# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

# VOLUME XXIII-NO. 117.

Witness His Installation.

THE MILITARY ATTENDANCE LARGE.

CHINE JUSTICS MERCUN ADMINIS.

TERS THE DATH OF OFFICE.

Promptly at Noon the Officers-Elect and Their

# LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1887.

# PRICE TWO CENTS

# JANUARY QUARTER SESSIONS.

A LAROR NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF SINCE MONDAY NUON.

Many Deleudants Save the County the Expense and Trouble of Trying Them by Entering Pleas of Guilty-The True Bills Found by Grand Inquest-Current Business

Monday Afternoon. - Upon the re-assembling of court Alfred Leib, of Reamstown, was called to answer a charge of being the fabor of the illegitimate child of Frances Buch. He saved the cost of a trial to the county by en-

tering a plea of guilty. John Miller, the 16-year-old news sgent who was arrested last week in Philadelphia, plead guilty to stealing a gold watch and chain from Sallie Keiler, of East Vine stree', and a necktie and breastpin from her brother. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of seven months in the county Jail.

Edward Dome, whose appearance indicated him to be a knight of the road, plead guilty to stealing an overcoat in front of the clothing store of J. Livingston, at Columbia. He asked for clemency on the ground that he was drunk when the offense was committed. The court sentenced him to an imprison-

ment of seven months. Frederick J. Bradel entered a ples of guilty to being the father of an illegitimate child. Sentence was postponed until Satur-

John Waiter, Louis Stein and John Schmitt pleaded guilty to feloniously entering the shop of Henry Kaylor at Rothsville and stealing a lot of tools, and also to committing burglary at the hotel of Semuel Becker.

John Schmitt, one of the parties to the above robberies, was put on trial for felonious assault. According to the testimony of Sam'l Becker, the prosecutor, when he discovered that his house had been robbed on the 18th of December, he followed the trail in the snow left by the thieves. When he caught up to them John Walter and Lewis Stein ran one way and Schmitt the other way. He followed Schmitt and ordered him to stop. Schmitt pulled out a long knife and made an effort to cut him with it. He then knocked Schmitt down and finally overpowered him. The defendant went on the witness stand and denied that he had made any effort to cut Mr. Becker. He admitted that he was drunk at the time and hardly knew what took place. Jury out.

# GRAND JURT BETURNS.

True Bills .- John Miller, inreeny ; Edward Dome, larceny ; John Walter, Lewis Stein and John Schmitt, felonious entry and larceny and burglary ; John Schmitt, felonious assault and battery. Ignored Bills.-William Kebler, larceny : William Turner, larceny, (two indict.

mente.) CURRENT BUSINESS. A petition was presented for the appoint-ment of commissioners to divide Elizabeth-

town borough into two wards.

Harriet Ringwalt, of Cornarvon township, was appointed guardian of the minor child of Margaret Armstrong, late of Ephrate township.

Tuesday Morning-Court met at '9 o'clock and the jury in the case of common wealth vs. John Schmitt, felonious assault on Samuel Beeker, rendered a verdict of simple as sault.

John Comfort and Augustus G. Weasel, plead guilty to stealing a coat and pair of aboves from T. G. Beck, and were each reptenced to undergo an imprisonment of air months.

set aside. It is to be hoped that with this view publicity expressed the legislature will main-tain its independence and assume the respon-sibility which belongs to it as the law-making power; and that careful and well considered legislation will prevent the exer-cise of the constitutional prerogative, vested in the executive, except in urgent, extreme or extraordinary cases. BEAVER INAUGURATED Thousands in Harrisburg to or extraordinary cases.

> tion to be pursued, you will expect some-thing to be said. Your views are sought to be reflected in the following general princi-

You expect efficiency in the public service.

Escorts File Into the Legislative Chamber. Lieutenant Governor Black Fresides and After Being Sworn in the New Governor pelivers his First Pubbe Address. The Out-Going State Officers Present. HAURISSURG, Jan. 18 .- The inauguration of James A. Beaver, governor of the com

monwealth of Pennsylvania, took place at it o'clock in the House of Representatives to day. There was a great crush of people to gain admittance to the legislative chamber, but none were allowed in except in the galleries and these by ticket. The city is crowded with people from every town and county in the state. The national guard turned out in larger numbers than had been anticipated and the officers in charge were complimented for the fine display and the excellent marching of the troops as a body.

When the minute hand pointed to the hour of 12, the sergeant at arms announced the entrance of the distinguished party. First came Senator Reyburn, master of ceremonies, followed by the committee from the House of Representatives and sergeant at. arma of the Senate. Then came Governor Pattison, Chief Justice Mercur, Governor elect Beaver, Secretary of State Stenger, Searctary Africa, Attorney General Cassidy, Benator Cameron, Judge Simonton, Adjutan General Guthele, United States Senator J. D. Cameron, John Morris, W. U. Honsel, and members of Governor Pattison's staff. Next came Lieutenant Governor Black, es corting Lieutenant Governor-elect Davies, followed by the members of the Senate, At within moment the clamor of the crowd be so great that the presence of the surgeaut at arins was necessary quell the disturbance. Upon the enfrance of the distinguished party the entire House arose on massa. Lieut, Governor Black presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. George B. Stewart, pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian church. The cortificate of election was then read and Chier Justice of the Sapreme Court Ron. Ulysses Mercur, administered the oath of office. During the administration of the oath the new onlef executive shoul with pale face [and unlifted hand. His auswer to the question of supporting the constitution was answered in loud and firm tone of voice. The eath of office was signed by the governor and the urat of the chief justice attached thereto, Lieutenant Governor Black then proclaimed him duly elected governor. The governor arese and delivered his inaugural address, the full text of which follows:

THE INATUURAL ADDRES.

Governor Beiver Outsides the Policy of His Administration-Ho Says Me Will Be Governed by the Letter of the Constitution.

CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA: You suffrages have called me to your service The call is of right. The suffrage is the ordinary method of scoressing it. The service is your due. The solemn obliga-tion which binds me to you, as the execu-tive of the common weath, has been taken, and it now only remains, as the customary souchasion of this ceremony, to address you in few words expressive of my appreciation of the confidence which you have so generously reposed in me, of my views in regard to the relation which has thus been constituted beTHE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. As to the general policy of adminstration

You expect efficiency in the public service. No man should be appointed to place unless specially qualified for the doties of that place. Qualification is the first consideration, and to this all other considerations should yield. You expect economy in the appropriation and expenditure of public moneys; and yet, you believe that economy of administration does not consist necessarily in a unaimum of expenditure. A revenue conveniently col-lected which bears equally upon all, and hardly upon none, should be so expended hardly upon none, should be so expended that the commonwealth shall receive one that the commonwealth shall receive one hundred cents worth of values for every dol-lar of expenditure. Our educational system and our charitable and pensi institutions are to be generously sustained. Our industrial development is to be aided by the fudicious expenditure of money. That is wise econ-omy which expends it with a view to the fu-ture as well as the present. The state never dies : the state should never grow old ; and, therefore, our foundations should be broadly and strongly laid, and our building upon and strongly laid, and our building upon them, so far as we progress, should be solid and enduring. You expect ordinary honesty and ordinary

pradenc prodence to be exercised in the conduct of your business. That which is dishonest in the confidential agent of an individual, or imprudent in the careful business man, is dishonest and imprudent in a public official in a word, the same rules as to integrity and prudence which apply in the ordinary busi-tered of the same shows a public to ness intercourse of man with man, apply to

the relation which public officials bear to You expect that the laws will be impartially administered. The weakest are to be carefully guarded in the enjoyments of their rights, because they are weak; and the strongest are to be preserved from prejudice because they are strong. Persons, natural and artificial, are to be heid alike amenable to law, and neither class is to be favored or prejudiced at the expense of the other. A prioration should receive just as much consideration as would be accorded to its hum-blest stockholder; and the poorest citizen of the common wealth should receive the same protection as the most powerful corporation. You will expect the administration to be one of the people, and not of a party. Each clitzen of the counconwealth has a right to demand, at the hands of the administration, the same consideration as is accorded to every other. Emphasis is, therefore, laid upon the fact, that although elected by a party, the executive is the servant of the people, and every citizen of the common wealth, no matter what his views as to questions of public policy have been and are, has equal right to his time, attention and service.

QUESTIONS TO BE MET.

Questions of popular interest and public importance have been passed upon by the people, through their suffrages at the elec tion, which resulted in the choice of the present executive officers of the commonwealth. There is no disposition to evade the responsibility which has thus been entailed, The majority of the people of the common-wealth demand the right to pass upon the question of the prohibition of the manufac-ture and sale of intexicating drinks, within the limits, by constitutional enactment. This is neither a question of morals, solely, nor of partisan polities; nor is it believed that the people divide upon it by the ordi-nary lines of political thought and action. It is, therefore, due to them that the question should be submitted fairiy, fully rankiy, and in such a way, and at such fully, time, as will enable them to vote their indi-vidual sentiments upon it. In the ordinary ourse of events, such submission canno take place until three months from and after the pussage of a joint resolution covering the subject, by the legislature which shall assem-

and in the variety which is introduced into it. The main fault of our present system is that it leads directly and inevitably to that which is abstract and away from that which is practical. It deals in words and signs, and not with facts and things. The graduate of our average high school, as all experience proves, is educated away from what are called industrial pursuits, and into a fitness for those employments which involve only a mental training. In short, the head is de-veloped at the expense of the hand, and we are compelled to rely upon the skilled labor of other countries to fill the most lucrative and important positions which our industrial establishments offer. The value of mere in-tellectual training is not underestimated nor establishments offer. The value of mere in-tellectual training is not underestimated nor is its importance overlooked. But years of suc-cessful experiment in America have demon-strated beyond question that mind and hand can be developed together as quickly, as fully, and with much better re-sults than can the mind alone. There is no reaven why, industrial manual training cannot be engrafted upon our present school avetem with little of expense. with little if system with little of expense, with little if any change in the machinery of school management, with no change in our general management, with no change in our general system of laws relating thereto, and with infinite advantage to our industrial develop-ment and to our common weal. Small beginnings have already been made in this direction in some of our larger cities. Such training should become universal wherever a sufficent number of our children and youth are gathered in our schools to insure a proper prading for the purposes of instruction. Pennsylvania, with a school system necond to that of no other state in the union, should not be behind in the introduction of this system of training the hand as well as the mind, which is demanded by many experienced educators, and which is already being introduced by some of our sister states with satisfactory results. The system here reserves strange as it may seem, was first infroduced in Russia, and its principles brought to the notice of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of our educators in not set of the great mass of America at the centennial exhibition of 1576. It deals with the general training of the eye and hand, and does not under-take to fit them for any specific trade or vocation. It imparts a knowledge of the principles of drawing and con-struction, but does not undertake to put those principles into active operation for im-mediate practical purposes. The application of these principles to a specific object is bet-ter reached through the medium of trade schools, which, although important and use-ful in themselves, could scarcely be gener-ally maintained in connection with our com-mon school system : and which, if founded, should be established with reference to the wants of particular localities, by locating en-terprise, or private charity. This whole question is one of broad significance, and of

the utmost importance to our present wel-fare and future development. It would be well if it could be accorded intelligent and extended discussion in the public press of the state.

# DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

The training of the citizen, for the ordinary luties of citizenship, would seem to be a matter of such supreme moment, in a popular government, that it is difficult to account for the fact that instruction, upon this sub-ject, has never yetfound a place in the course of study in our common schools. The selence of civics, as it is now called, is receiving earnest and intelligent attention and dis-cussion at the hands of our educators and in-telligent, public-spirited citizens generally. This science, which deals with the duties of the citizen to the state, and with the principles of the government which underlie those duties, should be taught, at least, in its elementary principles, in all our schools. The constitution of the United States, the constitution of our common woaith, and the laws which bear upon the rights and duties of citizens as constituent parts of the body politic, can as readily be taught, with as much of success and practical results as arithmetheorem any abstract science, or the more prac-tical study of geography. There is no reason for teaching the physical outlines and fea-tures of our country, and leaving the principles upon which our government is founded, and in the exercise of which it must be per-petuated, untaught. It would seem that the state, in founding a system of education. would provide, first, for the teaching of those the passes of a joint resolution covering the subject, by the legislature which shall assem-ble in January, 1859. It is believed that the piedge and promise on this subject, which undoubtedly accured the votes of many citi-cons, will be most fairly met, and most fully carried out by the submission of such an amendment to the constitution, at a special election, when no other question will get

A., TUESDAY, JANUAL something more practical and semate pointed on this subject may be said. CHARTABLE INSTITUTIONS. Our charitable instituions appeal to the sympathy of the public. It is to our credit that they are so well sussified. A new insti-tution, providing for a dass which appeals

especially to our sympatty and demands our help, has been established at Eris for the care and support, under innedtate state super-vision, of the soldiers and saliors rendered destitute by reason of their service in defense of the country, who do not come within the technical provisions of the laws regulating our pational homes established for this class of unfortunates. It seems to be conceded that our almshouses are of proper places for

our alimshouses aroadd proper places for them. The beginnin which has been made at Erie demonstrates tentire feasibility of the plan; and the site ion of the public is called to the lestitu h in the hope of awakening interest an equiry in regard to its management, and of allog forth a wider sympathy in behalf of the unfortunate class gathered, and yet to be gathered, within its hoardiathe walls. hospitable walls.

In communicating directly with you in this general way, many subjects of imme-diate interest to the countonwealth at large crowd themselves upon is ; but the occasion and the surroundings forbid the mere mention of them, and have rendered extended discussion of any subjectentirely out of the question.

There are questions abo of moment which concern us as cillzens of our great country which press upon the thought, and demand fearless discussions. The same proprieties which limit discussion in other directions forbid it in this.

forbid it in this. And now, my fellow clizens, as in the be-ginning of this address, so now let me say *I* an yours for service. The best powers of body and mind, with which God has en-dowed me are yours, to be freely expended in your service, for your wellars. In ren-dering this service, your cordial co operation and the faithful, intelligent criticism of the public press are earnestly desired ; and the guidance and help and llessing of Him who has been, and always will be, first in service to mankind, are devoatly invoked.

When the applause which followed the conclusion of Governor Beaver's maugural address had subsided, Lout Gov. Black de clared the joint convention allourned.

WHAT WAS APPLAUDED. HARRISBURG, Jan. B .- The reference in

has been limited. Buyers are either hard to GOBBLING UP OLD SEED LEAF. suit, or the stock offered is not up to the standard. The number of bales disposed of will hardly exceed 150.

DBALERS TAKING ON BIGHT ALL TRAT CAN BE HAD.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported for the INTELLIGENCER by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., A Little of The New Crop Moving-Some of tobacco brokers, No. 131 Water street, New The Prices That Were Fald-Which is York, for the week ending January 17, The Better to Plant, Seed Leaf or

# Havana ? -- Other Markets,

There is an active demand in the Lancas ter market for old seed leaf tobaccos of all grades, and dealers seldom hesitate to buy a package whenever they find it. The in-quiry for Havana seed is less active, but considerable quantities of it are also sold. Following are some sales lately reported : J. W. Rhodes & Shiffner, of Bird in-Hand, sold 100 cases of 1882 seed leaf on private terms ; J. H. Shirk & Co. sold 80 cases to Kohlbach & Co., of San Francisco ; Bitner & Co, sold 7 cases '81 and '82 seed leaf to Samuel Lewis, of New York ; S. M. Seldomridge sold to local manufucturers 40 cases of Havana and 17 of Little Dutch ; Kendig & Son sold 140 cases of seed leef and Havana ; Isaac Kauffman is reported to have sold 1,000 cases of seed leaf ; Wm. De Haven sold 10 cases to Samuel Lewis, of New York ; John Brimmer bought 23 cases from John Bair, of York Farnace; Skiles & Frey sold 150 cases, 1885, seed leaf and Havans and brought 50 cases of same variety ; Abrau Collins sold 400 cases '83, seed leaf; Sechrist & Kendig sold 266 cases, '85 seed and Havana D. A. Mayer sold 130 cases, '85 seed leaf and

Havana to local manufacturers. The army of buyers that were expected to come along and swoop down upon the crop of 1886 seem to be a little slow in their ad vance, and the few that are here do not an pear to be anxious to attack the crop. Mr. Altschul is said to have bought some very fine tobacco and paid good prices; so have Merfield & Son, Brownstein, Skiles & Frey and a few others ; but these gentleman are very reticent as to the amount of their purchases or the prices paid. The INTELLIGEN-CER will regard it as a great favor if its readers who know of any tobacco sales, (es pecially of the erop of 1886) will send to this office the names of buyer and seller, the quan-

tity sold, and the price paid. Following are some recent sales : Daniel Kochel, Upper Leacock, to Gershel & Bro., 1 acre, 20 cents through ; Adam Swope, Upper Leacock, to same, 2 acres, 26, 6, 2; Milton Landis, Upper Leacock, 20 cents through, and Reuben Landis, 22 cents through, instead of lower figures erroneously reported.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE NEXT SUMMER? All tobacco men know what a furore was raised a few years ago regarding the cultivation of Havana seed tobacco in this county. Packers were unanimously favorable to it. and the newspapers boomed it along for all it was worth, if not more. Farmers planted it largely and sold it off at high prices like hot cakes, while their seed leaf was neglected or sold for a song. The farmers, however, were not long in discovering that though the prices received for Havana were high, the weight per sere was so light that the value of the crop did not equal what they used to get for seed loaf. Dialers and manufacturers also soured on it; declared it was full of white vein, dead leaf and other defects, did not cure well, and could not behandled with advantage. Many people supposed these complaints to be one of the tricks of the trade resorted to for the purpose of keeping down the price of tobacco so that they could buy it at low figures. However that may be, many manufacturers turned their attention to Sumatra tobacco, and the dealers just now are busy buying all the old seed leaf they can and neglecting the new Havana.

It behooves the farmer, therefore, while waiting for customers, to put on his thinking cap and consider what sort of seed he shall put in his seed-bed when spring comes on, and what sort of plants he shall set out in the

A very prominent packer of leaf tobacco

500 cases 1885, Obio, p. t. ; 500 cases 1885, Little Dutch, 83(3)10; ; 250 cases 1885, New England Havans, 18(330; 100 cases 1885, New England, p. t; 400 cases 1881, '82, '83, Penn-sylvania, 113(3)14a; ; 150 cases 1885, Penn-sylvania, 93(3)13(a; 150 cases sundries, 6(3) 28c. Total, 2,050 cases. Philadelphia Market. The trade of cigar leaf dealers continues

1887 :

than this time last year. The only difficulty now experienced is the special want of A No l wrappers. Every other grade can readily satisfy their requirements in this market. Prices still remain low and favorable to purhasers. Sumatra is sold readily and at good figures

Sumatra wrappers \$1.30 to \$1.68.

Gans' Weekly Report.

Havana of good quality also sells well. The eigar trade is in good condition, and ne cuts, smoking tobaccos and south find ready salo.

ATKINSON & COOKS STOCK COMPANY

the Audience

company opened for a week in the opera house under the most favorable circumstances. Last season the company, under the manage ment of this well known firm, played here for a week when they made a most favorable impression. The people did not torget them

to stand. 'The company has been changed considerably since last season and it is much stronger. There is no doubt that it is the best dramatic troups that has over visited Lancas ter at low prices, and is superior to many that play at high rates.

entitled " Love and Money," by Charles Reade and Henry Pettitt. The leading lady is Miss Maude Banks, a handsome young woman, with a good voice and charming manners, who admirably played the part of Mary Bartley. E. P. Sullivan, is a great favorito in Lancaster, and he divided the honors with Miss Banks. He is a fine actor,

Lancaster audiences. He is a very

comedian and in the character of Percy Fitzroy created a great deal of amutement

Lynton as Julia Clifford, &c.

who have seen them.

# THE LANCASTER DELEGATION.

A Resurrection of High Hats That Had See

They

Ever since the election of General Beaver the Republicans have been making preparations for to day's trip to Harrisburg. gave out that they would have the fines turnout of the kind that ever left the city. The Ephrata band, which, by the way, is a early summer. good musical organization, arrived in town last evening and paraded around the streets

and extensive manufacturer of cigars in a conversation with the writer, gave it as his

they can grow a much heavier crop per acre

and he believed that no matter how much

was grown the supply would not meet the

demand for several years to come. He said

that Wisconsin would be Pennsylvania's

greatest competitor ; first, because of her

cheaper lands, and second, because of the ad

mirable quality of her tobacco for binder

purposes ; but he reiterated the statement

that the best cigar leaf in America is that

grown in Pennsylvania. We give his state

for "what it is worth," merely adding that

many local dealers, who warmly favored the

planting of Havana seed a year or two sgo.

A Refrigerating Warehouse

Messra, F. C. Linde, Hamilton & Co.

essees of the large tobacco wareroom corner

North Prince and Lemon streets, are takin p

measures to convert it into a refrigerating

ware house, to cure leaf tobacco by the free

York warehouses. Mr. F. W. Conklin was

here some days ago to make the arrange

ments and in a few days it is expected that

workmen will be sent on to make necessary

now favor the planting of seed leaf.

encouraging. All descriptions of leaf move in and out of store in much larger quantities

They Open to a Packed House and Pleas Monday night Atkinson & Cook's dramatic

and last night they turned out in force to greet them. The opera house was crowded in every part and many persons were obliged

The piece given last evening was the drama

and in the character of William Hone was afforded an excellent opportunity for doing some good work. The acting of these two people so pleased the audience that, in response to tremendous applause, they were compelled to come before the curtain at the end of the fourth act. John T. Craven, is a new man in this company, although not a stranger to

The support was strong in every character, including John H. Connor, as Leonard Monkton, E. D. Denison, as Col. Clifford, Eugene Ormonds as Walter Clifford, Frank R. Stevens as Robert Bartley, Miss Mary

The company appears for the second time this evening when "Ingomar" will be pre-sented with Miss Banks as Parthenia and Mr. Sullivan as Ingumar. The party is doserving of large patronage, as all will testify

Brighter and Better Days.

James Gallagher was put on trial for fecolous entry. From the testimony of the commonwealth's witnesses is appeared that Christian Brandt and family, of East Petersburg, left home in the morning of December 14, and when they returned in the afternoon one of the window panes was broken and the inside of the house showed that some ody had entered it during their

tween is, and of my understanding of your wholes as to the imagent in which the ser-vice, which results from it, is to be rendered. A word as to the service itself. If is a service of obligation — to a govern-

ment of the people, the convenience of one must, necessarily, yield to the call of many. This principle is furdamental. It applies no less to the duties which the citizen owers his resent the oblight of highest aim and most perfect development until all who share its advantages are ready to respond to the call for and to render such service as usy be fairly demonded of them. It is a service of responsibility. The duty of the individual citizen is of itself sufficient A cosponsible : but when, in addition to this any number of citizens join in delegating to one of their number additional duties, re quiring more exacting service, the responsibility is, of course, greatly increasel. This is true, whether the authority delegated or the duty required be by few or by many. But when five millions of people combine, by a majority of their number, in calling upon a single individual to serve them, as their executive officer, the responsibility as-sumes great and grave proportions. It is, in this case, keenly feit and not lightly assumed.

It is also a service of accountability The public servant who loses sight of the account which he must render to the con-stituency which has entrusted him with the power and authority of representing it, is not likely to realize either the obligations or the responsibility of the place to which he is called. For every act of administration in his responsible office the executive is ac-countable to you. This accountability must he kept in view each day and hour, with special reference to your general judgment upon the administration as a whole, when the obligations now assumed are inid down and the power and authority, with which you now invest him, are roturned to your hands for transmission io another. We must, also, not forget that the relation, which is to day finally consummated, is held under and subordained to a higher power to whom all of us are alike fully and finally accountable.

# THE EXECUTIVE RELATIONS.

The relations which we assume toward each other to-day is one of such age, importance and dignity that time and costom, as well as the constitution and the laws, bave in a large measure defined and prescribed its duties. You have, yourselves, surrounded it with certain limitations in the constitution of the commonwealth which must be taken by the executive as the letter of his instruc-tions received at your hands.

the rewards of labor.

meration.

LABOR AND EDUCATION.

The time was when a system of popular edu-cation, under the direction of the common-

other localities in the commonwealth in the

The executive is your creature, controlled by your will; but by that will formally ex-pressed through the constitution and the laws. So far as these are applicable to the discharge of any duties which confront him, they are binding and unbending. He must take them as they are, and must be governed The constitution to him is a letter of limita-tion. The doubts in regard to its meaning, if any exist, must be by him resolved in its tavor. Others may seek to be governed by its spirit; no must be governed by its letter, Individual preferences and liberal construc-tion must, sitke, yield to literal and exact interpretation.

The constitution fixes the place of the executive, and he is bound to keep it. He must carefully see to it that the independence of the legislative and judicial branches of the government is not in any way invaded by

The responsibility of the legislature in making the laws, and of the judiciary in expounding them, must be, as it ought to be, carefully recognized. No slight motive, no personal teeling and no individual indoment should, therefore, move the executive in the exorcise of the veto power. The constitution has, it is true, vested that power in him; but it must be exercised in such a way as to recognize the independence and the respon-sibility of the legislature. The legislature is elected once in two years. Its members are responsible directly to their immediate con-stituencies. It is to be taken for granted, therefore, that its members represent the will therefore, that its members represent the will of the people ; and that will is not to be lightly emissioney of its school system, in the liber-attry with which that system is maintained,

carried out by the submission of such an amendment to the constitution, at a special election, when no other question will en-gross public thought, and when each citizen may vote his sentiments upon that particular subject without reference to or interference from any other. the facts. What shall be done with them from any other. The general interests of labor have a large place in public thought, and are receiving much of public attention. The term "labor," thus used, is restricted to the employed

These are practical questions which appeal to all our people and challenge the careful thought and best efforts of our wisest legislators. DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Closely allied to the education of our roung, are the care and training of the des-itute children of the state. Wisely forbld-fen a place in our almshouses, no adequate classes which labor with their hands. It may be that all of the demands of labor, so called, are not wise. It may be that some of its de-mands should not be conceded. It must be provision has been made for their ordinary care and for fitting them for usefulness in life. We cannot afford to found in this coun-try an aristocracy of pauperism. The state must, in self-defense, take the young who true, however, that, with discontent so wide spread and demand so general, there are wrongs to be righted and remedies to be ap-plied which shall, or ought to, lighten the load and easithe burdens which labor has are deprived of natural guardians and those of unnatural parents who fall to provide for their off-spring, and train them for indepen-dent support and usefulness. This is not a to carry. The labor market is overstocked to carry. The labor market is overstocked. The supply is greater than the demand. The inevitable consequence is want of opportu-nity to work, for men who are able and will-ing to work i hadequate compensation to those who do the work; and undue compe-tition among these who are seeking for employment. In the present con-dition of the industrial development of our country, the remedy for this state of our country, the remedy for this state of question which appeals to philanthrophy alone. Prudent forethought and wise econ omy will expend money and effort in direct-ing the youthful mind, and the pliant ener-gies of childhood, into proper channels; and the result will be self-respecting, intelligent and self supporting manhood and woman-hood. It may be that some legislation on this subject is needed. Just how the ques-tion is to be met, is not here discussed. The affairs is to be found largely in the diversifi-cation of our industries. This, under our form of government, is a question with which the general government, through its legislative and executive branches, must al-most exclusively deal. This is not the time nor fact is stated, in order that the thought of the people may be turned toward the subject, and its discussion lead to practical results. In such a discussion, however, would it not be well to lead the public mind away from is this the place, for a general discussion of this question so far as it relates to the policy to be pursued by the general government. great Institutions. with their cumbersome management and labor-saving machinery, te such a simple and inexpensive organization as will approach the home, and will exact from the inmates the discharge of the ordi-But there are some questions coming excit-sively within state control which demand attention, and to which scarcely more than an allusion can at present be made. Although the diversification of our industries depends are all the diversification of our industries depends pary every-day duties which are performed by the children in the average homes of our people; or, better, to hearty co-operation in such organizations as seek out the destitute largely upon national legislation relating to the duties upon imported articles manufactured and provide real homes in families where they will be reared and educated for future or fulness ?

abroad, sad the establishment and mainten-ance of a commercial marine, something may, doubtless, be done by us in this direc-tion which will not only open up new ave-nues of employment, but which will elevate the whole tone and standard of labor. We What of our children and youth who, through the neglector avarice of unnatural parents, or their own waywardness, fail to take advantage of the facilities for educahave passed the point at which our industries are confined to their rudimentary forms. We tonal training which are offered them in every school district of the common wealth ? The state cannot afford to allow her children not only minister to the absolute wants o our people by our industries, but we also contribute to their enjoyment and to the cul-tivation of their taste thereby. It becomes us, therefore, to provide liberally for the eduto grow up in ignorance or idleness, or both. Saif preservation again asserts itself and in-sists that every child, born and reared with-in the limits of the commonwealth, must be ection of our industrial classes in all the trained for usefulness, and for bearing its full share of the burdens, and for bearing its full share of the duties of citizenship. How shall this be done 7 is compulsory edu-cation feasible 7 If so, under what condi-tions and limitations 7 The question is marking stated. branches of industrial art, and of art as ap piled to industry which tends to multiply e avenues of employment and to increase Labor is outilled to education, to the right to merely stated. The people must deal with it and matruet their representatives in regard to it. What of the neglected class, aiready beyond the limits of childhood, which has organize for mutual improvement and protec-tion, to an equal voice in fixing the wage rate, and the settlement of other questions in which it has a vital interest, to impartial ar-bitration when irreconcilable differences bebeyond the limits of childhood, which has failen into the commission of misdemeanor and crime? Reformation, not punishment for the mere sake of punishment, is the true in terest of the state. Our House of Refuge and reform school provide, in a measure, for the very young. What shall we do with that large class, a little older, who are to be saved for the state and the future, and for useful-ness and happinges? A reformatory, a place tween it and its employer arise, and to such legislation as will enable it to secure. If economical and frugal, a homestead which shall be preserved to it inviolable. Opportunity for a more extended discussion of these rights of labor may offer in the future, in a communication to the legislature, touching the importance and necessity of legislation in regard to a me of them, and remark upon ness and happiness ? A reformatory, a place

for training, a place for educating them out of themselves and into something better and nobler, is being prepared. How shall it be organized? Let public thought and public hem is therefore limited to their mere enu-The question of the reform and enlarge-ment of our educational system is one which should be brought to the attention of the discussion turn to this question, and in the light of what has been accomplished else where, let Pennsylvania take her stan the front rank of reform on this subject. her stand in people of the entire commonwealth, with a view of securing extended discussion and in-REVENUE AND TAXATION. teiligent criteism. It is here introduced, be cause of its importance, at greater length than would be, otherwise, desirable or proper.

No subject more directly or deeply inerests the people generally than the revenue or rather the system of taxation by which and under which, our revenue is raised. That cation, under the direction of the common-wealth, was opposed and bitterly assailed, and its introduction impeded by the masses of our people. The time is now when the de-mand of the people is in favor of an enlarged educational system, improved educational methods and more thoroughly competent in-struction. Within ashort time, on the streets of our principal city, a great procession of its in. grave inequalities exist cannot be denied.

grave inequalities exist cannot be denied. That revenue commissions and ordinary leg-islation have hitherto failed to remedy these inequalities, is likewise true. Our last rev-enue law and the decisions of the courts thereunder seem only to magnity these in-equalities, and to increase the burdens of that class of the community which has, here-tofore, with some justice, complained of the load which it was required to carry. What-ever the intention of the law, imposing state tax upon mortgages, may have been, the practical effect of it, as at present administered, is to relieve corporations holding those mort-gagets from taxation entirely, and to imour principal city, a great procession of its in-telligent laboring population, numbering 30,-000 or more, bore upon hundreds of transpar-encies a demand among other things for "ed-ucation." and this in a city which leads all

the governor's speech to the importance of the liquor prohibitory amendment was heartily applauded as was the complimentary tilusion to Governor Pattison. At the con-

clusion the new governor received an ovation from the people in the hall. After the exchange of congratulations between Beaver and Pattison the proceedings closed and the Houses resumed their session

# THE NEW LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Wm. T. Davies Takes His Place as President of the Senate .- The Bettring Officer's Address. Wm. T. Davies, Heutenant governor, was secorted to the Senate chamber by Mylin and Ross. Lieutenant Governor Black made a fitting address on retiring from the position of president of the Senate. He referred to the fact that during his term only one decision had been appealed from, and only one successfully. Mr. Davis was overcome by the complimentary references made to him by the retiring president of the Senate. Lieut Gov. Black was personally congratulated on the close of his remarks by a number of senators.

The announcement of Davies' election as ieutenant governor having been made the bath was administered to him by Judge Simonton. As the retiring lieutenant governor introduced his successor there was liberal ing process recently introduced in some New applause. The speech of President Davies promised impartial ruling.

A resolution was unanimously passed thanking Mr. Black for the ability and integrity with which he presided over the essions of the Senate,

for non-attendance.

ern penitentiary.

of the bill.

Elected Senator of Lilluois

Cruelty to Animals Society

interest is not taken in it and present the

ountains erected by them to the city.

John A. Loganon, the first ballot,

# Paraders Afraid of the Cold

New York Cigar Leaf Market. From the U.S. Tobacco Journal. A few months from now will exhibit Much trouble was experienced in forming the insugural parade owing ; to the intense A few mentils from how will exhibit a market offering but depleted stocks of '85 growth. Nothing else will be there. The '85 crop cannot play any influential role as yet. The consequence will be an exceedingly prisk trade with greatly advanced prices, Stocks in manufacturers' hands are very light; they will rush into the market very scon and speculation will become rampant cold the political club from Philadelphia and firemen became dissatistied with the delay and many of them refused to march. The parade was confined almost entirely to the troops. Many of them, too, did not appear in it. The Senate and House will vote sepa-rately for U. S. sonator this afternoon. soon, and speculation will become rampan General Beaver reviewed the procession ance more Unfettered by old tobaccos, the leaf market from a stand in front of the executive mansion. There was present with him ex-Gov.

ernor Pattison, Adjutant General Hastings General Guthrie and several senators. At 21, p. m. the parade was still in progress. Hills Introduced in the House

alterations.

Unfettered by old tobaccos, the leaf market will be prosperous for years to come, Sumatra will add on to its sphere, likely not diminishing but also with little chances of becoming more powerful. We have barely enough seed tobaccos on hand to supply the home market during the year. The business of the past week has been a satisfactory one, resulting in sales of about 1,500 cases. The old Ohios, especially the dark goods, are now selling quite rapidly, mostly in the disguise of old Pennsylvania. In '85 goods, the New York state tobaccos are HARRISBURG, Jan. 15 -1u the House to day Owens, of Huntingdon, introduced a bill to pay school directors for five days in the year for attending moeting and to fine them In '85 goods, the New York state tobaccos ar at present the most popular, while for fine binders the '85 Wisconsin is very much Graham introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 toward the completion of the Westsought.

Pennsylvania, running, at 9 to 134 cents; old Connecticut wrappers, at 14 to 16 cents; '55 Pennsylvania, at 12 to 14 cents; '55 New York state, at 15 to 17 cents; '85 New Connecticut, at 20 to 26 cents; '85 Ohio, at 6 to 9 cents; '85 Wisconsin, at 74 to 11 cents.

There is considerable inquiry for goods, and whenever a bargain is seen a sale is effected without much ada. Ohio seed leaf and Little Datch of the 1855 crop were in the van with sales of 500 cases each. Olds and ends of the 1882 and 1883 Pennsylvania seed leaf to the extent of 300 cases were taken at 11 to 1214 cents. Uptown clgar manufacturers were

Havana Strange to say, while the prices in Havana for the 1886 crop bave advanced about 10 cents per pound, no perceptible in-crease has taken place in this market. This is more remarkable because the tobacco being sold here now cannot be replaced for the same more. Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock was the time

> market, strictly speaking. The sales this week foot up 600 bales at 603 to \$1.2214. Of this 230 bales were sold at from \$1.19 to \$1.22%. Samatra-The movement in this article

fair weather.

several hours. This morning they on the town bright and early. Half past opinion that the best American eigar that seven o'clock was the hour appointed for the can be made is one having a Pennsylvania high-hat brigade to meet at the court house. seed leaf filler, a Wisconsin Havana binde y 8 o'clock about fifty persons, constituting and a Pennsylvania seed leaf wrapper. He the Beaver club, with the regulation suits said the Pennsylvania will not make so were on hand. This included quite a numshowy a cigar as the Sumatra, but it will ber of statesmen from the rural districts have a finer flavor. He thought Pennsylva The heelers and others, who will not wear a nia farmers would find it to their advantage collar (except those of the bosses) and could to grow seed leaf tobacco instead of Havana not be induced to put on a high hat under

auy circumstances, were also there. Shortly after eight o'clock the line wa formed and the march to the Pennsylvania ratiroad station was taken up. The line pre sented a rather funny appearance. The men in front looked well, although there were many high hats that had seen better days The rear of the line was curious. There were hats of all kinds and shapes and over coats of every color. This part of the line reminded one of the parade made by the "Si Perkins" band. The marchers seemed to be in charge of Captain Bill Board and EJ. Stauffer, Frailey. Jack Copland was kept very

busy seeing that every man was furnished with a cane, even if he did not have the necessary make-up. At the station there was quite a number of persons, and here the display of high hats was even funnier than in the parade. Among the number was the Examiner white-haired boy, who was kept very busy. He wore a hat that closely reembled a flower pot, and be was required to walk very steady so that it would not be shaken from his head. Besides this trouble be was obliged to carry a flag and look atter a little child. The crowd included many well known politicians, who are candidates for office at the next primaries. Mixed up in the throng were a number of the kind of men who have money only on election days. They managed to get tickets in some way and each one wore the regulation badge or medal such as children wore during the campaign. The special train left the station promptly at half-past eight o'clock, taking between two and three hundred persons.

Many more went up on Mail and Nisgara Express. It is expected that they will be coming home on every train for the next wook. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon the Pennsyl vanis railroad company had sold 525 tickets

to Harrisburg, so that Lancaster is well represented. Two Killed by an Exploding Boile SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Jan. 18-A boller in Preston Rider's stave factory at Crothers ville exploded with terrific force yesterday instantly killing Arch Warner, aged 28, and married, and Henry Mullender, aged 14 David Kidd, fireman, was probably severely and fatally scalded, and a boy named Daw son sustained a broken ankle. The boile was an old one, used to furnish steam for the dry house. The part of the building in which

it was located is a total wreck. The damage to property will not exceed \$500.

# Terriblo Fires in an Lilinois Town.

JERSETVILLE, Ills., Jan. 18 .- Great fire are raging here. The flames began in a mil-linery shop and spread north and south, destroying five brick buildings, then west con suming the Commercial hotel, OJd Fellows hall, and badly damaging the First Nationa bank. The estimated loss on buildings is \$30. 000; on stocks \$25,000. Insurance \$30,000 The fire is under partial control, but a gele is blowing from the north.

# WBATHEB INDIGATIONS.

Delaware: Colder, northwestorly winds

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18 .- Fo Lastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and

For the Soup Fund. The mayor acknowledges the rest from Jacob Bausman, for the soup fu

Beamsderter, a neighbor, saw a man enter the yard of Mr. Brandt, break the win-dow and enter the house. She called her husband, the party who broke into the bound was followed and arrested. Geliagher was positively identified as the man who entered the house. The defendant admitted having been

the porch of Brandt's house on the 14th of December, but denied having broken the windows. He claimed that he went to the house to make inquiry about a man who served in the same regiment with him. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats.

The same defendant was put on trial for the felonious entry of the house of Henry M. Hershey, of East Hempfield, on November 30. The testimony was that Hersbey's hour was entered in a similar way as Brandt's in the absence of the family and everything was in confusion in the house as if the party who entered it was searching for plunder. Several parties identified Gallagher as the man that was seen leaving Hershey's yard, but no one saw him enter the house.

The defendant went on the witness stand and denied having committed the offe charged or to even knowing where Mr. Hershey lived. He claimed that he was in court on November 30 and he thought that criminal charge was being tried that day.

In rebuttal the common wealth proved that there was no criminal court on that day. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

THE PROSECUTRIX DEAD.

In the case of common wealth vs. Wills Turner, assault with intent to rape on Louise Lawle, a verdict of not guilty was taken The indictment was brought sgainst him in 1882, the prosecutrix has since died, William was a fugitive from justice until weeks ago and the witnesses who co make out the case have left the jurisdiction

of the court. Jacob Tobias, a dudish-looking coon, put on trial for the felonious entry of the store of Robert Turner, at Marietta, and stealing a pair of overalls, a pair of light trousers, a pair of ladies' shoes and several other articles. The store was locked as usua on the night of December 18, and the robbery was discovered on the morning of Decemi 20. Part of the goods stolen were found in Tobias' house, and others from persons to whom Tobias sold them.

The defendant went on the witness stand and testified that in the middle of October he was at Watt's station, and was asked by some strange man to buy some articles. He did so and these articles were afterwards identified by Mr. Turner as his property. He positively dealed having committed the offense charged. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

# PLEAS OF GUILTY.

William Johnson pleaded guilty;to stealing an overcoat from Henry Breiter and was entenced to an imprisonment of six months. William Ludgate entered a similar ples to stealing a pair of shoes from the store of Jacob Bork and his imprisonment was made seven months.

## GRAND JURY RETURN.

True Bills,-James Gallagber, felonious entry and larceny, hve indictments ; Jacob entry and larceny, hve indictments; Jacob Tobias, felonious entry; John Comfort and Augustus G. Weasel, inreeny; Fred Stein, larceny; Wm. Ludgate, larceny; Wm. John-son, larceny; Wm. Christ, Stuart Wylles and Morris Sanders, larceny; Henry Miller, John Weaver, Rudolph Swartz and Henrich denberger, tramps; Henry Miller et. al., far-ceny. ceny.

# Ignored Bill.-Jacob Tobias, larceny.

# Prices may be placed as follows : Old Opposed to the Logan Pension WASHINGTON Jan. 15,-An adverse repor was to-day agreed upon by a majority of the House committee on invalid pensions on the bill to pension the widows of Mesars, John From the Tobacco Leaf. A. Logan and Frank Blair. The committee divided on party lines. The D-mocrats will Cigar Leaf-The market during the pas-week has shown signs of reviving business report sgainst, and the Republicans in favor

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 18. -C. B. Farwell, of Chicago, was elected United States senator, o fill the vacancy caused by the death of

designated for the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to ama money. Animals. At that hour only one member o This will naturally lessen the sales in the the society, John B. Warfel, put in an appearance. No meeting was held. It is the intention of the society to diaband if more