His Communication Devoted to Various Subjects.

A REVIEW OF THE STATE'S PINANCES

OLD REVENUE LAW SHOULD NOT BE

the message of Governor Beaver, which was read before the Legislature this after-

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
GENTLEMEN: You come together under favorable auspices. The commonwealth propers. Her population increases. Her vote at the last general election aggregated within seventeen hundred of one million, being about one hundred thousand in excess of the vote at any time previously cast. This vote measured by the standard of 1880, would indicate a population approximating, if not quite equal to, five millions.

Plenty crowns the year which has just closed. Agriculture has been rewarded by generous returns from the soil, in greater degree than in several years pest. The output of our mines has steedly increased. We easily hold our piace in the front make of the producers of cost and fron. The busy hum of industry has indicated the content of employment, even if manufacturers have been denied a fairly profitable return. Internal and interestate commerce show increased and increasing tonnage, and give employment to constantly increasing numbers. The growth of our railroad system, although checked in some directions, has been healthy and vigorous classwhere, and has tended to the development of our vast resources herotofore untouched. New territory for the production of oil and natural gas has been discovered and opened up. The utilization of natural gas and of the vast accumulations of vulm in the anthracite coal regions, and the development of new bituminous coal fields in several pure of the state, have proved of gress advantage to our manufacturing industries, especially such as relate to the manufacture of iron and the products thereof.

The vigorous growth and healthy development of the smaller oities, indicated by increased attention to the paving of atreessand the introduction of electric motor, and horse railways, are svidences of general thrift and commendable enterprise.

horse railways, are evidences of general thrift and commendable enterprise.
Industrial thrift has been but slightly retarded by strikes and lookouts, destructive alike to all the interests affected thereby, and an increasing disposition between the wager-earner and the wage-payer to consuit before differences arise, and to arbitrate after they have risen, gives promise of more satisfactory results in this direction in the future.

The health of our people has been generally good. No serious general epidemics have prevailed. Increasing attention to sanitary precaution as a means of prevent-

sanitary precaution as a means of preventing the inception and spread of epidemic
disease, and the valuable suggestions and
practical work of the state board of health
in this direction may, in part, account for
this gratifying condition of public health.
Our cattle have been usually free from

Outsglous diseases.
Lawissess has been minimized and appreciated, and the public pesos nowhere

Lawisseness has been minimized and repressed, and the public peace nowhers seriously threatened.

You come, therefore, to the discharge of your duties as the promotors and conservators of the public wolfare at a goodly time. It is not intended by this brief survey to convey the impression that there are no evils to remedy and no benefits to be conferred upon the people of the commonwealth by their chosen representatives in general assembly met. On the contrary, the favorable condition of affairs which confronts you will enable you to give intelligent and serious attention to many subjects of internal policy and concern which have long demanded appropriate legislation. You are solely responsible for the laws which are enacted. You come fresh from your several constituenschief or the laws which are enacted. You come fresh from your several constituencies with a knowledge of their wants and desires. You are to meet those wants and gratify those desires, so far as the constitution, your own good judgment, the hest interests of the whole people, and the resources of the commonwealth will allow. It is not the intention, nor the desire, of the executive to interfere in any way with your functions as lawmakers. It is his intention to confine himself strictly to the constitutional command that "He shall from time to time give the general assembly information of the state of the common wealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Your immediate predecessors, by two several joint resolutions, took the first step in submitting to a vote of the people amendments to the constitution of the commonwealth; the first of said resolutions, approved the tenth day of February, 1887, proposing to prohibit by constitutional ensetment the manufacture, saie or keeping for sale, of any intextesting liquor to be used as a beverage; and the second providing for the amendment of the first section of the eighth article of the constitution relating to suffrage, abolishing the payment of atax as a qualification for voting, reducing the minimum residence in the district where the elector offers to vote from two months to thirty days, and extending the suffrage to citizens actually engaged in military service and to the inmates of any home for disabled soldiers and saliors in the district where said home is located.

In regard to the first of these resolutions, it may be confidently said that very many people of the commonwealth desire to vote directly upon it. They should have an opportunity may be afforded, at a time when no other consideration than the direct question involved can blus the mind, it is recommended that the resolution be passed by the present Legislature as early as possible, and that a time be fixed for a special election—say in the month of May or June—at which the people may record their verdict thereupou. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

June—at which the people may record their verdict thereupon.

The amendment proposed in the second of said resolutions seems to meet with ganeral approval, and might be submitted at the same time.

The governor then refers to the legislation of the session of 1887. The appropriations amounted to \$17,000,000; and the estimated receipts being less than \$15,000,000, the governor, to bring the expanditures down to about the receipts, refused to approve the appropriation to enlarge the Philadelphia House of Refuge.

WEY THE REVENUE BILLEFAILED.

WHY THE REVENUE BILL FAILED. The bill to revise and consolidate the The bill to revise and consolidate the several revenue laws of this commonwealth, which imposed taxes upon personal property and upon banks, corporations, limited partnerships, bankers and brokers, known as House bill No. 250, which came to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth a few days before adjournment of the last Legislature, received very careful consideration at the hands of the executive. In some of its provisions it was not beconsideration at the hands of the executive. In some of its provisions it was not believed to be all that was desired; in others it was ragarded as positively faulty, and in some respects its tendency was to diminish the revenues. There was popular demand for some new revenue system. It was believed by the people at large that this bill most the requirements of this demand. With many misgivings, but recognizing the feeling upon the outlject, the executive was about to sign the bill when it was decovered that it had not received the signature of the

revenue system.

NOT MUCH CHANGE NECESSARY.

Without discousing either of the measures above referred to, it may be stated as a safe general proposition that the less interference with our existing revenue laws, excepting to remedy certain defects pointed out by the courts in recest decisions, and to extend the operation of the law so as to bring within its grasp all personal property intended to be taxed under existing legislation and the requirements of the constitution, the better it will be for the revenues of the common wealth and other interests which seriously complain of burdens too great to be borns.

The governor believes it may be prudent to adhere to the revenue sot of 1879, because a new law may not receive judicial sanction. If what is known as the capital stock tax were levied upon the actual value of the stock taxed, instead of under the dual arrangements provided in the second section of the sot above referred to, and if what is known as the loans tax were levied upon the scinal value of the securities cought to be taxed, many of the difficultiescomplained of and which are now undersoing judicial examination might, it is believed, be happily removed and our revenues rendered much more stable, with a chance for increase rather than decrease.

The expenses connected with the collection of what is known as the personal property tax are onerous. It is believed that if this tax were divided so as to give one mill thereof to the municipality making the collection, in lieu of all expenses connected therewith, much difficulty would be obviated, more revenue would be received by the common wealth, and an inducement held out to the local authority making the collection to bring within the grasp of the law much property which at present escapes taxation. This subject deserves careful consideration at your names.

The Legislature has, at different times and in various ways, attempted to exampt operation of our revenue laws. The constitution expressly limits the power of the Legislature in this direction.

the legislature must follow in dealing with the whole subject of revenue, if the plain intent of the constitution is to be obeyed. The exemptions heretofore attempted have been made not only without authority, but are, the constitution says, absolutely void. If, in addition to the simple changes in the act of 1879 above referred to, provision were made for the collection of taxes from those several species of property declared to to be exempt by the legislature, and such as are in effect exempt because not mentioned in existing Legislation, we would have ample revenue for all the ordinary purposes of the commonwealth, and could extend yet further in different directions the appropriations which tend to the immediate relief of the real estate of our citizens. Let the full and fair intent of the constitution be carried out in the direction indicated, with no more than the present moderate rate of taxation provided for in existing laws, and it is believed that the constitution be carried out in the direction indicated, with no more than the present moderate rate of taxation provided for in existing laws, and it is believed that immediate relief would be experienced by those who rightfully complain of burdeasome local taxation. A general inquiry addressed to all the cities and counties of the common wealth has elicited the kno riedge of a condition of affairs, so far as local taxation is concerned, which will be as great a surprise, no doubt, to the Legislature, as it was to the executive. The resi estate of the common wealth is taxed in the various cities and counties thereof at rates varying from aixty mills, which is probably the highest, to twelve mills, which is probably the lowest. The highest rate, unfortunately, prevails in those counties where the people are least able to bear it. Admitting, as it probably should be admitted, that the assessment is made at little more than half the value of the real extate assessed in many localities, it is nevertheless true that we are allowing, under our present laws, the taxation of those least able to bear such a burden at the rate of from six to thirry mills upon every dollar's worth of value, whilst we are allowing millions of corporate property to escape taxation altogether, and imposing upon personal property, which yields greater returns than real estate, only from one half to one tenth of the burden of taxation borne by the latter, Is it not, therefore, true that our farming population and the owners of modest homesteads have a right to complain? Is it not also true that, in our efforts to prevent money from seeking investment outside of the commonwealth, we are driving men from home? Men are more essential to the life of the commonwealth, we are driving men from home? Men are more essential to the life of the commonwealth than money. They can make money, but money can never make men.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE REVENUE You will learn from the report of the attorney general, as you have doubtless heretofore learned from the public prints, that the supreme court of the United States, in several well considered opinions—two of them in cases removed from our own courts—has decided that what is known as of them in cases removed from our own courts—has decided that what is known as the gross receipts tax, so far at least as it relates to commerce carried through this state, from another state into this atate, or from this state into another state, is not subject to taxation, being an interference with commerce between the states, and therefore in violation of the constitution. This decision has very seriously crippled our revenues during the last two years, the loss for the present year amounting to about \$800,000. This loss threatened serious disturbance to the treasury and its ability to meet ordinary obligations. Thanks to the efficient and energetic administration of the auditor general's office, and through the forbearance of the efficient and energetic administration of the suditor general's office, and through the forbearance of the officers entrusted with the authority to draw warrants upon the treasurer, no proper demand backed by a legal warrant has been ignored or postponed by the treasurer. In doing this, however, it must be remarked that all our reserves have been exhausted. Unsettled cases upon the books of the auditor general have been pressed to settlement or collection, and it is believed that there are not as much as \$25,000 of unsettled claims now pending in the auditor general's office. At no time during the last year has there been any diversion from the general to the sinking fund, by reacon of the belove in the treasury at the end of any qur ar being in excess of the amount required by law. You are respectfully referred to the reports of the auditor general and of the state treesurer for the full details of receipts and expenditure for the fiscel years closing the 30th of November, 1857 and 1856, respectively.

The total public debt, November 30, 1886, was \$17,258,962,31 1867, \$15, \$24,471, \$21,1866.

The amount of the staking rand were, 1857, \$10,654 526, 51,858, \$4,876, 518, 55.

The amount of reduction of debt during 1857 was \$1,922,126,97; 1888, nes reduction, \$495,794.90; gross amount of debt paid in 1856, \$1,118,566.

It will be observed that in the above electrone, there are sundry items of non-interest bearing debt and of overdue loans, upon which interest has been stopped, which appear in the statements from year to year, and which are carried upon the books of the treesurer, and regularly printed in his amount report. Many of these items are believed to have no actual existence. The relief noise have probably been destroyed by fire and scoident. Other items, such as interest certificates unclaimed, are actually in the vaulit of the treesure, and remained the which are annually promulgated, if authority were given to the treasurer to cancel these litems, without, in any way, impairing the obligation of the commonwealth to pay them in case they should be presented; but, inastanch as no payments have been made upon them alone 1876, it is fair to presume that the commonwealth open their account. If these items were canceled the debt statement would, undoubtedly, more correctly represent the actual facts. It will be observed that no portion of the public debt is presented the scoul facts. It will be observed that no portion of the public debt is present the actual facts. It will be observed that no portion of the public debt is present the actual facts. It will be observed that no portion of the public debt is present the actual facts. It will debt is present to be actual facts. It will no observed that no portion of the public debt is present to be soid at any time, are more than sufficient to pay this balance now. The commissioners of the sinking fund and the bonds of the United States held therein, which can be soid at any time, are more than sufficient to pay this balance now. The commissioners of the sinking fund and the bonds of the United States held therein, which can be soid at any time, are mo

the propriety of fewer normal schools. What we have should be strengthened and fitted for doing thorough work. In addition to the industrial training, a thorough course of instruction, involving a knowledge of the fundamental law of the state and nation, and of the duties of citizenship, should be insisted upon as a necessary part of the equipment of every teacher in the common wealth.

The school directors throughout the common wealth are required, once in

of the equipment of every leacher in the common wealth.

The school directors throughout the common wealth are required, once in three years, to attend a convention, held at the county sact of the several ocunties, for the election of a county superintendent. They are also expected to attend the seasons of the annual county institute, at least for one day. Would it not be both wise and just to give anthority, by provision of law, to school directors to charge their actual, necessary expenses in attending these meetings, to their respective constituencies, whom they serve without compensation?

Closely allied to the general subject of education, is that of the care and education of the children gathered in our soldiers' orphans schools. On the let of June, 1890, there will be left under the care of the state and undergoing education in her soldiers' orphan schools, 1,549 children, whose ages will range at that date from five to fifteen years. Forty five of them will be eight years old get.

It is believed that the people of the commonwealth expect and intend that these children shall be maintained at their expense. How shall this be done, if done at all? The remainder could be cared for in existing schools, the number thereof being diminished year by year until, say in June, 1895, only so many children would remain as could be easily transferred to and cared for in homes which are established and conducted by churches or charitable organizations. This would be a simple and cany under the care of the commonwealth.

Demand is made, however, in many quarters for the reopening of the doors of these schools, so that the children already under the care of the commonwealth.

Demand is made, however, in many quarters for the reopening of the doors of these schools, so that the children of deserving men, who served their country faithfully and have aline died, might be admited to the same privileges which have been enjoyed by those who were left in like condition in former years. It is difficult to see why any distinctio

Commending the work of the state board of agriculture, and especially the holding of institutes for the discussion of practical questions, he notes that the agricultural experiment station has been fully manned and equipped under the \$15 000 appropriation made by the government of the United States to stations siready established. The governor is hopeful that the free dissemination to all applicants of the results there resched through experiment, may do much for agriculture. Buildings and eqipment needed must be furnished by the state. Neighboring states having complained that they could do nothing to stampout pleuro-pneumenia, noises Pennaylvania, co - operated, an eight mile quarantine was established around Philacelphia and a thorough inspection was carried on for months without the discovery of any well defined and clearly developed cases. A number of cattle were killed under the existence of suspicious symptoms. The work has been carefully dose, and is a gratifying tribute to the thoroughness with which our own work, under state laws, has been herefolore conducted. A proclamation has lately been issued abolishing the quarentine, and it may be most confidently stated that no contaglous disease exists in spidemic form within the recent quarantine limits, or in any part of Pennaylvania, so far as is known.

Pennaylvania, so far as is known.

Pennaylvania consumer from 20,000,000 to 300,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. At a low estimate the sugar consumed within our borders costs our people \$15,000,000 each year. He suggests that it would be wise economy on the part of Pennaylvania sither to offer a bounty for the production of sorghum sugar at a certain rate per pound, or to provide for experiments to test the practical questions involved in the growing of the cane on our soil, in our climate, and the manufacture of sugar therefores. AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The Legislature at its last meeting passed a bill in relation to the imprisonment, government, and release of convicts in the Pennsylvania reformatory at Huntingdon. The buildings have been furnished and the institution equipped and organized; and ne congratulates the managers for securing as superintendent, Mejor R. W. Claughry, formerly warden of the Joliet prison in Illinois.

In order to put the institution into practical operation at ones, it is recommended that the managers be authorised, by a concurrent resolution of the Legislature, to use funds appropriated for furniture and other purposes, now in the treasury, for maintenance, until an appropriation for the latter purpose can be regularly secured. If this were done the governor would be able to make proclamation, and the couris of the common wealth exercising criminal jurisdiction, could thereupon, sentence those who are, under the law, entitled to admission therein, to the said reformatory. This is important, not only because it is desirable to send all new cases, entitled to the benefit of the act referred to, immediately to the reformatory, but because there should be a transfer from the Eastern pentientary, which is crowded with immates, of such as are entitled to the benefits of the new institution. The work upon the

of such as are entitled to the benefits of the new institution. The work upon the Western rentlentisry approaches completion. Difficulty has been experienced in providing work for the inmates. If prisoners are to be reformed and returned to society better than when their imprisonment commenced, they must be furnished with some employment.

The Eastern penitentiary continues what is known as the solitary confinement plan, so far as its crowded condition will permit. It may well be doubted whether this system, which has long prevailed in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, is the best for the reformation of criminals. What can be more unhealthy, morally unhealthy, turned in upon himself?

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia is about to make a new and important departure. Through the liberality of two of our citizens, large funds have been placed at their disposal for the purchase of a farm and the erection of new buildings. If assistance should be asked for, the institution is commended to favorable consideration.

tion is commended to favorable consider-CARE OF THE IDOTIC AND INSANE.

Pennsylvania has made large and liberal provisions for the care of her insane. Some of the best institutions in the country, adapted to this purpose, are found within her borders. Four exclusive state institutions, and one which has been built and maintained largely by state aid, afford ecommodations for probably four thousand of this unfortunate classiff our fellow citizens. He says that the effect of recent legislation has been to compel county commissioners to send insane from the county homes to the state hospitals which are hereby overcrowded and the expense of their care is largely increased without any compensating salvantage. He believes that 25 per cent of the hospital inmates could be better cared for if transferred to the county homes. He refers to the class not receiving medicaltreatment and but little supervision. He recommends the enlargement and re-CARE OF THE IDOTIC AND INSAME. medicaltreatment and but little supervision. He recommends the enlargement and rebuilding of the Harrisburg insens asylum if any appropriations can be made for the care of the insane but adds that unless the legislation allegiber revenue shall have the effect of largely increasing revenues any appropriation of the kind would be inappropriate.

would be insperopriate.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The soldier's and salior's home at Erie receives 'avorable notice, and the governor approves of the suggestion that Pennsylvania volunteers honorably discharged should receive an engraved certificate. The Gattysburg memorials, the national guard rifls practice, and the display of military forces in the coke regions are briefly referred to. The boards of health and of charities are warmly commended.

Special attention is called to the attorney general's statement of the facts of the purchase, by the Western Union Telegraph company, of the Baltimore & Onio Telegraph company of Pennsylvanis, and the consequent merger of competing lines. Atthough investigation of this audject has been going on for some time, it was not deemed expedient to begin legal proceedings until all the facts necessary to establish a merger were thoroughly in hand. The case is one of so much linportance that it will be carefully conducted, with a full knowledge of all the difficulties attending it, and a determinadifficulties attending it, and a determina-tion to test, fully and fairly, the validity of the provision of the constitution and

of the provision of the constitution and laws relating thereto.

He recommends an increase of the force of the bureau of statistics, and liberal appropriations for the purchase of books for the state library.

"The work done by the board of pardons will commend itself to your deliberate judgment and that of the people as judicious, conservative and wise."

The present legislative building, which is a spiendid specimen of Colonial architecture, should by all means be preserved in its purity, and, as nearly as possible, as originally built. One new fire-proof building for the accommodation of the executive departments, the library and the art treasures of the commonwealth, would, together with the present buildings, give all accommodations needed for many years to come. Such a building, with the expenses connected with a thorough remodeling and repair of the other buildings referred to, cugit not, under any circumstances, to cost more than \$1,000,000. Might it not be well to provide for the execution of such a building, limiting the entire cost to the sum named; provided that no steps should be taken until the meany due the

and bear them resolutely.

JAMES A. BEAVER. THE YEAR'S IMON TRADE.

structural purposes, particularly in the eraction of public buildings.

The consumption of iron and steel in the United States in 1888 was much less than the estimated figures of production which we have given would indicate. While our importations of iron and steel in 1888 were nearly, if not altogether, 950,000 gross tons, they nevertheless fell far below the importations of 1887, which reached the enormous aggregate of 1,783,251 tons. With reduced production and reduced importations of iron and steel, exact figures for neither of which will for some time be accessible, we have estimated from such data as are at hand that our consumption of pig iron in 1888 has fallen fully 600,460 tons as compared with 1887, and our consumption of steel rails about 800,000 tons.

The South's Industrial Progress

The South's industrial Progress.

The Baltimors Manufacturers' Record, in its annual review of the South's industrial progress, shows that the capital represented by new mining and manufacturing enterprises organized in 1888 was \$168,800,000.

During 1885 there were organized in the South 3 518 new enterprises, egainst 3,430 in 1887 and 1,575 in 1886, a total for three years of 8,623, in addition to which there were hundreds of small enterprises, such as grist mills, gins, etc., not counted in this enumeration.

mills, gins, etc., not counted in this enumeration.

In the South, since 1880, 20,000 miles of railroad has been built and over \$700,000,000 have been spent in building new roads and improving old ones.

Oction mills have increased from 180, with 15,222 looms and 713,939 spindies, in 1880, to over 300 mills, with about 38,000 looms and 1,800,000 spindies, while many new mills and nearly \$50,000,000 for 1888 in 1880 and nearly \$50,000,000 for 1888 in 1880 there were forty cottonseed oil mills in the Nouth. Now there are about 180, with \$12,000,000 invested. The value of the South's agricultural products for 1888 was about \$800,000,000, against \$671,000,000 in 1879. The value of the South's live stock is now \$675,000,000 the shells in 1879 it was \$391,400,000. The production of grai. rose from 431,074,630 bushels in 1880 to 620,305,000 bushels in 1887, an increase of nearly 200,000,000 bushels.

Shortly before his death, Harry H. Zeober, letter-carrier, gave Mrs. Sarah S. Dorwart a check which read, "Northern National bank pay to Mrs. Barah S. Dorwart all the money I have in deposit." She has taken out letters of administration on his estate and in that way will secure to ber as administrator the deposit to his credit in that

The impalement act of Prof. Horses Mohn, of this city, has become quite popular with the theatre-goers, and has made a great hit in the museums of the country. On January 14th the professor opens at Bradenburg's museum, Philadelphia. He then goes over Kohl & Middle-ton's circuit of houses, and has made a contract to travel with Hobinson's circuit

At the last stated meeting of Washing ton Concieve No. 9, U. O. of S. W. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand master, Jacob Ettinger; chancellor, John Keller; provest, Louis Stark; secretary, Philip Keller; tressurer, George Ritter; trustes, J. H. Ostermayer; D. D. G. M. Jacob Otthofer, representative to Grand Conclave ; Ex. M., Martin Binkle and Henry Ostermeyer.

John H. Weber died at his home, No. 42 South Queen street of general debility, aged 68 years. The deceased was a potter by trade and carried on the business at his some for many years. The funeral takes

William Boss, living at No. 224 North Mulberry street, while at work at Teller Bro,'s warehouse on North Prince street on Monday, had the misfortune to have his leg broken. The socident happened by a case of tobasse falling on the

Intelligencer

uniforms was stationed in the muin hall of the mansion, and with almost military punctuality at 11 o'clock, the hour fixed for the reception to begin, struck up the New Year's greeting march (Scum) as the precident and Mrs. Cleveland appeared at the head of the statiway leading from the second floor to the bine room on the floor below where the formal presentations were to be made.

Immediately behind them came the receiving party. The members of the cabinet who were present were received informally, and with the ladies not of the immediate receiving party, they took their places behind the efficiel receiving line. The receiving party consisted of president, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Bayard, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Dickinson. It required but a moment's time for the arrangement of positions to be made and then the reception began; the diplomatic corps with their ladies entering first, Many of the foreign representatives were in military uniform radiant with insign, and of various orders. They presented a speciacle of great attractiveness and splender. The diplomants filed into the Bine room in the order of their appointment, and in turn presented the attaches of their legations. Mr. Preston, the Hay then minister, the dean of the corps, was unavoidably absent from the city, so staron De Fave, the Italian minister, presented the members of the corps to the president and Mrs. Cleveland.

The corps with their ladies passed through

The corps with their ladies passed through the blue room and into the large East room, converting that apartment into a soone of animated aplendor where everything in the way of brilliant costuming, gay decorations, gold lace and rich trimmings, mingled in

son and Lieutenant Duval of the army. They passed through the red parior, at the door of which these two officers stood. The receiving line extended across the bine parior to the door leading into the great East room, thence through a window which had been transformed into a temporary exit, udder a canvae awning and out of the East gate of the White House grounds.

All pedestrians were admitted to the grounds through the east gate. The scene in front of the grounds was animated. A guard had been placed at either gate to keep out the crowd which began to assemble at an early hour waiting for the public reception. The police arranged the expectant visitors in a double line past the White House grounds and down the avenue. The public reception was announced for 12:26, but it was nearly 1 o'clock, when the gates were thrown open to admit the visitors in small aquade and de nohments. From that time until the close of the reception the crowd poured ceaselessly through the pariors. At 2 o'clock, the hour fixed for the conclusion of the reception, the crowd was still great.

of the reception, the crowd was still great of the reception, the crowd was still great and the president said that he would re-main and receive all who came. Benator Ingalis is absent from the city, and the congressional line at to-day's re-ception was headed by Senator Morrill, or Vermont. In the absence of Major General Behofield, Brigadier General Benet led the army.

Gavernor Hill Imangurated.

ALBANT, N. Y., Jan. 1—Charming weather ushered in Inaugural Day.

Bix thousand people participated in a monster parada. Gov. Hill joined the procession at the executive mansion, riding in a carriage. He was greeted with tremeadous cheering all along the line and received a magnificent ovation. The governor left the parade as it passed up Washington avenue, and when the column moved down State street with his military staff was on the reviewing stand. As the various organisations passed cheer after other went up from those in line. The parade was dismissed at the foot of State street hill. street bill.

The inaugural ceremonies took place is the assembly chamber. Prayer was offered by Bishop Doans and the oath of office was administered by Secretary of State Cook. There the governor delivered his inaugural

address.

At the conclusion the governor held a leves in the executive chamber. This evening he gives a dinner to his military family.

The following were elected efficers of Concetoga Council, No. 8 O. U. A. M. at their meeting on Monday evening: Coun-cilor, D. Stuart Griffits; vice councilor, cilor, D. Stuart Grimus; vice councilor, Randolph Supplee; recording secretary, E. Kuris; assistant recording secretary, J. F. Yesger; financial secretary, William H. Powell; inductor, William H. Auxer; examiner, I Arnold Smith; outside protector, Christian Doan; trustee, G. Edw. Eck. A committee was appointed to arrange for the celebration of the 43d anniversary of the organization of the council.

charged with larceny as balles in hiring Fred. Williams' horse and failing to return it, was heard before Alderman Deen this morning. The case was a rather weighty one and the alderman reserved his deci-

George Kreider was heard by Alderman Barr on Monday evening on a charge of carrying concealed deedly weapons, preferred by his father. The alderman dismined the case. A surety of the peace case preferred by the son against his father was returned to court by Alderman Helbach.

TOM COCHRAN DEFEATED

HE RECEIVES ORLY RIVE VOTES IN MEPHBLIDAR GATODS.

leghay Braniers Rapp. Branches of the Legislat

Cuchran Deleated for Chief Clock of the

Portion of the Officers.

Harrishure, Pa, Jan. I.—The Reput can sensitorial engous this morning retist the slate. Mylin mades motion to mist the slate. Mylin mades motion to mist tute Cochran's name for that of Erret but the proposition rescived only myotes—those of Reyburn, Philadelph Mylin and Stehman, Lancaster; Geog Delaware; Harlan, Chester; Ecch Schuylkill; Gobin, Lebanon; Steele of Upperman, Allegheny. Illness provent Rutan from being present.

Allen, of Warren, presided and Tayle Philadelphia, was secretary.

Among the selections the House Raput can cauous chose the following: Racide clerk, Charles E. Vorhees, Philadelphireding clerk, J. R. W. Baker, Mars massage clerk, Jno. McCabe, Washingtonlerk to president pro tom., J. L. Ey Chester; assistant serguant-abarms, E. Hear, Allegheny; sentents postmasters, W. Barton, Allegheny; sentents postmasters, W. Barton, Allegheny; door-keeper, Rob M. Jones, Westmoreland; pasters a folders, Patrick Resgan, Fayette; His E. Reider, Hinkletown, Lancaster sound

HARRISHURG, Jan. 1.—2:15 F. M.—In the governor's message sent you, addends have been made in which the governor unpur the enforcement of the constitutional previous against discrimination in freights and favors the abolition of grade crossings.

The message is now being read in both house.

E. F. Caborne & Co., plumbers, of Paul, are involved; ilsolities \$60,00 capital \$40,000. They have contrasts \$150,000 worth of work.

William P. Higginbotham, founder a president of the Blue Valley bank of his hattan, Kas., failed yesterday, to Bank Kemble, st., with \$111,000 liabilities at \$200,000 assets.

Louis A. Harner, a city missman in employ of Henry A. Herner & Oa., wh sale grocers, of Chicago, is an embess to the extent \$200,000, and it is believe

to the extent \$200,000, and it is believed he has fied to Canada.

The mam note aix-story building of the Richardson Drug company, northwest corner of Fourth street and Clark avenue.

St. Louis, burned at 8 c'olock this manning. The loss is about \$750,000 on about and \$150,000 on about and stoliding and stock is \$650,000.

During a drunken brawl shorth midnight lest night in New York, M Crow aged 28, was stabbed to death a of a party of five men with whom a quarreling.