THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

BEAVER'S MESSAGE.

The Governor Has Some Final Words With the State Legislators.

The Loan for the Johnstown Sufferers

SOME OF HIS SUGGESTIONS.

Should Be Repaid at Once.

REVENUE AND TAXATION LAWS,

Ballot Reform Is a Subject That Needs Much Consideration.

THE ERIE SHIP CANAL A GREAT WORK

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.-Governor Beaver sent his message to the Legislature to-day. It is a lengthy document, and goes very fully into the affairs of the State, centaining many suggestions as to legislation that should be considered. He also reviews the events that have occurred since the last meeting of the Legislature. The more salient points of the message are given

The Governor gives at length a history of the Johnstown flood, and the measures taken for the relief of the sufferers. He says that it was first proposed to take the needed money from the State Treasury, patting the hands of citizens for its repayment, but as the constitutionality of such action seemed to be doubtful in the minds of some, the plan was abandoned. The of some, the pian was abandoned. The money was then secured from the People's Bunk, of Philadelphia, upon an obligation drawn by the Attorney-General, specifying the object for which the money was to be used, and pledging the faith of the Commonwealth for its return.

A Personal Obligation.

This constituted a personal legal obligation of the maker as well as a pledge of the credit of the Commonwealth, but under ordinary circumstances it would probably not have been regarded as marketable commercial paner. By the aid of Mr. William H. Kemble, or Philadelphia, however, he was Kemble, of Philadelphia, however, he was enabled to carry the plan into execution by the pledging of his individual securities as collateral for the obligation. In this way the sum of 500,000, then desimed to be sufficient for the purpose, was secured and at a later date an additional sum of \$100,000-making \$400,000 in all advanced by the blank and secured by the bledge of Mr. Kemble's personal securities. The Governor recommends that an appropriation be immediately made to reimburse the bank. In the conference with the Pittsburg Relief Committee, demand was made for the return of the money expended by it in work which was considered as legitimately belonging to the State. Having no authority, under the previsions of an act of 1855, to renay money already expended, no such return could be made; ady expended, no such return could be made at it was promised that the matter should be at it was promised that the matter should be illed to the attention of the Legislature and a commendation made for an appropriation to pay so much of the money as had been ex-corded in work which should have been done the State. The amount then alleged to have een expended by the committee in the general tork at Johnstown, was \$120,000.

ecessity for the existence of the board and the wisdom of enlarging its power. The water ways of the Commonwealth are becoming more and larger towns. The purity of the

cities and larger towns. The purity of the water therein becomes, therefore, a question of vital importance. The investigations of the Board of Health prove conclusively that in many classes of evidenic diseases, prevention is easy if the water supply can be controlled and purified. The time has come when the lagislature should take decided grounds and prompt action upon this subject."

"It may become necessary to revolutionize our entire system of sewage for cities, towns and public institutions. Instead of emptying this mass of corruption into our streams, carrying disease and death to those who depend upon them for their water supply, it will be necessary to devise and carry into execution some efficient system of disposing of the sewage of danse communities. I recommend that the anthority of the State Board of Health oversuch subjects be increased, with such safeauthority of the Sinte Board of Health over such subjects be increased, with such safe-guards as may be necessary, and that appropria-tion for their general expenses be so increased as to enable them to make careful and thorough investigation and experiment as to the best means of avoiding the dangers herein redied, and at the same time affording an efficient and healthful system of seware. irbiul system of sewage,

Question of Revenue and Taxation

"The question of the manner in which ou are to be raised continues to be one of atworbing interest to the people of the Com proposeditie. A commission appointed under a count resolution approved the 25th day of May, 1881, has given careful consideration to this subject and prepared a report embracing the notice; and prepared a report embracing the news of all its members, showing a wide prerence of opinion as to the principles upon thich and the methods by which taxes are to be levied and collected. The majority of the ammission agreed upon a hill which provides or the levying of county and municipal taxes pon the several kinds of property therein peciling, the principal object of which is to the coverage and personal property with ing corporate and personal property within taxing power of the municipality, with a in this bill and state their views gill in three several minority statement

seded that a remedy is needed. The report of the majority leaves the entire question of the oblection of State revenues to be governed by the laws which now exist. This is well, inas-

The Legislation Recommended. "I recommend that of the State tax upon per sonal property collected under the sixteenth section of the general revenue act, the one-half part thereof be returned to the several counties of the Commonwealth in which the same is coled instead of the one-third part as proided by the said section. I recommend, also charthe laws relating to licenses for the sale at retail of liquors be so amended as to authorize the entire amount raised from the granting of and licenses to be paid into the trersury of the mandelpairty within which the privileges conterted by the same are to be exercised.

on corporation stock to be paid into the diesent to provide for the interest of our nail remaining debt, and the assets in the king fund are amply sufficient to provide for sinking fund are amply sufficient to provide for the payment of any of the loans of the Com-monwealth which can under the provisions thereof, be paid for several years to come."

The Governor says that the operations of the shiking fund have been, especially during the just year, very satisfactory. More than two years ago the Commissioners of the sinking land adopted the policy of purchasing the loans of the Commonwealth, and especially the 5 per-cent loan, which is reimbursable February 1, 1872, in preference to investing these funds in bonds of the United States, which have be-lease, tantor the mampulation of large operators in money centers, and in view of the purchase of its own bonds by the General Gov-ernment, a speculative security, having ranged

duction of \$2,389,001 in the years 1889-90, leaving the debt of the State, at the close of 1890, \$12,-

Hallot reform is referred to as follows: "The foundation of popular government is the ballot. Anything which affects the inependence or the security of the voter; the absolute safety of his ballot when cast, and the honest count and report of the result, is of the highest interest and importance. There seems to be a general belief, more or less widely expressed, that some reform in our system of registration and voting is necessary to preserve to the individual voter freedom from dictation and secrecy in the discharge of his duty as an elector. It was believed that the provisions of our present Constitution, at the time of its adoption, met and satisfied the requirements of a pure ballot, as they were then understood. The allegation uow is, however, that our present system does not insure to the individual entire freedom from dictation and absolute secrecy and security in casting his ballot; and, also, that the measure which was supposed at the time more than any other to be preventive of frand subjects the individual to an espionage which is not only undesirable, but may become, in the hands of unacrupulous persons, hurtful. "There is no difference of opinion as to the desirability of securing such a system as will insure the most perfect freedom in casting the ballot, and the most correct result in its count and publication. It is alleged by certain friends of ballot reform that the abeliation of the numbered ballot is essential to such a result. Others equally interested in the subject are of opinion that success can be reached without a change in our present Constitution. It is believed that all the good results of what is known as the Australian tailot may be secured without in any way violating the provisions of our present Constitution. It is helieved that all the good results of what is known as the Australian tailot may be secured without in any way violating the provisions of our present Committee of the Commonwealth absolute independence and safety, freedom from every form of dictation in casting his ballot, and absolute certainty as to its being counted as cast."

Schools of the Commonwealth. olute safety of his ballot when cast, and the est count and report of the result, is of the

Schools of the Commonwealth. "The increase in the annual appropriation for common schools and the lengthening of the school term have been attended with favorable results. It is believed that no further legislaresults. It is believed that no further legislation in the direction of extending the minimum
of the school year is necessary. In our agri
cultural communities the present school term
of six months is probably quite sufficient, and
inasmuch as the length of the term is under the
control of the directors of each locality, wherever it is thought desirable to extend its length,
it can be done in accordance with the wishes of
the people." As to the Soldiers' Orphan
Schools the Governor says that the Commission is doing excellent work and the results
are satisfactory. He speaks highly of the
National Guard.

Speaking of the law establishing the office of

are satisfactory. He speaks highly of the National Guard.

Speaking of the law establishing the office of Factory Inspector, the Governor says:

"By the fifth section of the act it is made the duty of the Inspector to report to the Buleau of Labor Statistics of this State, on or before the 30th day of November of each year, the name of factory, number of hands employed and the number of hours of work performed each week. No provision is made for the publication of this report. If published it would necessarily be included in the publication of the Eureau of Labor Statistics. The time for the making of the annual report of the Inspector should be changed so as to conform to the period covered by the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and this report should be included in the publications of that bureau. No appropriation was made by the last Legislature for the payment of the salary and expenses of the Factory Inspector, although the evident intention of the law was to make such an appropriation. Provision was made for the payment of the salaries of the Deputy Inspectors in specific terms; but the salary of the Inspector inspect and his expenses were not provided for, although the amounts thereof were definitely fixed. I respectfully recommend that an immediate appropriation be made to provide for this defect in the law."

Some Other Recommendations.

Some Other Recommendat Reference is made to the danger of loss by

fire of the collections under the charge of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Adjutant General and State Librarian, and the Governor General and State Librarian, and the Governor recommends that an act be passed providing for a new building for the use of the State Government. He suggests that prompt action be taken relative to the World's Fair and approves the work done by the Gettysburg Monument Commission.

The State Board of Health.

Regarding the State Board of Health Governor Beaver says:

'The necessity for, and the work done by, the state Board of Health throughout a large portion of the Commonwealth for many monting succeeding the Boads of 1889, demonstrates the recessity for the existence of the board and the wistons of enlarging its power. The water the control of enlarging its power. The water the statement of the Reformatory at Huntington seemment of the Reformation.

Road and Canal Commissions.

sions, the Governor says: "The Road Law Commission has given much attention to the subject committed to it, and will, no doubt, as required by the resolution inder which it was organized, communicate to you directly a report embodying a bill for your

"The Ship Canal Commission has indus "The Ship Canal Commission has industriously and enthusiastically entered upon the careful consideration of determining the feasibility of connecting the waters of Lake Erle and the Ohlo river by ship canal, and of surveying and laying out a route for the same. A preliminary report upon this subject has been made to me, and the commission will doubtless communicate directly with the Legislature, as provided in the joint resolution under which it was appointed. The work of this commission has led to surprising and gratifying results. It is believed that the waters of Lake Erle and the Ohlo river can be connected by a ship canal the Ohio river can be connected by a ship canal the construction of which is entirely feasible and comparatively cheap; that the supply of water, which was considered a doubtful prob-iem, is beyond question, and that the grades ar-not of such a character as to seriously interfer

Great Advantages of the Canal.

"This survey has been undertaken with the view of ascertaining the advantages which could be secured to commerce by the con-struction of such a canal. The results in this direction will be beyond computation, but they do not, in my judgment, constitute the great advantage which the successful completion of such a waterway would secure to the people of the Commonwealth and of the nation. If the waters of Lake Eric and the Ohio were conwaters of Lake Eric and the Ohio were con-nected by a canal such as is proposed and shown to be entirely feasible, and if the present canal from Albany to Buffalo were enlarged so as to admit vessels of the same size, these links would secure a chain of inter-waterway com-munication between New York and New Or-leans, which would be invaluable for commer-cial purposes and in times of war would fur-ness an entirely safe means of communication between these important termini and all in-terior points."

whether we can secure in any other way under present treaty stipulations. If the final report of this commission shall prove to your satisfaction that the construction of such a work is feasible it seems to me very desirable, for the reasons herein stated, that the subject be brought in some way to the attention of the Government of the United States with the view of securing its conception.

Some Other Recommendations In conclusion the Governor says that the aws relating to coal mining are defective, and he recommends the appointment of a com-mission, whose duty it shall be to make them

The Governor recommends that steps be taken to secure uniformity of legislation in the taken to secure uniformity of legislation in the several States on such subjects as extradition, marriage and divorce, wills, descent and distribution of property, form of deeds and acknowledgments and kindred topics.

Another recommendation is that a law be passed authorizing judgments and decrees of United States courts to be registered, recorded, docketed, indexed and otherwise conformed to the rules and requirements relating to judgments and decrees of the courts of this State, except in counties where the judgments or decrees of such courts are rendered. If this were done, an examination of the records of any county would disclose the existence of liens, whether based upon the judgment of the courts of the State or of the United States, and would be a great convenience and economy of time in making such examinations.

of seven letters on America for THE DIS-PATCH. The first in the series will appear in NEXT SUNDAY'S ISSUE.

Of health and strength renewed, of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when coative or billious. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-

CREAM ale never tastes better than when the weather is cold. The Iron City Brewery makes the finest. At all dealers. MWFSu

RACK ale is preferred by many, Try Iron City Brewery's make. At best bars.

AWAITING THE DECISION.

City Officials Alarmed . Over the Action of the Supreme Court in Boggs Avenue Case-If Arbitrary the City Will Be Plunged Out of Sight in Debt.

Indefinite reports about the Supreme Court decision in the case of the improvement of Boggs avenue, Wyoming and Shiloh streets, in the Thirty-second ward, as printed in yesterday's DISPATCH, were the cause of much anxiety among the City Hall officials during the day.

It means much to the City Treasury if the

It means much to the City Treasury if the decision is as arbitrary as the information thus far received indicates.

Although the talk on the subject was general, not one of the lawyers or officials would talk for publication until the arrival of the certified decision.

One official remarked that if the Supreme Court had decided against the city in this case it would necessitate an immediate increase of the city debt, as there are a large number of streets that would be affected by it.

Among others the Mayor is considerably worried over the matter. He is still calculating what the probable tax levy for the coming year will be and is apprehensive that some provision will be necessary to pay for street improvements that should be paid by individuals.

President Ford, of the Select Council, takes it for granted that the decision was on the constitutionality of the street act. He said that while he was not certain in regard

said that while he was not certain in regard to the character of the decision, if it in-volved the constitutionality of the act, it would be far reaching in its effects, as every street that had been paved under the law would be affected by it. He said that unless the State court's decision could be reversed by the United States Supreme Court, the city would be burdened by a heavy street

John S. Larribie was asked about the mat-ter, but, like the others, he did not wish to venture an opinion until he had seen the de-

EVEN KONGO CANNIBALS SUFFER.

ds of Missionary Dollars Swallowed by Kean's Bank.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 .- The developments thus far in pesitions for relief by depositors in the suspended bank of S. A. Kean & Co. show that widespread and diversified interests were involved, but it remained for Ross Taylor, of Evanston, in a petition filed in the county court this morning, to show that the savages of the far-off Kongo have both a temporal and eternal interest in

the collapse.

Missionary Bishop William Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has established a large number of missions in the Kongo country. Last year he returned to the United States and spent some months in raising money for the support of these missions. He made Broth r Kean treasurer of the support of the support of the support of the made Broth r Kean treasurer of the support of t the fund, which amounted to about \$12,000, the fund, which amounted to about \$12,000; and Kean deposited it in his bank. In November he drew a draft on London for \$3,000 of this amount and left for the scene of his labors. The remaining \$9,000 was still in the bank when it failed, and, perhaps, the \$3,000 also, as it is not known whether the draft was cashed before the failure. Mr. Taylor, of Evanston, sets forth in his petition that the money was a trust fund and should be made whole out of the assets; that, relying on this fund, Bishop Taylor hired a lot of missionaries to go to Africa, whose transportation cannot now be secured, and bought a lot of supplies in New York which cannot now be paid for,

A MOTHER AND BABE FROZEN. A Shocking Calamity Visits a Home in Wes-

WICHITA, Jan. 6 .- A pitiful tale of suffering and death in the recent blizzard in the West comes from Russell Springs, Logan county. The day before the storm, John Brooks, a farmer of that section, left ne and got as far as this place. Realiz-

ing the scarcity of provisions against cold and hunger his home contained, he tried to go back to succor his family, but no trains were running. He reached home on Now word is received that during his absence his wife tried to reach her nearest neighbor, a distance of four miles, but succumbed in the road, and was found in an the babe she carried in her arms was rogen from the effects of exposure.

CLERK JEWETT AHEAD.

Result the Republicans Control the New Hampshire Government.

CONCORD, Jan. 6.-The closing arguments in the proceedings against Clerk Jewett were made to-day, and the Court decided to dismiss the cases against him, on the grounds of want of jurisdiction.

This decision leaves the entire matter of

making up the roll of members of the House in Clerk Jewett's hand, and the admission of the "if entitled" members will result in the election of Tuttle (Rep.) for Governor and a Republican United States Senator,

LAMP BURST IN HIS HAND

The Man Carrying It Will Die and the Building Was Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6 .- At a late hour last night, while Frank Fichnor was carrying a lamp on the top floor of the building occupied by the St. Louis Toy Company, the lamp exploded, scattering the burning oil in all directions.

Before the fire department could control the flames, the building and stock had been damaged to the extent of \$30,000; insured Fichnor was so badly burned that he will

The Heroic Exertions of an Engineer Fast

ROYAL OAK, MICH., Jan. 6.-The westbound express jumped the track near here this morning, shaking up the passengers

the rumbling of the flyer was audible when the engineer of the wrecked train extricated himself from the wreck, ran westward and gers of the westbound train were slightly

A DISASTROUS FREIGHT WRECK.

An Engineer Killed, Several Men Wounded and Much Property Destroyed. PAWNEE CITY, NEB., Jan. 6.-There was a heavy end-on collision this morning between two freight trains on the Rock Island Harlroad near Berne, Kan.

Engineer Neil Smith, of the west-boun train, was killed. Engineer Thomas Hal-sey, fireman, and Conductors Wilkins and Ranson were injured, but none fatally. The cause of the wreck is not known. A great amount of property is said to have been de

Contributions to the Humane Society. At the meeting of the Humane Society yesterday, Secretary Davidson reported contributions to the amount of \$43.

IRON CITY beer is a very popular brew. Unexcelled for purity and nourishment. Physicians recommend it. Dealers keep it.

RACK ale is preferred by many. Try Iron City Brewery's make. At best bars,

THE AFFAIRS IN OHIO.

Governor Campbell Sends to the Legislature His Message.

HE ASKS HOME RULE FOR CITIES. The Australian Ballot and Primary Elec-

tions Are Favored.

QUESTIONS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL

COLUMBUS, Jan.6. - Governor Campbell's essage was sent to the Legislature at 4 clock this afternoon. Among other things he savs: The enormous amount of legislation annual-

y enacted for the cities of the State, particu-arly in the way of local and special laws, cleary shows that a radical change is necessary in our system of municipal government. Municipal reform is a great and absorbing question verywhere; but nowhere more than in Ohio, signed to correct real or imaginary grievances. This form of relief has proven to be either temporary in its nature, or productive of greater ills than those which it was intended to cure. The time has arrived for a complete change of programme. A system must be divised which shall end legislative tampering with local affairs of cities. A problem confronts you whose consideration can no longer be postponed. The true solution would seem to be in a provision whereby cities may cover the present a provision. whereby cities may govern the emselves without interference from any outside authority.

In other words, each city should model its own government, provided, only, that it conform to the Constitution, and to those general

laws which must necessarily have the same character throughout the State. To do this character throughout the State. To do this would require an amendment to the Constitution which could readily be submitted to the people for their approval at the election of next November. This amendment ought to be so constructed as to enable the people of any city to call a charter convention upon a plan similar to the Constitutional convention which the people of the State have a right to hold every 20 years. Such convention could construct a charter, which, upon submission to, and approval by, a popular vote would become the fundamental law of the city. It could not be altered, amended, or abrogated except under the same solemn forms, and upon the same careful consideration with which it was created. The people of the cities which adopted charters would then be compelled to rely wholly upon themselves for good local government. Such self-reliance would naturally arouse them to vigorons action. When they can no longer sit supmely waiting for the General Assembly to perform miracles for their benefit, they will reform and purify their municipal affairs.

For the Australian Ballot Law. During the last regular session of the General Assembly some commendable changes were made in the election laws; notably that of taking from the Governor the power to appoint city election boards and clerks. The great reform, however, which would have served to purify the elections of the State, and to have elevated the elective franchise, falled of pass-age because of an insufficient vote in the Senate. The reform referred to is that com-

age because of an insufficient vote in the Senate. The reform referred to is that commonly termed "The Australian Ballot Law." It is to be hoped that the General Assembly, especially those members of the Senate belonging to the political party in the minority, will not obstruct the progress of the reform. which is indersed by their political associates in every other State. The argument in favor of this measure, which was made in the inaugural address delivered you one year ago, need not be repeated here. The experience of the past year has added weight and cogency to to it: and has strengthened the belief that bribery and intimidation will practically disappear when this system of balloting is adopted.

In addition to the foregoing reform you are carnestly urged to enact a compulsory primary election law. The root of bad government in cities will be found in the manner of nominating eandidates for office. Were all municipal nominations required by law to be made at a primary election, and were all electors disfranchised who falled to vote at such primary, unless a sufficient legal excuse be given, then political nominations would represent average public sentiment, and not the decree of a packed or purchased caucus. With the Australian ballot for general elections, and an equally well-guarded law (including a compulsory clause) for the government of primary elections, and with non-partisan State, county and city election boards, the people of Ohio would have an electoral system more nearly perfect than that now known in any country; and one which would thoroughly satisfy all persons who desire fair nominations and free expression of public sentiment at the polls.

The Equalization of Taxation.

The Equalization of Taxation. Some means should be devised to equalize taxation. The farmers, upon whom the bur-den seems at present to fall most heavily, justly complain that their lands depreciate, while their incomes decrease. Under these condi-tions it is a hardship for them to pay the taxes now assessed; and it is earnestly hoped that the General Assembly may be able to afford some relief, although complete equity in taxation is impossible without a change in the Constitution. When details of taxation come up for consideration it would be wise to provide against the accumulation of great sums in county treasuries. Public moneys should, under absolute safeguards, be left in banks or other depositaries, and not withdrawn from circulation.

Much extravagance exists in levying asse nents for real, or alleged street improvements, and for other objects in the larger cities. This often results in a great increase of taxation

upon certain real estate, or upon the whole city, without any compensating benefit. Such restrictions should be thrown around the levy-ing of taxes, that, while public progress is not impeded, yet additions to the tax duplicate, of impeded, yet additions to the tax a merely speculative, or unneces would be prohibited.

would be prohibited.

A large and respectable element of our population demands a revision of official fees and salaries with a view of decreasing those which are exorbitant. This request is reasonable, and entitled to consideration. Public officers ought to be fully compensated for their labor and ability; but such compensation should not be excessive, nor out of preportion to similar services rendered in private life. An investigation of this subject would doubtless lead to reduction and equalization in official emolu-

Canal Land Become Valuable. The belief that gas and oil can be found under the lands belonging to the State, some of which are covered by water, has added largely to their value. The Canal Commiss pointed in pursuance of the act passed by you last winter, has been discharging its duties with regard to canal lands in the most praise worthy manner, and has recovered in less than one year, lands appraised at over \$130,000. For

worthy manner, and has recovered in ress than one year, lands appraised at over \$130,000. For its encouragement, as well as vindication from certain innwarranted aspersions, it is suggested that you investigate and report upon its transactions. In this connection it would be well enough, also, to investigate the Board of Public Works, and ascertain what it has done with regard to canal lands, as well as the general management of its affairs.

There are no functions of the State government upon which there seems to be so much public misinformation as upon those of pardon and parole. Much printed criticism has been indulged in. Persons who write such criticisms are often ignorant of the fact that pardoning and paroling are separate powers, conferred upon different and distinct boards; or are unable to distinguish the difference between a parole and a pardon.

The Board of Pardons is composed of four persons, and is non-partisan. It was somewhat demoralized last winter, owing to an investigation pending when the present State administration came into power; but was subsequently reorganized, and is now working harmoniously and effectively in the discharge of its duties.

Not as Bad as Others.

Not as Bad as Others.

The Board of Paroles is comprised of th managers of the penitentiary. The impression has been created that the present board is ex-ercising its prerogative in a more free and in-discriminate manner than has been the habit of its predecessors. It is, therefore, proper to state that prior to the first day of last November (the end of the year), the present board had been in office precisely six months; that during said period it paroled 44 persons; and that in the preceding six months, under the old board, the preceding six months, under the old board, 86 prisoners received paroles. In making this statement it is not intended to animadvert upon the former board for making too many paroles (because, without an examination of each indi-vidual case, it is impossible to tell whether the prisoners were improperly paroled or not), but to make it known from official sources that scarcely one-half as many paroles are granted now as heretofore.

ministration) 25 prisoners have been pardoued from the penitentiary. In the preceding four years, which cover one administration, ill prisoners received pardons from that institution. These facts are also made known in order to refute certain misleading statements upon this subject. It is the opinion of those best informed that a beard, with proper compensation and powers, should exist for the purpose of considering pardons, commutations and reprieves; but such beard ought not to be called a "Board of Pardons," which is a missomer. Additional restrictions could also be made, which would prohibit frivelous applications for pardon. The time of the present board is largely occupied by cases which have no merit.

Legislation in Behalf of Labor.

The bill passed last April providing for free

The bill passed last April providing for free public employment offices has proven to be a great boon to the cause of labor. While it was

The Sale of Oleomargarine.

A SAFE FULL OF BOGUS DOLLARS.

It Discovered.

used in the manufacture of the same. THE UNITED MINE WORKERS

constitution

They Will Hold a National Convention

Columbus Next Month.

CHILDREN FROZEN TO DEATE.

and Got Lost.

strayed away from home and got lost in th

Reports Showing What the County Officials Received and Spent.

EX-CONTROLLER SPEER IN CHARGE.

Statement of the Available Assets at the First of the Year.

DAY'S GRAND JURY AND CRIMINAL WORK

experimental in the beginning, it is now an approved and evident success. Nothing of the kind had before been attempted. The nearest approach to it is the intelligence office conducted by the French Government. It is ex-The annual report of the affairs of Alleducted by the French Government. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that the system inaugurated by your wise legislation has proven to be even more valuable than was anticipated. There is nothing which the State can better afford to do than to procure employment for men and women who are willing to work. It is not only humane and charitable for the State to be thus engaged, but it is beneficial to society, and productive of good order. There are some amendments to the foregoing law, however, which would make it still more efficient and salutary. The State cought to pay the superintendents and cierks employed in said offices.

The fact that they are paid by the cities sub-

ounty on January 1, 1891, has been completed. It shows the following: Cash in poor fund
County, State and poor taxes uncollected January 1, 1891, 8332,431 72; estimated amount of same available
for year 1891.....

the superintendents and clerks employed in said offices.

The fact that they are paid by the cities subjects them in a certain manner to the influences and control of the city government; whereas, they should be State officers, paid by the State only and responsible to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by whom they are appointed. The term of office of the employes above named should be fixed. Under the existing law there is no definite tenure. The Commissioner ought to have the power to remove any employe whom he may deem incompetent or dishonest. You have imposed upon him, very properly, the power of appointment. He should, for his own protection and that of the State, be endowed with the power of removal. It is not just to any officer that he be made responsible for the acts of those whom he can not remove.

The Sale of Oleomargarine. , 1890, to January 1, 1891:

5,986 40 181,207 86 The law of 1887 regulating the sale of oleomargarine has been strictly enforced by the present Dairy and Food Commissioner, who is a life-long farmer, and a capable, trustworthy and inflexible official. The law of 1890 upon the same subject he has attempted to enforce. Ten arrests were made for violation of this law, 11,997 35 ourt House..... Court House and jail.
Court House and jail.
Court of Quarter Sessions.
Court of Common Pleas No. 1.
Court of Common Pleas No. 2.
Supreme Court, Western district.
Common we alt h of Pennsylvania.
Sinking fund.
Bridges. and all the cases were appealed. One of the parties arrested has been discharged from cusand all the cases were appealed. One of the parties arrested has been discharged from custody upon habeas corpus proceedings before the United States District Judge at Cincinnati, who held that the sale of oleomargarine, colored to imitate butter, cannot be prohibited if the sale is confined to original packages brought from another State. The passage of a law by Congress putting imported oleomargarine under the police power and control of the State is the only apparent means by which to accomplish the object aimed at in the law passed by you last March.

Within the last few years persons and corporations engaged in various productive and manufacturing industries have combined together in such a way as practically to create a number of monopolies. The consolidation and combination of other large interests is rapidly going on. There is a widespread belief, particularly among the agricultural classes, that such combinations are especially inmitcal to their interests, as well as menacing to the public weal. Suits have been brought in this State and some others against combinations which are alleged to be of this nature, to test their legality. These facts lead to the belief that some authoritative investigation should be made of what are commonly known as "trusts," with a view of ascertaining whether they are of an unlawful nature, and to what extent, if any, they are detrimental to the public good. It would be proper, therefore, for you to take such steps as may be deemed adequate to discover and make public the character, effect and legal status of such combinations so far as they exist in or affect the people of the State of Ohio. 2,595 08 ridges..... Penusylvania Reform School-Morra School-Morganza...
Western Penitentiary.
West Penn Hospital.
(Dixmont)...
Law Labrary...
Aldermen and officers
for discharged cases.
Gas inspection...
Contingent fund.
New Court House...
Indigent soldiers.
Pennsylvania Reformatory (Huntingdon).
Paid Commonwealth
for State tax 1890,
less expenses for collection.
Cash in treasury January 1, 1890.
County tax of sundry
years collected in
1890.
State tax of sundry 113 00 8,969 18 124,569 93 ******* State tax of sundry years collected in 1890.... 805,822 78 133,323 31 1890..... Lien docket taxes for

Counterfeit Money and the Tools for Making sundry years col-lected in 1890..... Cash in treasury Janu-uary 1, 1891..... HELENA, MONT., Jan. 6 .- United States Marshal Furay was notified of another discovery in connection with the counterfeiting den recently raided. A railroad employe discovered a huge safe under a pile of rocks near Gray Cliff, not far from the cabin where the gang was recently arrested and the counterfeiters' tools were confiscated. The safe contained a lot of spurious silver dollars and halves, as well as dies and tools

COLUMBUS Jan. 6 - A call was issued Gain on advertising.. Recorder's office: Fees of Recorder...... to-day from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, in this city, for the annual national convention of the organ-Gain to county..... Prothonotary's office: 'ees of Prothonotary... The leading questions to come before the constitution will be the scale of prices, screeus, cash payments, and especially the Gain to county...... Coroner's office: Fees of Coroner...... Salaries of Coroner and cler ces of Clerk

A search was made for them, and their dead bodies have been found. They had A DISHONEST BUSINESS MANAGER. He Is Alleged to Have Embezzled \$5,000 of His Company's Money. St. Louis, Jan. 6 .- A warrant was Gain in salaries ...

ssued to-day against Thomas J. Ring, the local manager of the Armour-Cudaby Pack-The warrant charges Ring with the emezzlement of \$5,000 belonging to the company, whose headquarters are at Omaha. Bing has failed, so it is alleged, to make re-turns for the amount of beef received by

bim from the company. IRON CITY beer is a very popular brew. Unexcelled for purity and nourishment. Physicians recommend it. Dealers keep it.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE, FIFTH AVE.

January Clearance Sale. Muslins, bleached, unbleached and shee

ing muslins at prices lower than you have seen them for years. Come for bargains in bleached muslins. See what they are. You'll buy them. CAMPBELL & DICK. MORE Pilsner beer is sold each year he Iron City Brewing Company. Order by mail or telephone 1186.

Choice bargains this week. All dresses and gowns reduced in price

By calling "Hello, 1186," you can order the finest ales and beers for your family's use. IRON CITY BREWING CO.

50 pieces torchon lace ex values, medici and Oriental laces. Insertings to match. A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, 27 Fifth av. CREAM ale never tastes better than when the weather is cold. The Iron City Brewery makes the finest. At all dealers. MWFSu

In the curtain department,

Lowest prices of fine lace and heavy curtains you ever saw. You can furnish two houses now for little more than the cost of one.

Jos. Horne & Co.'s

RACK ale is preferred by many. Try Iron City Brewery's make. At best bars,

YEAR'S EXPENSES.

theny county are about completed, the work being done by clerks in the Prothonotary's ffice. Ex-Controller Speer is looking after he work, as it is the account of affairs of the county while under his supervision. There s considerable work to do yet before the re-

port is completed.

A statement of the available assets of the

Total\$479,834 24 Following is a statement showing the re-ceipts and expenditures of the several ap-propriations and departments from January

Matured debt...... \$ 580,000 00 \$1,109,000 00 1,964 03

\$2,238,144 61 \$2,238,144 61

The accounts of the fees of the several offices for the fiscal year from December 1, 1889, to December 1, 1890, have also been completed. They show the following:

Sheriff's office:

Fees of Sheriff. \$20,423 61
Salaries. 24,608 40 Net gain on salaries. \$ 4.815 21 Traveling expenses of clerks and deputies.

They Wandered Out on a Kansas Prairie HUTCHINSON, KAN., Jan. 6 .- New Year's Day three small children of M. G. Bell, a farmer living in Barber county, .\$11,271 29

\$3,613 80 A recapitulation shows the Revenues from several offices......\$185,926 Revenues from advertising........ 11,997

Net gain to county..... \$59,466 1: Net gain on advertising. 806 8 TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDAR.

The Long List of Cases to Be Conside the Judges. Common Pleas No. 1-Stroyd vs Pittsburg Traction Company; Neely administrator versions of the Company of t

vs Frank; Carnegie vs Grauer; Chalk v. Doherty Brothers; Rugby vs Schermer; Poor vs Reed. Doherty Brothers; Rugoy vs Schermer; Poor vs Reed.

Common Pleas No. 2—Clay vs Lane et al; Humbert vs Berryman; Fix vs McCutcheon; McCue vs borough of Knoxville; Hershey vs Pittsburg Natural Gas Company; Banck vs Swan et al; Dardine vs Dardine; Denny et al vs Junction Railroad (2); People's Savings Bank vs Wallace; Soulier vs Winter; Martin vs Drewes et al; McDonald vs Pittsburg and Lake Eric Railroad.

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Michael Tuttle, George F. Pfeifer, Betty Mayho, John Witmer, Joseph M. Robinson, John Parks, Joseph Pravantz, James Barker, Joseph Hinz, William Wilson, William Robinson.

The grand jury returned the following true bills yesterday: Joseph Barker, Maggie Coil, Joseph Hinz, George Williams, Wil-Wilson, larceny and receiving stole goods; P. Leblist, larceny; Lizzie and Mamie Patterson, Heary Bishop, assault and battery; Frank Paplick, Charles Lutz, selling liquor without license; Harry Tulley, A. C. Jordan, conspiracy.

The following bills were ignored: Alice Cary, James Doran, Lizzie Duffy, selling liquor without license; Joseph, Cyrus, George and Henry Althouse, John Sheerin, George Steel, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Charles Mosser, perjury; Joseph Quatsche, felonious assault and battery; John Scott, assault and battery; William Shaw, false pretense; Frederick Yost, misdemeanor.

In Criminal Court Yesterday.

The following were convicted or pleaded guilty in Criminal Court yesterday: George Williams, William Ackerman, Henry Williams, William Ackerman, Henry Brackenridge, George Woehre, larceny; John Welsh, malicious mischief; Henry Bershop, assault and battery. The juries are out in the cases of Frank Fisher, Frank McKenna, Thomas Boggs, William Bennett and James Mitchell, charged with larceny. John Hauck was acquitted of the charge of misdemeanor.

Minor Court Notes.

JOSEPH MINER sued for divorce from his wife, Lida Miner, yesterday, alleging infidelity. In the suit of Silvester Driscoll against E. M. Kunz & Co., the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,975. THE suit of W. K. Jennings, administrato

of Isabel W. C. Comingo against the People's Mutual Accident Association, is still on trial. EXECUTIONS were issued yesterday against Sprowls & Co., by the First National Bank, of Homestead, for \$537 87 and by A. J. Kuhn for \$1,368.

New trials were refused yesterday in the cases of J. H. Meyer and H. Albright against the Birmingham and Brownsville Turupike Road Company.

SHERIFF McCLEARY yesterday issued the following executions against N. F. Scott: Conway Bros., 22,050: Renwick, Ellis & Co., \$306; Scott Brothers, \$571. In the suit of the Letzkus Construction Con-

pany against Bender & Aldred, to recover for castings sold, a verdict was given yesterday for \$62.39 for the plaintiffs. In the suit of R. Evans, guardian of Susan Graham, against Samuel Kilgore, an action on partnership accounts, a verdict was given yes-terday for the defendant.

A VERDICT of \$200 for the plaintiff was taken by consent yesterday in the case of M. F. Goff against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Com-pany for damages for injury to property.

THE case of H. H. Mulligan against 'Hyman Browarsky, to recover for some empty harrels which the defendant is alleged to have failed to return, is on trial in Common Pleas No. 2

JAMES W. BREEN, for the Truth Publishing Company, entered suit yesterday against Mc-Kenzle, Daves & Co., lithographers, for \$5,000 damages. The allegations are that the defend-ants had a contract to furnish colored litho-graphs for Truth, and the pictures furnished were so poor that the paper was not a success and nad to suspend publication.

In the suit of Philip H. Ittel vs. the Pitts burg, Allegheny and Manchester Railway, an action to recover a strip of land in Allegheny, on which the company's stables are built, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 6 cents and the land in question. The verdict was subject to an agreement of the counsel in the case.

A DISPUTED ELECTION.

STATE OFFICERS AND A UNITED STATES SENATOR AT STAKE,

The Throwing Out of Many Prohibition Votes and the Counting of Others Cause the Trouble—A Deadlock Between the

HARTFORD, Jan. 6 .- The General Assembly of Connecticut meets at 10 o'clock o-morrow. Under the Constitution a maority of the popular vote is necessary to an lection of Governor and other State officers. and, failing in that, the choice falls upon

of 26 for L. B. Morris, of New Haven, Demo-cratic candidate for Governor. The election modifies is as much a fu was the first for State officers under the new secret ballot law, and in the count tion votes were rejected by moderators for having on them the words "for" before the office named, while several thousand such

were rejected for various causes. The Republicans insist that the matter should be inquired into, and errors, if found, be corrected. Democrats claim that there is no going back of the returns, and the seswill be open, with the prospect of a leadlock between the two houses, the Sonelusing and insisting on an investigation to be followed by the declaration that no election was effected, in which case the Re-

publicans would elect their candidate.

The situation is liable to assume different hases at any time, but this is the present condition. Neither party possesses any in-clination to recede, and while Democrats hreaten to embarrass the election of Mr. Platt to the United States Senate, the Re publicans express every confidence that

SHIGHTE OF MURDER

The Dead Body of an Express Agent Four Immediately After the Shot. PEORIA, Jan. 6 .- W. D. Schroeder, an imploye of the United States Express Com

pany, was found dead with a bullet hole in

his forehead in a deserted barn in this city

last night. He had left his conveyance in

charge of a friend five minutes before, and

the sound of a pistol shot caused a search to be made. He had been out collecting for the company all day, and was supposed to have a large sum of money about him, but a earch only revealed \$11. Schroeder was 23 years of age and bore a good reputation. The Coroner is inclined to believe that he committed suicide. It

cannot be ascertained that his accounts were TWO BAD KENTUCKY FIRES. One Wipes Out 14 Houses, and the Other a

Opera House Block. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.-By a fire at Owingsville, Ky., this morning, 14 houses were burned. Loss, estimated at \$50,000;

partly covered by insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin.

At Winchester this morning fire destroyed the Opera House block, including also costly wardrobes, two large stores and the postoffice. Total loss, about \$34,000; partly

"To say that I am pleased with Meltin's Food is not to speak the entire truth. I am delighted with the way my little patients take it and with the complete manner in which it fulfills indications as a food for in-

Muslin Underwear Bargain Annual sale of children's muslin drawers trimmed and untrimmed. Size, one at 10c. Trimmed, 10c higher. We will offer to-day A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, 27 Fifth av.

the finest ales and beers for your family's use. IRON CITY BREWING CO. This Month Only

By calling "Hello, 1186," you can orde

We will make with every dozen of our best cabinet photos an \$110 handsomely colored photo, with elegant frame, also cabinet photos at \$1 per dozen. Life size crayon portraits \$3 50. Lies Gallery, 10 and 12 Sixth street.

CREAM ale never tastes better than when the weather is cold. The Iron City Brewery makes the finest. At all dealers, MWFSU

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

All Agree the Oil Producer Suffers From Oppression.

SEVERAL REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

Restrictive Legislation and Government Control of Pipe Lines.

PRODUCERS SHOULD BE REFINERS A great many communications have been

received by THE DISPATCH on the oil situation, which we have been unable to publish on account of space. THE DISPATCH desires to give a hearing to all in so far as it is able, but, being a newspaper, it cannot give up all of its news space to such a discussion. What have been deemed the newest and most suggestive ideas of a number of communications are presented below.

Of three letters from "Producer," of Titusville, Pa., the following is given:

Until recently they have refrained from engaging in the oil producing business, simply because for years past they have secured the crude oil from the producers at a price below the average con

cruce oil from the producers at a price below the average cost.

Why have they been able to do this? Simply because the men engaged in the business have been in hot competition with each other, and have concentrated their whole strength and educated themselves in only one branch of the business—to drill wells. No attention has been paid to marketing the product or storing oil after it was raised to the surface. An expenditure of from \$2.00 to \$7.000 for each well drilled, and from \$200 to \$500 for tankage to hold the product; now if this order of things was reversed for a year or two, is any one insane enough to think it would not result greatly to the benefit of the oil producers, and is it not a deplorable state of things when thousands of men are engaged in furnishing a product with practically only one buyer for it?

A Remedy Proposed.

A Remedy Proposed. Can the condition of the oil producers be improved? It certainly can be. The first step is to stop the drill until oil reaches a price that

will yield a profit-not to a few who are fortunate enough to secure large wells, but the average cost of the entire output. Find other means of disposing of at least a part of the product to parties wise are not con-trolled by or affiliate with the Standard Oil

Trust.

When two or more persons or firms are en gaged in the business lot them join together-lay pipes to the nearest railroad and market their oil direct—and save the pipeage, 20c per barrel. A correspondent from Allegheny, who signs "A Nationalist," recites the tendency

of the times toward great commercial com-binations which swallow up the individual-ism of the past. He decries the injustice done by the Standard Oil Trust, and suggests a remedy for the present condit of things in the following words:

Mr. Producer, your grievances are not your concern alone, they are of vital interest to every American. When a great financial baron rises up and declares that the "money kings are the real rulers of the world," it would, indeed, seem that the time had come when the patriotic citizen should don his thinking cap and paste therein the idea that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Would Have Government Control. That a terrible truth is conveyed in that state-

ment is plain, when we pause to consider that during the recent financial flurry millions of dollars were sent out from the Treasury at the pull of the string in Wall street. Did is ever come to the relief of depressed labor, or the oil producer? Right here is suggested a remedy, let the independent oil pro-ducers combine in co-operative effort and pending the realizations of schemes for immediate relief, demand that the Government assume control of the pipe lines of the country and, failing in that, the choice falls upon the General Assembly. This year the Senate has 10 Democratic majority, and the House 16 Republican majority.

The official canvass of the returns at the Secretary of State's office shows a majority made and advantages render the refinery of your product nost connected to the honest competition of all, we make a grand stride toward a panagea whose only full realization lies in combined productions of crude petroleum. Thus we will be enabled to establish refineries at points where natural advantages render the refinery of your product nost economics.

modities is as much a function of this Govern-ment as the postal system, or the circulation of its currency, and surely the proper adjustment of the oil industry is of more widespread im-

portance than irresponsible gamb treet.

Let us co-operate. "The principle of the protherhood of humanity is one of the eternal." Legislation Is the Way Out.

Mr. J. W. Witherop, of Titusville, formerly an independent refiner, but now a producer, writes that this is an opportune time, in his estimation, to secure beneficial in the result of the late election, wherin the people of the oil producing counties empeople of the oil producing phasized their disapprobation of Senator Delamater's opposition to the Billingsley bill. He thinks the opportunity should not be lost to ask for the passage of a bill, simi-

iar in its provisions to the amended Bill-ingsley bill.

Mr. Witherop refers to the late disastrous shut-down movement which enabled the Standard Oil interests to dispose of the stocks of Pennsylvania oil that they might the more easily acquire control of and handle the Ohio product. He thinks the reduction, by law, of pipe line charges would remove much of the inducement now existing to wage ruinous wars against coupetitors in order to retain monopoly of the

business. ESCAPED'IN A TRUNK

A Seller of Bogus Diamonds Slips Away in

an Unusual Manner. Sr. Louis, Jan. 6.-For several weeks the police officials have been searching for a man named Olunston, who was wanted on a number of charges of swindling. He had been working the bogus diamond racket, selling paste gems to unsuspecting grangers at night, representing that he had stolen them and wanted to realize very quickly. His operations were so extensive that the police were instructed to make extraordinary efforts to catch him.

Olunston, by some means, got wind of the orders. He was afraid to leave town by the ordinary way, as he knew the depot and bridge were guarded. Being a very small man he secured a large trunk and then took a friend into his confidence. The next day the trunk in which he was snugly enconced was checked to Indianapolis. Nothing was known of the fate of the lonely voyager until to-day, when his friend received information that Olunston had arrived safely.

list of Improvements Recommended by the Public Works Committee The Committee on Public Works met yes-terday afternoon and affirmatively recom-

mended the following ordinances: mended the following ordinances:
Dedicating property to be known as Broad
street, from Fairmount street west to Graff's
line; grading Arch, Mingo and Moier streets,
from Denny plan to Ridge street; grading, paring and curbing Winebiddle street, from Liberty to Cypress streets; Whitfield street, from
Penn avenue to Broad street; Harcum's alley,
from South Twenty-second to South Twentythird streets; sewers on Fifth avenue, St. Pierre
street and private properties, from a point 100 third streets; sewers on Fifth avenue, St. Prerrestreet and private properties, from a point 100 feet west of Dithridge street to Four Mile run; sewers on Gem alley, Mathilda street and Atlantic avenue; sewers on Dauphin street and Morningside avenue, from Atlantic avenue to a point 25 feet west of Hathilda street; sewer on Yale alley, from Ravenna to Alder streets; sewers on Coward, Bluff and Cooper streets, from Chestant street to Iron alley; opening Gem alley, from Mathilda street to Atlantic avenue; South Thirty-third street, from Jane to East Carson streets.

"HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE Relieves Indigestion, Dyspepsia, etc.

CREAM ale never tastes better than when the weather is cold. The Iron City Browery makes the finest. At all dealers, MWFFE

NUMEROUS STREET ORDINANCES.