply; you have allowed witnesses to testity against me, whom I have never had tity against me, whom I have never had opportunity to confront, whose names even I know not, and whose testimony I san only glean in fragments from newspaper reports; you have employed, by invitation, the newspaper reporter who made accusation against me, allowing him to examine whatever witnesses he chose and in whatever manner he pleased, never giving me notice manner he pleased, never giving me notice or knowledge thereof, and wholly ignoring my official position; you have had all the accounts of my office promptly surrendered at your request, in your possession for weeks, never seeking any explanation of the same either from me or my clerks, but giving them over to the percenting scrutiny (as I shall presently show) of this same sensation reporter, and over your own signature have sent these perversions broadcast through the sant these perversions breakeast through the state; and how, without any special charges, that I can have access to except through reports of the public press, without the courteey even of justice, you say the man-tioners appear to demand? my resignation. From a quasi-trial thus conducted, and

conclusions derived therefrom, I most emphatically dissent; and, as an officer of the state, I appeal to the legislature, and if, through its investigation, I am tound guilty of the incompetency, neglect and initial ministration of which you accuse me, most promptly will I surrender the office which

You very properly say that the superin-tendent of public instruction is not "sub-ject to summary removal by me." No better evidence of the wisdom of this constitutional provision could be found than what we have now before us. The legislature placed the soldiers' orphans schools under the general management of the superintendent of public instruction. The same authority alone can separate them. The resignation of the one office of necessity involves that of the other without an act of the logislature; and, there-tore, I fail to see much difference between the power of summary removal on your part and a forced resignation. The difference appears to me only formal, not real. Now, in regard to the evidence against me, so far as my responsibility is involved:

PAUL'S BETENTION. First. In reference to the retention of Mi Paul in office from May to the close of the year, after your demand for his dismissal.

Notwithstanding the assaults of the press n reference thereto, which I do not condemu, notwithstanding also the dissatisfaction of my warmest personal friends, I should never have said one word unless you public, and, I think, cruel reference to it

public, and, I think, cruel reference to it over your own signature had at last broken the seal of confidence, so as to make my present utterance a necessity.

Mr. Paul assured me the last week of March, 1885, that I could have his resignation any day I desired. Immediately after my confirmation by the Senate, I went to your office and announced this fact to you, and stated that the public available that and stated that the public examination of soldiers' orphan schools during May, and the examinations of the State Normal schools during June, would keep me from the office at its most pressing period, when all the accounts for the close of the year must be examined, and the statistics for my annual report be tabulated; and I sugmy annual report be tabulated; and I suggested the expediency of retaining him in office, on this account, until July. To this you very promptly assented, as due to Mr. Paul and myself. When July came, I at once went to you, and said I was ready to reorganize my clerical force, by the promotion of Mr. Pomeroy to Mr. Paul's place, in accordance with my positive promise and my sense of the requirements of a properly-operanized civil service.

tive promise and my sense of the requirements of a properly-organized civil service, as he had been a very faithful clerk and was fully acquainted with the whole business of the office, and that I would be pleased to have you suggest for the vacancy thus created some competent person of your own choice, in sympathy with the work and in harmony with the Grand Army of the Republic. You said, why not put Mr. —— in Paul's place. I said I had no personal objection to the gentleman named, but that I could not run the risk of having, as my chief clerk, a stranger to the office and to myself. You then asked me to wait and let the office continue as it was until I thought further over the matter. I consented to do so for a very the matter. I consented to do so for a very short time, and then saw you again, because I was anxious promptly to reorganize my elerical force, and had said to many of my riends, as early as the opening week of April, 1885, that it was clearly understood that Mr. Paul should at an early date retire from the department. You then proposed another gentleman for chief clerk. I reiterated my former statement that I could not appoint for chief clerk one who was a stranger to the office and to myself; and that, regarding it as a matter of personal duty, my mind had all the while been fully made up to promote Mr. Pomeroy, and that I was only awaiting your choice of a proper man for the position thus made vacant.

SOME STRANGE HISTORY. Immediately after this interview I wrote you a letter, in which I put the matter in the strongest form I could, and discussed the whole subject in the light of a properly or-gauized civil service. So anxious was I to reorganize the office that soon I sought you again. You were absent at Gretna Park. Thither I hurried and found you in your tent, and told you that I must soon visit my

nick son in California and be absent until September, and that I was on this account the more desirous that Mr. Pom count the more desirous that Mr. Pomeroy should enter upon his duties at once. I also urged you to indicate some one as his successor, and at the same time suggested a person highly recommended to be by members of the Grand Army, and by other men in high position, and who was a member of the political party to which you belonged. You surprised me by saying, without giving any reason, that it "would never do to have blue in the office." You then, to my astonishment, said that the promotion of do to have bim in the office." You then, to my astonishment, said that the promotion of Mr. Pomeroy, would be a "stap out the mouth" of Mr. John Stewart, of Chambersburg, and that I should leave matters as they were, in regard to the office, until my return from the West. I said, Mr. Stewart has nothing to do with the office whatever, that he has no in-terest involved in it that I know of, and that I would cheerfully bear the responsibility

Leaving Gretna Park, I returned to Har-Leaving Gretna Park, I returned to Har-risburg, and again most seriously thought over the matter, because I had always re-garded Mr. Stewart as one of my warmest personal friends, and distiked the very idea of offending him. My anxiety, bowever, was so great that I wrote you another letter, (not finding you in your office), from which I will not quote, but in which I said I would, at your request, leave the office as it was according to our understanding at Gretna, until I

I returned from the West in the latter part I returned from the West in the latter part of September, and was at once seized with a violent sickness, which incapacitated me for active duty until in November, although I tried to do as much as was in my power. During all this interval, up to the closing of the year, I waited in vain tor you to move in the matter; and, after delaying as long as my sense of propriety would allow, I reorganized the department, according to my best judgment and the requirements of existing law.

existing law.

This is the statement, in brief of the cir cumstances of Paul's retention in office, after that his retirement had been determined upon, all of which has been so grossly mis-represented, to influence public sentiment

The law requires that the superintendent 'shall visit each soldiers' orphan school at least once each quarter, either in person or by deputy, remaining at least twenty-four hours in each." This is the law of 1867, when there was a separate superintendent, who could devote his entire time to the work. The superintendent of public instruction has the care of all the public schools of the state, and care of all the public schools of the state, and could not, if required, do all this orphan school visitation in person. It would be an utter impossibility, without sacrificing his irest duties to the common schools. He has no deputies, technically so called, and could engage none in the absence of all funds to pay them, his own salary being only \$1,200. He has, therefore, in accordance with the uniform practice, regarded the official inspectors as his deputies for this special work and so employed them. The question, there-fore, is whether through these inspectors and its own personal visitations, the terms of the

law have been fulfilled. We give here the statement of these in spectors, ready to be put in form of affidavits and derived from their written and verbal re ports and their own diaries kept at the

MERCER SCHOOL: Inspection by Rev Sayers from May 1884 to Pebruary 19, 1886.
Four inspections from May to December, 1884. Three inspections from May, 1885, to February 19, 1886. Inspections of Mrs. Hotter at Mercer school in 1885—one June 25th; one, September 18th; and one January 19, 1886. Hore are all inspections in place. oth, lose, september 18th; and one saturary 5th, lose. Here are six inspections in place of four for the year referred to. During this time I visited this school twice. Mount Joy School: Four regular in-spections by Rev. Sayers, and one more by

pecial request. Four regular inspections y Mrs. Hutter, and one more by special equest. I also made two visits, beside: very frequent conversations in regard to the school, with Dr. Ziegler, the physician n charge.

McALISTERVILLE SCHOOL: Four regu

lar inspections by Rev. Sayers, and three special inspections. Four regular inspections by Mrs. Hutter. I visited the school twice, one of these visits being in vacation, to see to some necessary repairs. These are the schools especially referred to.

But, it is said, the inspectors did not stay the required twenty-four hours. They had very pointed orders to stay the required time and in many cases longer. In their reports to me, given verbally upon their return from these trips, they have assured me that they had done, their legal duty, and this I believed from the corroboration of others of whom I made inquiry. When I was able to be with them, we usually remained over night at each school.

My own visits to all the schools have been as frequent as I could make them. You knew of them during the three years I served under you with seeming approbation. At least you never uttered a syllable in re-At least you never attered a syllable in regard to my negligence. You are the first man that ever acquired me of failure of this kind in all the many positions of trust which I have held in years gone by. Indeed, I remember your compliment to my indefatigable labors in traveling over the state in the interest of these schools. It is enough, however, to say, that, in regard to visits of inspection, the requirements of the law have, to the very best of my knowledge and belief, been fully met. The inspectors have all the while been under your entire control, subject to the same summary dismissal you have recently visited upon them. and for this alleged neglect you must share your measure of responsibility.

CLOTHING ACCOUNTS. The new regulations, in regard to these eccounts, are called in question. These new regulations were made and submitted in the annual report to yourself, before they went into effect in the schools. I had every reanote effect in the schools. I had every rea-son to suppose you favored them. These new regulations require the oath of the man-ager, that the goods, enumerated in the bills and summarized in the clothing account, were in strict conformity with the instruc-tions of the superintendent, and actually dis-tributed to, and used by, the pupils under his care during the year. The original bills referred to in the numbered vouchers of the "clothing account" (see copy subjoined), are examined by the inspector and audited, and the whole summary, to which the manager must make oath, is approved by the in-spector are appended to the account, and in every case these sworm accounts, correspond-ing with the original bills they represent, cover one-sixth of the whole amount paid by the state to the schools. No other clothin ecount would I accept, or have accepted.

It is alleged, however, that the inspectors

have approved bills whose dates were subse quent to the date of such approval, and that I have shown gross negligence in allowing this. I should at once plead guilty were this true; and I should also have charged the managers with perjury, for in every case to which reference is made, the date of the oath, as well as that of the inspector's approval, antedates the date of the summarized vouchers. But that this is only huge perver-sion of the facts, I will make plain by insert-ing here an exact copy of the clothing ac-count of the Uniontown school, which was used in your investigation to prove the illegal carelessness, if not fraud, upon my part in accepting it:

CLOTHING ACCOUNT. UNINTOWN SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL, In the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan

Sin. The following statement is respectfully submitted for the year ending May 31, 1885 hand loads purchased, making and repair-ing clothing, mending shoes, &c., dur-ing the year ending May 3t, 1983, for which couchers, as follows, are en-

Date.	No. of	Voucher.	Amount.	
May 9, 1884.			\$ 98 98	
December 1	6, 1884			
October 11,	1884	3	30.89	
Nove aber	8, 1854	4	17 89	
January 12,	1885	5	9 32	
February 5	1885	. 6	10 32	
February 2	i, 1855	7		
May 31, 1885		8		
May 31, 1885		9	831 41	
May 31, 1885		10	581 96	
May 31, 1885	********	11	56 10	
May 31, 1885		12	52 40	
June 26, 188	1			
June 30, 188			36 96	
October 3,	1884	15	195 00	
October 23,	1884	16	12 00	
October 25,	1884	17	***** 246 fet	
October 31,	1884	18	213 75	
April 11, 18	Q	19	211 57	
May 31, 1880		30	496 43	
				4,7

Total value of clothing, &c., for distri-

May 3t, 1885. Total amount of bills ren-dered for education and mainten-ance, including clothing for the year,421,350-s2 Value of clothing distributed to chil-dren during the year ending May, 3t, 1880—(See detailed statement en-closed). 3,757-85 closed) une 1, 1885. Inventory of goods on hand—thee detailed statement en-

County of Fuyette, State of Pennsylvania, as : Personally appeared before me, A. H. Waters, principal of the Uniontown soldiers' orphans' school, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that the foregoing is a

true and correct statement of the clothing account of said achool; that the clothing, Ac., purchased as represented by the above vouchers, was in atrict conformity with the instructions of the superintendent of coldiers' orphans' schools; and that these supplies have actually been distributed to, and used by, the pupils under his care during the year.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of May, 1853.

MARSHALL N, L'EWIS,

MARSHALL N. LEWIS, Justice of the Peace, A. H. WATERS, Principal or Manager, Approved 1sth day of May, 1885.

MARING A QUERY. Glance at the above clothing account and you will perceive that it is the one referred to in your statement as follows: "Although the statement of the clothing account was approved by the male inspector on the 18th of May, it included bills dated thirteen days subsequent to the date of that approval." Now, look a little further and you will see that these so-called "hills" are dated also

three days after the date of Rev. A. H. Waters' oath before Mr. Lewis, justice of the

Were the vouchers, numbered in this account 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 20, with the date May 31st, 1880, real "bill" of that date, (but they are not bills at all, as an ordinary acshould have seen) then there countant should have seen) then there would be evidence of gross negligence. This should have caused some hesitation, at least before spreading the charge before the public. But you had in your possession the original bills, to which these numbers referred, which were the actual bills examined and audited by the inspector, with my aid in checking them off, for I was at the school at the time. the time. Now, a glance at the original bills would have shown you, that the date May 31, 1885, in the summary, was but the journalized date for the school year closing May 31, 1885, and that the bills were not of that date at all, except where they included the running account of the school, from month to month, of mending shoes, and making

fresses and pantaloons
To make it perfectly plain, I will take the
outher of this clothing account, numbered
because it covers the largest amount, \$831.
This youther (No. 9) has a band around 45. This voucher (No. 2) has a band around it stating that it includes fitteen separate orig-inal bills; and each of these bills was exam-ined by the inspector and audited, and then approved in the general summary. The fol-lowing are the dates and amounts of each of the separate bills included in this voucher.

Voucher No. 9, amounting to \$831.45, includes fifteen separate bills, in date and amount as follows:

resses and pantaloons.

amount as follows:

May 15, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbuthaot, Stephenson & Co.

May 15, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbuthaot, Stephenson & Co.

May 12, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbuthaot, Stephenson & Co.

June 11, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbuthaot, Stephenson & Co.

June 11, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbuthaot, Stephenson & Co.

June 11, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbuthaot, Stephenson & Co.

June 11, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbuthaot, Stephenson & Co. bought of Ar-June 18, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbothnot, Stephenson & Co.

september 22, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbothnot, Stephenson & Co.

October 24, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbothnot, Stephenson & Co.

October 24, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbothnot, Stephenson & Co.

December 4, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbothnot, Stephenson & Co.

December 4, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbothnot, Stephenson & Co.

December 16, 1884, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbothnot, Stephenson & Co.

January 28, 1895, A. H. Waters, bought of Arbothnot, Stephenson & Co.

March 16, 1885, A. W. Waters, bought of Arbothnot, Stephenson & Co.

March 16, 1885, A. W. Waters, bought of Arbothnot, Stephenson & Co. 112 42 17.00

All these original bills to which the numbered voucher refers, are dated, you perceive, previous to the date of approval and oath, the last one bearing date March 16, 1885, two months previous thereto.

nonths previous thereto.

This is the case throughout; and I cannot onceive of a greater injustice than your public consistion of carelessness, much less the ininuation of fraud.

Again, I am accused of equal neglect in accepting clothing accounts for the school year ending May, 31, '85, which contain bills lated in the previous year, under the intimation, I suppose, that said bills must have been counted twice. This is the language: "Bills amounting to \$2,889.19 for clothing bought in

amointing to \$3,585,19 or crothing to against other years have been improperly charged against the year 1885."

With only two exceptions these bills were for the purchase of goods near the close of the school year ending May 31, 1884, but not distributed until after June 1, the opening of the new school year, and, therefore, were properly (not "improperly," as you see fit to charge) meluded in the school year 1885, and were so sworn to by the managers. The two excep-tions refer to two bills of January 5, 1884, where there was clearly a clerical error in the year date, not making it 1885. Indeed, the evidence of this clerical error was so convincing that the inspector could not mistake it. In ne case can there be found a single bill entering into any dothing account twice. It would require a system of perjury impossible to be carried on without prompt detection.

UNRECEPTED BILLS. Another charge is made of admitting unrecipted bills. All these bills, with two exceptions, are the running accounts of the chool for mending boots, etc., and making articles of clothing, all done by the school itself, and examined on the spot by this in-spector to see if the regular rates are allowed vere followed, and the work actually done Many of the schools, indeed the larger part Many of the schools, indeed the larger part of them, have followed the practice suggested to secure a format receipt by charging the amount to the superintendent and receipting, in view of the regular quarterly payments

y the state. The two exceptions referred to are one bill of the Uniontown school and one of Mans neid. The goods were on hand and distri-buted, and found to be so by the inspector, and sworn to by the managers, and no claim on this account could possibly be brought

against the state. The receipts, however, have been secured.

Again, I am made responsible for the fact that bills amounting to \$31,017.77 out of a total that bills amounting to \$34,647.77 out of a total of \$47,768.74, have not been approved by the inspectors. All of these bills, footing up these amounts, have been approved in the general summary, from the audit of the several separate bills, and sworn to. I required, in the new arrangement, that, when the separate original bills were examined and checked off, each individual bill should also be approved by signature, as well as the general summary. The inspectors, inasmuch as it was the first year of the new practice, did not for a while understand this. Indeed, it is almost an unnecessary caution, not usual in auditing accounts; but I desired it to be done out of extreme caution only. Any one can see that this charge of carelessness is trivial and hardly worth notice.

You further make charge that traveling expenses in the purchase of goods have been allowed and approved by the inspectors. This has been done only in one case-a bill of \$10 for two trips to Philadelphia for the purchase of clothing by Mr. Moore, of White Hall school. I fold the inspectors not to include any bills of this kind, and only this single bill of ten dollars has crept in,

contrary to my directions.

Space forbids following this matter further. The accounts, with all the original bills, and oaths, and approvals, are open to the treest inspection of all, and with a little explanation from one familiar with the soldiers' orphan school accounts, they will

soldiers' orphan school accounts, they will be found to be remarkably correct.

Another charge is made against me on the score of having changed the rates for making clothes and mending boots. I here insert the old and new rates, side by side, that the extent of my misdoings in this direction may be seen, stating beforehand that the change was placed before you in the report before it went into force in the schools.

went men tottee in the wine		
OLD AND NEW	BATES.	
FOR GIRLS	old.	New.
Sunday dresses	. 60 cents.	100 cents
Everyday dresses	40 cents,	40 cents
Chemises	. 15 cents,	15 cents
Drawers	. 15 cents,	15 cents
Aprons, low	. Scents,	scents
Aprons, with bodies		16 cents
Skirts	20 cents,	20 cent <
Skirts, with bodies		30 cents
For pair of half soles	. 60 cents,	50 cents
For pair of heel-taps	to cents.	16 cents
For each toe tap		8 cents
Pants, winter	, to centa,	50 cents
Jackets, winter	110 cents,	90 cents
Pants, summer lined		40 cents
Pants summer, unlined		30 cents
Jackets, summer, lined		50 cents
Jackets, summer, unlined		40 cents
Shirts, mushin		25 cents
FOR MENDING SHOES.		
For each patch	7 cents,	o centa
For each seam sewed	3 cents,	3 cents

If you will take the trouble to examine these two tables of rates, you will find the reductions outweigh the increase. reductions outweigh the increase.

Another count against me is that I have not in my annual report for 1885 included a detailed statement of the children between the ages of four and sixteen. The office has a detailed list of every child, giving its age, which for all ordinary purpose is abundantly sufficient, for reference can be made to it at any time. No annual report from 1874 up to 1885 contains any tabulated statement upon the basis of the children's age, except that of 1882, which I made to aid the legislature

in ascertaining the exact number which would be under sixteen when the schools were to be closed at the date then fixed by law.

WRY NO CONTRACTS WERE MADE.

You impute blame that no contracts have been made with the schools. The terms of the law here are permissive, and not manda-tory. You say, "No contracts were made except in one instance," but fail to add that except in one instance," but tail to add that said contract to which you refer was made inneteen years ago, annulied fourteen years ago, and, having cost the state \$7,500 in damages, were regarded by the authorities then administering the state government as establishing the fact that the taw itself was a contract all sufficient, and that further contracts were inexpedient. This subject has been discussed at length by Dr. Wickersham in a recent letter to General Wagner, to which you are referred. It, however, it shall seem best to make contracts with managers, it shall best to make contracts with managers, it shall be my pleasure to put into force such inter-pretation of the act as shall be approved by the law officer of the commonwealth.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS. I cannot agree with you in your estimate of the intellectual, moral, and religious instruction imparted in these schools. With all respect to your position, I feel that I have better means of determining this than you can possibly have. Long experience in school work and school examinations is reschool work and school examinations is required to determine a matter of this kind. One visit with merely the gathered testimony of the children, or even of the teachers, is quite inadequate here. I am convinced that the justruction of the children, in all the schools, is very far from being such as you have seen fit to characterize it. Your own experience would seem to show that a single visit is not sufficient, for at the time you visit is not sufficient, for at the time visited the White Hall and Mount visited the White Hall and Mount Joy soldiers' orphan schools in 1883-4, all their accommodations and arrangements were precisely as now. You made no com-plaint then, but expressed your personal satisfaction with, and your approval of, the Mount Joy school, which was commu-nicated in a letter from the department to the principal of said school. In visiting Mercer, however, you made complaint in regard to dormitory ceilings and bedsteads. I at once had the ceilings renewed and new bedsteads purchased. These are the only schools we visited together, and these vists were made previous to my re-appoint-

For the sanitary condition of the schools 1 have depended, to a great extent, upon the physicians in charge, and the reported cases of sickness and death sent to the office every marter. I have not found, either from their reports or from personal observation, such a condition as you picture. Cases of itch are liable to occur in almost any school, and the feet of children may sometimes be frozen during exposure in play hours, when the winter is severe, as is the occasional ex-perience in well regulated families. THE QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

I am unwilling to take the whole responsi bility of these schools as regards their accommodations and adaptation to the work required, or of the individual cases of neglect which may be found. I had to take the buildings as I found them and often had to place more children in them than I wished, I never admired the system of farming the children out, and never regarded the buildchildren out, and never regarded the build-ings such as a great state should have. I urged upon you that all efforts should be made to secure, if possible, the Marine hospi-tal at Erie, and consolidate therein the West-ern schools. At your request I visited the building and reported that with an outlay of \$75,000, it might be made sufficient for the pur-pose, together with the addition of a system of full industrial training, so much needed. This fell through; not, however, because I did not urge it. When first visiting the schools, I was shocked, I may say, that they should be called state schools. But when I read their history. and learned the difficulties of the whole exper-iment, including the temporary and exceed-ingly uncertain character of the appropriation ingly uncertain character of the appropriation for their support, I became satisfied that no change could possibly be made without heavy outlay to secure such buildings as could be approved. My reports of the schools have been made in relation to my comparison of them with the condition in which I found them. I agree in opinion with the inspectors and my predecessor in office that these tors and my predecessor in office that these schools have been improving, year by year, and that their general condition is to-day as good as ever before. I feel that your method of investigation has not been such as to de them justice, but rather an injury, and in-deed, that a patriotic charity, of which Pennsylvania has long been justly proud, has been disgraced before the people of this commonwealth, and that a stigms, which in all probability will never be removed, has been most unjustly put upon it in the eyes of the nation at large. If, however, there have been fraud, and ill-gotten gains, I hope and pray that the culprits may be brought before a court of justice and condemned. If you have evi-dence enough to accomplish this, you will have not only my approval, but heartiest co-operation; but I do not myself plead guilty of neglect, and do not think I am justly chargeable with the individual cases of unclean sheets and old shoes, and an untended broken arm, and a case of itch, where the physicians themselves cannot agree, etc. I regret that there should be any such cases; but it is not always safe to make individual

cases representative of all, or to take the un-guarded testimony of dissatisfied children and dismissed employes.

I only hope that the new inspectors, whom you may appoint, will be more faithful even than those you have so summarily dismissed.

I am' glad to learn that Gen. Wagner has

been appointed, and every courtesy within my power shall be shown to him in his im-portant work, which I trust will not be to ondemn only, but to correct.

In conclusion, I feel compelled to say that your kindness in appointing me to this office one year ago will not be lorgotten, but the evil and injury which I have had to endure

and am enduring I hope to be able to forget and forgive,
Yours, respectfully,
E. E. HIGBER,

A LITANY OF PASSION WEEK.

Once upon the Cross upraised, Now by men and angels praised, Son of God and Son of woman, Very God, yet truly human, Lord o' the cradle and the grave, Jesu, save!

By thy marvellous comparaton, By the blood drops of thy Passion By the thorns thy brow adorning, Jewish hate and Gentile scorning. Weary cross and quiet grave,

From weak will and foolish choosing, Evil heart, thy word refusing: From the fils for which we languish: Treacherous joys whose end is anguish: From the wrongs our hearts would crave. Jesu, save!

In all time of mirth and gladness, In all time of care and sadness; When the hours unmarked are flying, Now, and in the hour of dying. And beyond the vanquished graye,

Jesu, save: - By John T. Nopier. When pain and sickness rend the brow St Jacobs Oil soothes and permanently heats.

You'll find her smilling night and day, Although at times the is not gay.

And should you wender why you meet This constant amile, regard her teeth. She only laughs those gems to show, Which SOZODONT makes white as snow. Th.Th.S&w

Rev. D. M. Carpenter, of Clymer, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., writes March 2, 1885. My boy, two years old, took a severe cold which settled in his throat and lungs. Nothing afforded relief, and I thought be must die. Finally I put an Ali-cock's Forcus Plasjer around the throat and one on the chest. In less than an hour his breathing on the chest. In less than an hour his breathing became better, and he fell asleep. In twenty

Teething Bables are instantly relieved of pain when the gums are bathed with Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion. Price, 25 cents. A fact from experience, Dr. Hand's Picasant Physic cures constipation in babies or adults. Sure and pleasant. Price, 25 cents. apl-Imd&w

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One of my children, a girl about nine years old, had a very bad discharge from her head and nose of a thick, yellowish matter, and was grow-ing worse. We had two different physicians prescribe for her, out without benefit. We tried Ply's Cream Baim, and much to, our surprise in three days there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was apparently cured.—O. A. Cary, Corulag, N. V. ai9-2wdeod&w

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