Bradford Reporter,

E. O. GOODBICH, EDITOR. Towanda, Pa., Jan. 6, 1881.

Expenses of government..... Pensions and gratuities...... Cost mine inspectors..... Common schools. Charitable institutions... Puelle buildings and grounds... Coranettie apprehense. rcantile appraisers..... To THE exclusion of much other tate library tial commiinteresting reading matter, we pubtentiaries..... lish in fall the Message of Governor scheats. Hoyr, read before both branches of the Judges..... Associate judges). Legislature on Tuesday afternoon. House of Representatives..... The document is an extremely lengthy one, but should be carefully perused by all.

BOTH branches of the Legislature organized on Tuesday. In the Senste Hon. WILLIAM J. NEWELL, of Philadelphia, was elected President Fire companies... oans redeemed... pro tem. Hon. BENJ. L. HEWIT, of Interest on public debt..... Blair, was elected Speaker of the scrip fund...... louse of Refuge.... House, by a vote of 121 to 75 for Hon. JOHN E. FAUNCE, of Philadel-('oa) miners' hospitai. rnplanter Indians... phia. HABBY HUHM, of Philadel-phia, was elected Chief Clerk, and J. lege bonds ... D. PATTERSON, of Harrisburg, Resident Clerk.

MESSAGE OF THE Governor of Pennsylvania

JANUARY 4, 1881.

From the general fund ... From the sinking fund ... Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

You are assembled, in pursuance of the expressed will of the electors of a great State, to exercise the very highest function of government-the making of the laws of a free Commonwealth. The prosperity, happiness, and contentment of the people you represent are so wide-spread and marked as to call for renewed and thankful recognition of the Providence which has led us forward, not only as a State but as a nation. Our citizens may well exchange congratulations that Penn sylvania has, in many respects, realized he best human anticipations of an ideal

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Republic. duced large additional and unexpected lieist has said that "whoever has the exartion and self command : no progress The history of civilized communities right to hang has the right to educate. revenue. Our tax laws are neither unitoward liberty, except through diligence has rarely presented such a spectacle of form nor equitable ; but it is certain that)r, as no one now disputes "the right" in work, and the exhibition of good congrowth and power as is illustrated by the there is in possession of the Departments here any reliable and full data upon which it would be safe to attempt the enactment duty" to educate. The prison statistics there is in possession of the Departments here any reliable and full data upon which duct, all proved by acts, not words : by a four millions of men- and women who compose your constituencies - norma growth and assured power in intellectual, of any sweeping or radical changes. The of the whole country show some startling only, that the stern school of pupishment noral, and industrial relations. Labor. and unexpected facts. Too much care sion appointed at the last session" may be made really reformatory : may be skill, and capital adequately rewardedof the Legislature were furnished with no cannot be taken to avoid hasty, immamade to give back to society citizens, inactivities in every calling and pursuit, insuitable or sufficient means for prosecut- Jure, and unwarranted conclusions from stead of spoliators, and houest men in place telligently guided-effectual control over ing their labors, and, as yet, have made statistics. There is no imposition, which external conditions, and a self-restraint worthy of the discipline which has imposof criminals." we may not make upon ourselves by has-Such an institution, after the first inno reports. Since May 10, 1880, when the present ty jugglery with half facts. For instance, ed it, everywhere characterizes our line of vestment in buildings and appointments, State Trensurer, Hon. Samuel Butler, as there have been since 1870, in the East-sumed the duties of his effice, the defi- ern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, convicts may become self-supporting. If it be obadvancement. The unhappy antagonisms jected that the organization of a trade or which have sometimes seemed to prevail iencies in appropriations, due prévious twenty-one years of ago and ander, to-thi between our different forms of industry industrial school by the State, with all its o June 1, 1880, principally to school and number of nine hundred and forty-six inmates gathered from the criminal classhave disappeared. A fuller understand charitable purposes, have been reduced from \$3,227,000 to \$1,043,000. Of these, six hundred and fifty-eight had ing of each other, and a freer intercourse es, it must be answered that a practical attended public schools, seventeen private people must do gractical things, and that be detected, and danger signals could be put and discussion of our independencies has During the year 1882, over \$10,000,000 schools, and two hundled and seventyour first business is to remedy the worse reconciled, for the present, at least, the f these Stats loans will become payable one had never attended school. So much y the terms of, the acts creating them, for their educational relations. When mischief. Perhaps the time ought not to conflicts between capital and labor, un-When by the terms of, the acts creating them, be far distant when every child and young fortunately so characterized. It is better their industrial relations are looked after, as follows : man of Pennsylvania may be enabled to. ed that there are no classes in apprehend we find that out of the nine hundred and become a voluntary pupil in a State in-dustrial or technical school ; but we maniour population, but that we are a united Six per cents. \$9.271.550 ^{1,2}, ^{1,2,5,0} ^{1,2,8,250} forty-six, as many as eight hundred and ^{57,020} eighty-four were unapprenticed, and sevhomogeneous people, pursuing a common 1 ractical end. The laborer of this year festly owe an earlier duty in another dien hundred and twenty-two had no trade the capitalist of the next; and our In the Western Penitentiary, at Pitts-It is to be hoped that Pennsylvania will "classes" are constantly interchanging burgh, of three hundred and twelve pris-The very favoiable opportunity which keen abreast of her sister States in this their membership. oners admitted during 1879 : the present low rate of money affords for vital matter of 3" social- science " and Approaching the work before you, you "penal reform," terms, it must be adare to deal with a stable and fixed speial the refunding of this maturing debt, at a Could not read or write, mechanism. The great frame-work of great saving of interesest to the State, Read and wri e imperfectly, mitted, the definitions of which are not 181 fully settled. our institutions, and the methods by will lead you to give the necessary author- Read and write. which we are to proceed, are embodied ity forthwith, and the more especially as Superior education, If these views meet your approval, and be decried worthy of your adoption, the necessary statute can be readily framed. and outlined in our Constitution. It may the Legislature is not likely to meet durafely be said to be as well-balanced and ing the year 1882. 312 Provision, in buildings and equipment ndjusted a piece of governmental organ-EDUCATION. ism as any people has as yet formulated. With it, is the great body of statute laws fitted for the proper organization, must Attended public schools, The State is carrying on its system of 4 be made. Nearly two thirds of our con-43 victs are under thirty years of age. When Attended private schools, public instruction in three directions : which your predecessors have, from time-Never went to school, Public Schools, Normal Schools, and the to time, framed to meet the changing ex-Soldiers' Orphans Schools. The report igencies and growing need of an expandof the Superintendent of Public' Instrucing population. Under all, is the wider isoners now sent to our penitentiaries tion, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, will receive Never apprenticed to a trade. sphere of the unwritten law, the universal your careful attention. His reviews and 40 to result that inmates therein will be marules of duty, and the fundamental prin-Apprentice 1 and served. recommendations are entitled to your ciples of morals, which must regulate the terially decreased. With the extension of fot apprenticed but served four years, 20 consideration, by virtue of his long, intelgreat body of our actions, and to which our habitual conduct must conform-the aie not isolated tigures-they these prisons now made and in process of Thligent and effective service ; and his very prevail at about that average elsewhere. being made, it may be assumed that suffiextensive experience with public schools In Maryland, for 1880, the penitentiary cient room will have been provided for all motives to obey which, the written law n our own State, in other States, and in report shows its five hundred and ninety-one inmates graded socially, as follows: convicts liable to be dealt with under excan neither give nor take away. But dighe Old World. It is most gratifying cretion, intelligence, and justice are none isting penal theories and methods. that he reports the organization of the The State has just entered upon the the less required in the rules of individual common schools more complete than ever | Can read and write, 283 construction of a penitentiary at Hunting-don." This work should be arrested, until and corporate conduct you shall see probefore, and "in all departments charac- Can read. per to prescribe. Good citizenship requires obedience and steady support to the laws terized by a vigorous life and a progress-Cannot read and write. 250 a final determination is reached, where it ive spirit." The whole number of grad-ed schools is 7,037 — the number of you make. Those statutes alone will be now is. It is outside of my discretion to 591 fully obeyed, and receive the sanction of make a specific recommendation, but schools not gaded, 11,618. The total num there can be no practical difficulty in the conformity, which are in accordance with ber of pupils on the rolls is 937,310, with Never bound out." the habits, traditions, and associations of conversion of the penitentiary, there conan average attendance of 77 per cent. Lound out and served. the people-which are in harmony with emplated, into a reformatory prison, The expenditures of all kinds for the Bound out and left, 26Other practical locations and suggestions may be made, but will be safe to do one them and their proper and approved purear ending June, 1880, not including orposes. It is the main object of the law. han or normal schools, were \$7,482,577 and sole duty of those appointed to en-force it, to provide that justice and fair play obtain, under which industry may thing at a time. If adequate results are The value of the school property of to be expected for the very considerable he State is \$25,467,097. The Now, of those who had Now, of those who had "attended expenditure required, the project ought school," it would be unfair to assume that to be built up from a clean, clear foundaebtedness of all the school districts in organized, commodities be made ,and the State, including those in cities and boroughs, is only \$2,618,495.84, while they had received any more than an im-perfect and rudimentary instruction. But to the best and latest experience, and the changed, and the great religious and ménť. tion, the appliances be made to conform charitable institutions be allowed to adthere remain in the various treasuries of vance under the natural law of their deit tends to prove that mere elementary | end, and all means to that end, looked at the districts, balancies amounting to \$1, velopment. While you, hold yourselves education, with the moral powers unfrom the beginning. A joint committee 425.213.16. These are, satisfactory figto the full requirements of honesty, zeal, touched, is no very important barrier of the two Houses, who should be reures, and indicate the permanent value against crime. As at the best, however, quested to report early in your session, there can be no moral development in the could relieve the subject of much irrelevant and conscientious discharge of duty, you which this agency of progress holds in have a correlative right to enforce, even the minds of the people. against those whom you represent. Ap-pealing to the correctness of your own absence of mental cultivation, "attenddiscussion; or, a commission of citizens ance at school" must lie at the base of might be provided to report fully at this - NORMAL SCHOOLS. motives, you liave a right to demand that The condition of the normal schools all reform. or some subsequent session. you shall receive a fair; honest, and dis But the figures showing the industrial It is impossible to deal with a question and of their property will require your and of their property will require your relations are significant, and lead us close like this exhaustively or satisfactorily hundred endents in attendance during to the occasion of and inducements to within the reasonable limits of a general riminating judgment upon your work. You have a right to exemption from deundred students in attendance during crime. It is the absence of a trade, the message. This plan offers promise of naction-from malicious criticism and the past year. The value of their properwant of employment, and consequentialle- very positive relief from the pressure of ness. The remedy must be sought in that the criminal class. To such as are not frivolous comment. You have a right to ty is estimated at \$1,366,395.17. have your official actions looked upor The schools are ten in number. In direction, and our schemes of education impatient of necessary delay, and are willfrom the standpoint which you yourselves wir establishment there may be set must be advanced to meet this condition of things. The State finds itself, under of known laws, who believe in the relaoccupy, and judged by the measure o down as contributed by private subscrip-tions \$400,000. The State has contribut-ed for grounds, buildings, and apparatus, the duty which you have bestowed upon them. You have a right to trustful supthe laws of the land, the custodian of a tion of cause and effect in the moral port, and freedom from flippant abuse, number of young criminals. In one way world as in the physical world, it points p to the year 1878, \$645,000. The debts or another in early life, a number of its to certain and specific advantages. The citizens have fallen int, the meshes of firm and persistent application of known intended to belittle and degrade the very to certain and specific advantages. The f the schools may be put at \$250,000. functions you have assumed, in behalf of The appropriations by the State to these the law and have become objects of State means of reformation, must assuredly the public, to discharge ; and to an attischools has, for some years, been \$100,treatment, and, it you please, of State help us to the end we seek—the preven punishment. Under ordinary human ex- tion of crime. tude on the part of the public which shall 000 annually. By a mere aibitrary mode not vitiate and render void the very work of distribution, and no other seemed feas-iblo, this sum has been parcelled out perience, without the application of some you have consented, at the public call, to CHILDREN IN POOR-HOUSES. reformatory measures, these youths will undertake. equally-\$10,000 to eachy For these only go on from bad to worse, until they This is the first session of the General From the State Board of Public Chari sums, liens have been taken in favor of fall into the well-defined criminal class, Assembly since the vacation of two years, the State. They have been compelled to use their appropriations in paying old ties, from the official declarations made under the constitution of 1873. While all to which they will then, certainly and in the State Conventions of Poor Directhe other departments have gone on as surely, belong. They will inevitably be- tors, and from the testimony of interest floating debts, or in keeping down interusual, there has been a wide interval in come charges upon the State, eith r as ed citizens on all sides, comes a swelling paupers or malefactors. They may be thus contemplated as men and women the cvil and disgrace attending the pres est on the mortgages and other liens legislative work. This has released pubagainst them. Resources which should lic attention from many interests, and has be expended in the active conduct of the led to an absence of that public discussion who are likely to speld their lives in penence of children in our alms-houses and schools are thus absorbed in the reduc-tion of debts which cripple them; and which the best results are to be obitentiaries and jails, unless society, which poor houses. In the past five years over must recognize their existence, can make three thousand children, under sixteen tained. A consideration of this has led this reduction is not being accomplished me to endeavor to present a more detailed better use of them. Any measure of ed- | years old, have been temporary or permain the best and most economical manner view of public affairs, which will fall unucation and discipline, then, which will nent residents of these institutions. A save society the duty of imprisoning or disclosure of some of the facts, gathered for the State or the schools. Besides, the der your supervision, than might otherannual appropriation has a tendency to induce the belief that it is to be a permawise have been necessary. The first to claim your attention will be the condition hanging them will become expedient and from the sources above indicated, would shock the community, nor would a sense nent relief, and weakens the administra-What can be done for the very young, of our State finances. of propriety permit more than a reference ion and efficiency of the system. up to the age of sixteen years, who, by to them herein. These children, in a The correct policy for the State now to STATE FINANCES. commitments by courts and magistrates, word, are enervated by idleness, corruptlopt will be to pay off the entire indebt-The annexed tables show the sources o have fallen into the hands of the law, for ed in body and soul, without the possibili edness of the normal schools ; and, so far revenue and the expenses of the State. various offences, has been well exemplified by the House of Refuge, in Philadel- respect, prepared for pauperism and as a surrender of the rights of shareholded by the House of Refuge, in Philadel-Summary of Receipts at the State Trensury, ers and contributors can be secured, place phia, and the Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza. Amid some con-troversy over these schools, and the methcrime, effectually wrecked at the outset from the 1st day of December, 1879, to the the ownership of the several properties of life. This situation of affairs is earnand all liens, in the State. After such a 30th day of November, 1880, both estly commended to your action. Acts of , days inclusive. provision in their behalf, the schools ods at the bottom of them, it is too late now to question their value and service, crillhave been prepared by several par-although neither has, as yet, reached an equipment necessary for the best work. ought to be self-supporting, and doubt-less will become so. No further aid from ax on income. in gross recent and income and in 626,030 9--51,403 9: the State should thereafter be expected by them. 811,139 The purpose of their existence, and the out difficulty: A statute forbidding the re-SOLDIERS' ORPHANS SCHOOLS. ception or retention in any alms-house or poor-house of any child between two and 104.371 aim of their managers is to rescue their The conduct of these schools calls for 427,676 inmates from the evil associations out of no abatement in the pride with which all which they have come, and to re-form sixteen years of age, will be an indispensable have watched their organization and starting-point. Private charity, would best point out the direction of the next steps. In 34.663 4 them. Few of these waifs have respongrowth. The supervision over them has sible parentage or guardianship. They 9,151 7 been intelligent and rigid. The inspec- are quite sure to become State charges. the absence of understood facts to stimulate tions have been thorough as to the physi- The State, co-operating with private benthe enthusiasm and fervor of private charity cal surroundings and material well-being efactors, proposes to return them, self-of the inmates of the several schools, supporting, to society under the best auin this behalf, and of adequate reasons to lquor licenses.. eddlers' licenses... uctio . licenses... rokers' licenses... Theater and circus licenses..... atent medicine licenses ...

ummary of the Payments at the State Treasury from the 1st day of December, 1879, to the soth day of November, 1880, both days inclusive. \$262,773 23,838 31,231

402.940

8,149 3,294

1,020,260

000 will be needed. The Superintendent, in his annual re- to retain their self-respect, and fit them port, says : "In making the usual appro- | to resume their places among their fellowpriations for the orphan schools, the Leg-islature of 1878 provided that no more of infamous punishment or penal servichildren should be admitted into them after | tude upon them. The alm and scope h the first day of June, 1882; and that they to give the convict intellectual, moral, should be finally closed on the first day of and industrial training, systematic habits, June, 1885. Should this law stand, the system can be made to come to an end in school, and not in a penitentiary : to af-

1.253 9 a way both creditable to it and to the ford him another chance in life i in short, State. The record it will leave, will form to help him to help himself. the brightest page in our history. It will In the discretion of the court rendering he brightest page in our history. It will have supported, educated, and prepared the sentence, defendants, convicted of a for usefulness tweive thousand of the first offense of such magnitude as to jussons and daughters of dead and disabled tily adequate imprisonment, and under coldiers, and will have expended in this the age of thirty years; are committed to noble work the magnificent sum of \$3,- such an intermediate prison. They go 000,000. The whole world may be search- with Out a determinate sentence, but caned in vain for another such example of not be held for a period longer than the maximum term fixed by law for the ofpatriotic benevolence."

fense. Under a proper system of grades HOUSES OF REFUGE AND REFORM SCHOOLS. 5,297. uid classes and marks, every motive to Fortunately, the policy and the right shorten the period of detention is preof the State to organizo a system of pub-That period will lie in the dissented. 628,659 lic instruction have a assed beyond the re-gion of contention. Results have vindiretion of of the proper officers of the in-5,326 1,120,811. stitution. Positions in life are found for cated its wisdom as well as its cost. . Folthem, and they may then be conditional-30,000 0

lowing close upon it, is another topic upon which much of the very best thought of the ablest and purest philan-26.717

thropists has been expended + the duty of society to its dangereus and criminal 40,000 0 classes. It is not material, here and now. to discuss the objects of the enforcement \$5,820,119 4 of criminal lawy whether it be more punhmont for the sake of - punishment, the These tables show some revenue, which protection of society, the reformation of the offender, or all of these. Nor is it my s not derived from continuing sources, purpose to enter upon the details of pris n management, whether they should be ordered under the separate system, or

the congregate system ; nor is it indispen-sable, as a preliminary, to settle the question of the proper disposition of the pro-ducts of convict labor. What rights, has 2,160,600 00 \$5,40 LOC 00 society over its criminals, and the classes out of which they come? There can be The estimated expenses for the same

ho prompt method of putting down crime. t is incurable, except by a gradual process. Wheever employs that process ex-.... 1.351.955 pecting to realize any romantic results, or with Utopian theories, will realize nothing. But we are not without certain

lefinite and practic I results. which have This will leave a deficit in the genera \$771,005-00 been teached in our own State as well as There is a present deficit in appropria 1,043,600 op in many others. The whole ground is by tions unpaid of no means unexplored) nor has the whole Deficiency to be provided for in 1881.\$1.814.000 60 ground been, by any means, fully cover-

We have ascertained facts and reliable Provision ought to be made for this accruing deficiency. In the opinion of the data, in view of which we can go forward financial officers of the State, it can be and in the safe direction of assured progress. We have undertaken to educate made by fair amendments to the revenue act of 1879. This act, with official manthe ignorant, to feed the hungry, and to agement in the office of the Auditor Gencure the diseased, by State, appliances. and at the public cost. How can we best eral and the Attorney General in collecting overdue and contested taxes, has procurb the vicious? A distinguished pub-

surage improvidence. In a certain sense and eighty children under the care of the under the age, say, of thirty years. The they cannot cure distress, but only shift it State in these schools, and the cost of the purpose of the process is to return them, system the past year was \$351,431.59. too, to society, with the preparation and For the years 1831 and 1882, about \$700,- discipline well fitted to enable them. to from one part of the <u>community</u> to another. Any plan will be confronted with a fatal objection which enables the recipients of State earn an honest livelihood, permit them bounty to clude, in any serious degree, the

ccessities of their social existence. In your wisdom, you will devise some re lief from the perplexities of this situation. This relief should, however, be a local and not a State charge. The burden of the remedy should be borne by the local poor-board It is only by localizing this form of charity that efficient supervision can be secured, the guarantee of scononical administration be exerved, and the risk of mendicancy

oming profitable be avoided. BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. In the organization of the office of th

effetdry of Internal Affairs, it was provided y the act of 1874, that "his department shall embrace a Bureau of Industrial Statistics, the business of which shall be to impartially inquire into the relations of capital and labor, in their bearings npon the social, edu-cational, and industrial welfare of all classes of working people, and to offer practical sug-gestions for the improvement of the same." "The said bureau shall further collect, s compile, and publish such statistics in regard to the wages of labor, and the social condition of the working classes as may enable the people of the State to judge how far legdischarged on parole, reporting from time to time thereafter their behavior and itlation can be itlyoked to correct existing surroundings ; or, in default thereof, or evils." The duties of the bureau are thus deof good conduct for a prescribed period, fined. The present Chief of the Bureau of able to be returned to the institution. Industrial Statistics, is the Hon. Miles It has been found by experience that the Humphreys. The statistics he has compiled and published have taken as wide a range as the means at his control have permitted. the increase of the second discovery of the means at his control have permitted, the means at his control have permitted. While his powers, under the laws, are ample to collect information "by circular or upon personal application," he has up to this time, been limited to the former method, for the mathematical have failed, to maintain their the means at his control have permitted. eformatory at Elmira, New York. The to pay the expenses of adopting the other. Acts creating it, and the practical man, A very small percentage of the circulars are gement there carried out, are worthy answered. The Chief of the Bureau ought to be furnished the means of going into the

Reformatory prisons, then, promise to great labor districts, and himself witness the e a most effective instrument in the labor, and see the laborers out of which his liminution of crime, both by reforming statistics come. .

the prisoner himself, and by the deterrent. - He is also required "to complie and pubafluence of punishment on others. Only lish, annually, the productive statistics of a weak sentimentalism would propose to move out of sight the rigors and penalties agriculture, minting, manufacturing, commer cial, and other business interests of the which must overtake the violators of the State." If this work was once well and thoroughly done, the subsequent extensions nolicy and conformity to the ordinary moand yearly additions would be neither diffiprisoner out of the fixed classification, oughly done in this State. When we can , oughly done in this State. When we con with hardened criminals, if possible template such immense minufacturing and which gives him hope, a chance for the distributing centres as Philadelphia and ecovery of social influence, and the means Pittsburg-such workshops as Harrisburg, Reading, Bethlehem, Scranton, and Johnsformatory we can "copy the incidents of town-the never-resting industries along the that frugal, honest, self-denying, labori- Delaware, Lehigh, Schuykill, Susquehanna, and Monongahelitz rivers - oil development mining ores, anthracite and bituminous coal linie slate-burning of coke, and farming deavor to qualify them. * * No operations everywhere, they seem to defy more indulgences, save those earned by classification. In all this apparent chaos there is order. Every man and thgine falls into pre-arranged place. Everywhere there is complexity, but nowhere is there confu-sion. By a sufficiently wide induction of strenuous fulfilment of all duty, not by facts, the body politie will be found to be a mere lip submission. It is thus, and thus legitimate a growth under law as the natura body-law, as unerring in social life as in the external world. The Bureau of Statistics hould reach every form in which the in habitants of the State combine, industrial ocial, educational, religious, charitable, au

riminal. ' While this information, proper digested could remedy no evils of itself. would lead the public and the Legislature't many wholesome re-adjustments, in the ditribution of pepulation and money. Districts and industries in which popula tion or labor is becoming overcrowded would up lefore the evil become irremediable. The possibilities of over-production, and the creation of more commodities than we can find purchasers for, which alone seem likely to disturb the happy equilibrium now prevail-ing, would show themselves in the course of

taxes to the revenue of Pennsylvana, and substantially locking it up, and leaving free great railroad lines (connected with the oil regions by short lines in this State) incorporated by other States, and owing and paying no duty to Pennsylvania, would neither have met the reasonable views of the petitioners, nor have satisfied any sense of justice. There was a delay on the part of the petitioners in placing the

time, been brought from other States into ours, it has been cradicated. The methods Attorney General in possession of the testimony to be produced, which indicated an intention to offer none whatever in the idopted have met the approval of those most nterested in his success, and they have been remaining cases. In the meantime indictments had been

interested in his success, and they have been pursued with the utmost economy. The en-tire expense to the State, from March, 1879, to December, 1880, has been but \$7,447.28, inearly half of which has been paid for in-fected cattle killed by proper orders. For the same purposes and without the same satisfac-tory results, the State of New York has ex-mand the State of New York has exound at the lustance, and in the interests of the same petitioners in Clarion county, against a number of defendants for a con piracy in the matter of procuring freight discrimination, in connection with other alleged offentses: Some of the defendants nded \$50,000, and the State of New Jersey \$40,000. were residents in the State, within the THE NATIONAL GUARD

urisdiction of the court, and caused appearances to be entered for themselves ; others were non-residents. For these, demand was made upon the Exective for requisitions. The application was heard, ormally, after notice to all parties, in the Executive Chamber.

Before a decision was reached, and while the equity suits were resting upon the determination that the Comm weath should close its testimony against all the defendants, before any one defenalit should be ruled to open its case and go oil with its evidence, negotiations wore entered upon between the petitioners above referred to and the railroad companies, defendants, to settle, by agreement, their controversy.

The details of these negotiations, of course, need not and did not, reach the Executive department. As part of them, however, requests were presented in the nterest of the petitioners to the Governor, not to issue the requisitions, followed again by requests that they be allowed to go out. Finding that the highest process Commonwealth was being used of the simply as the leverage for and against the parties to these negotiations between contending litigants, and that, however entire and porfect had been the good faith in which the criminal proceedings in Clarion county might have been commenced, they were being regarded and treated as a mere make-weight in the stages of private diplomacy, I deemed it my duty, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to suspend action on the requisition. It resulted that an amicable conclusion between the

litigants-was reached-all suits were discontinued at the request of the original petitioners, and the litigation terminated vithout cost to the Commonwealth. It is believed that all railroads over which the courts of Pennsylvania have inrisdiction, are now prosecuting their business with oil producers according to

the spirit of the Constitution. That all shippers in the State may be condition to have the protection of statute law, it is urged that you enact the necessary legislation so that the provisons of the Constitution may be placed i each of execution by the courts over all ansportation companies, at all times, in all places, and in all interests.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. No action has yet been taken upon the modify existing charters, report. or may safely be left to your judgment.

The central idea arrived at by this comsion, and like commissions in other States, has been the necessity of providing for the concentration of responsibility in the heads of the departments, and the power lodged either in the mayor, which is pref-erable, or in the Governor, of prompt suspension and removal. This is, particular-

the matter is generally, if not always,

sufficiently under the control of the par-

and restrain the temptations to extrava-

gauce and abuse, at the same time that

the simplicity of their organization, under

existing laws, places it in the power of

tics most interested - the taxpayers.

Under that statute very great discretionary powers were given to the Governor and those appointed by him to enforce it. Thomas J: Edge, Esq., Secretary of the State Board of Aprioritized an appointed as the agent of an energy balance atomic method by tempor. Agriculture, was appointed as the agent of the Governor. He gave instant and zealous attention to the suppression of the disease. He has been substantially successful; indeed

except as infected cattle have, from time t MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES COMMISSION Several conventions have been held at jouisville and St. Louis of delegates apjointed by the Governors of the several States bordering on the Ohio, Mississpil and Missouri rivers, and their navigable tributaries. The commission has reached a permanent organization. Its main

purpose is the deepening, whething inter-improving the navigation of the rivers named. They have now become thorough-fares for much of the commerce of this State. Pennsylvania has been represented by three delegates at these conventions, and some expenses have been incurred by them, and, if our representation is to It is with especial pleasure that you are re-

continue, more will be incurred by them in the future. The Chamber of Com-merce, at Pittsburg, has forwarded a resoerred to the report of General Jumes W. atta, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania: Ehe reorganization of the National Guard lution of that body, requesting "the Govonceived and partly carried out by ieneral Hartranft, when Governor, has been ernor to favor, in his forthcoming mes erfected, and is now complete. The Guard sage, the appropriation necessary to meet ontains eight thousand officers and enlisted 'Pennsylvania's share of the work of the contains eight mousting oncers and emission reensyvania's share of the work of the one men. The morale of the body is most excel-lent. The officers are efficient, prompt, in-telligent, and carnest in their duties. The an appropriation of "\$1,000 per annum lent. The officers are efficient, prompt, in-telligent, and carnest in their duties. The rank and file are composed of citizens, the for five years for the above nam pose." The subject is submit

The subject is submitted for very hest types and representatives of the your consideration. real people of the State: Officers and men are cooperating most harmoniously and suc-STATE BOARD OF SUBVEYORS. ressfully in the effort to make the Guard wor-During the year, a convention of engi-neers and surveyors assembled at Harris-burg. There is undoubtedly serious misthy of the State, and entitled to the confi-dence of all-men. Under the liberal appro-prjations heretofore made, it may be said that, chief doue as the result of ignorant and in their uniforms and accoutrements, their incompctent work in these professions, equipment is complete. These supplies have all been furnished from the arsenals and deand much injustice and expense entailed

upon litigants and others by reason there of. As a result of the deliberations of pots of the United States; are all the very best of their kind, and have been furnished the convention, composed of skillful men in their calling, a bill has been prepared, to this State at their actual cost to the United States.

entitled, "An act to establish a Stato Board of Surveyors, and to provide for the petter regulation of surveys in the The entire guard was assembled in camp this year; one camp near Philadel-phia, the other near Pittsburg. This Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," This was done without cost to the State for bill is correct in principle, and its details well-fitted to the necessities of the case, subsistence, or any other purposes, excep only the usual one for transportation and both in private transactions and public pay, for the annual inspection required relations to the courts. by law. At these camps, in addition to . BOGUS DIPLOMAS.

the various duties, exercises, and drills incident to military life, the entire Guard was subjected to a rigid inspection. This was conducted under officers of the United States, detailed by the Adjutant General of the army. The results have fully justified the expenditure of time and money made by officers and men in mote localities, and without other opportunity for drill and military duty in large masses, authority should be given by law

to order such encampments; and sufficiint pay should be allowed officers and nen for their detention in camp for not less than one week annually. PENAL AND ELEEMOSNARY INSTITIONS.

The report of the Board of Public Charities will contain the details which report of the municipal commission of will show the condition of our penal and 1876-7. It contains a mass of well-digect- charitable institutions. It gives me pleasd facts, drawn from many directions. ure to bear testimony to the fidelity which Vhether legislative action should adopt in the main, characterizes the manage substantially the bill accompanying the ment. The condemnation, by the Board, of many jails, no longer litted for the pur pose of their construction, should clair our attention.

With the completion during the past year of the hospitals for the insane at Norristown'and. Warren, the State has made ample and comfortable provisions for three thousand two hundred insane persons-ample, it is hoped, for years to ome. It ought to be said of the comiy, the over-ruling necessity of the larger missions to carry into offect the legisla-cities, which, from the multiplicity and tion for the hospitals at Norristown and ing, would show themselves in the course of magnitude of the objects of control, are warren, that they have completed their most apt to run into enormous expendi-work honestly, cleanly, and economically,

tween the Penns and Lord Baltin Maryland boundary ; the Virginia boundary especiany needed is the appropriation controvery; minutes of the Board of Prop-necessary to place, or replace, the monu-ments of the boundary lines, the recent erty during the Provincial era; muster-rolls surveys being simply marked by tempor-ary stakes, likely to be removed and thus compel the work soon to be done over the frontiers during the same period. These again. with the other volumes of the series, yet as the early volumes are exhausted by donation

to libraries and alle to subscribers, additional copies ordered to be pristed should be pala-lished with actual title of contents. This ubject is suggested for your consideration_ IN MEMOBIAM.

Upon the morning of the ninth day purpose is the deepening, widening and f last August, William Bigler died at his residence in Clearfield. The manifold public services of this. distinguished citizen gave him high rank among the servants of the State. and made his death a loss to the en-

tire Commonwealth. He was born in 1813, at Shermana. burg, in Cumberland county, but in very carly life removed to Mercer county, and soon afterwards. made his home in Clearfield. Here he engaged and prospered in the lumber business, and quietly gained the respect and confidence of his fellow eitizens.

He was thrice elected a member of the State Senate, and was once chosen its president. He was appointed one of the board of revenue commissioners to apportion among the different counties of the State the taxes to be paid upon real and personal property.

In 1851 he was elected Governor of this Commonwealth, and in 1855 was chosen to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of United States. In 1873 he became a member o

the convention which framed our present Constitution, and took an important part in its deliberations. His latest public services were given to the United States Centennial Commission, and greatly contributed to

By joint resolution, approved February the success of our centennial exhibi-3, 1879, the General Assembly requeste tion. Varying as were the demands the Attorney General to institute proceed made upon his character and ability ings in the courts against the American University of Philadelphia, on account of the abuse of its franchises "in the unlawby these differing public trusts, he proved equal to them all, and amply ful sale of its diplomas to persons who had not pur ued the prescribed course of justified the wide confidence the peoand noney made by onners and not its in the ner in the sale of its uponas to prescribed course of pustined in events contracted in the ner in the sale of the prescribed course of ple had so repeatedly reposed in him. bling the National Guard in camp for in-struction, gathered as they are from retingly closed by a death of christian peace.

quo, warranto were sued out by him against the American University of Phila-Warren J. Woodward, one of the delphia and the Eclectic Medical College ustices of the Supreme Court of this of Philadelphia, another institution claim-State, died on the 27th day of Sening a like charter, and managed by the ame persons controlling the American tember, 1879, at the age of sixty-University. In both cases favorable years. Judge Woodward was born udgments have been rendered, and the aid charters declared forfeited by the in Wayne county, Penn'a. His ancestry were of the New England emi- Icourts, and as an incidental result, the manager and official head of these institu- gration which settled the northern' part of the State under the old Con tions has been convicted and imprisoned necticut disputes of a hundred yearor violating the laws relative to the sale f diplomas and other crimes. Proceedings, not yet terminated, have ago. He was admitted to the practice of the law in' Luzerne county. also been commenced against the Phil-adelphia University of Medicine and Sur-His active professional life was spent in Wilkes-Barre, where he married a: ery, which is mentioned in the preamble the resolution, and is believed to be of daughter of the Hon. David, Scott. ike character with those forfeited, and a In 1856 he was elected president This action on the part of the State judge of the district composed of the like favoroble result is expected. counties of Columbia, Wyoming and authorities has not been too speedy. Evidence of the sale of diplomas in large. Sullivan. In 1861 and again in 1871 umbers, not only in this country but in he was elected president judge of the England and on the Continent of Europe, courts of Berks county.

has been secured, and complaints-trans-Judge Woodward was a man of mitted through our representatives abroad to the State Department at Washington, singular purity, modesty, and simlicity of character. He

ed student, not only in the law, but

in general literature. He was exact.

in all the details of his private life,

cesses led him to make his conclu-

sions from general principles, and he

cultivating self-respect. In the remost, of our convicts, and for which. therefore, it-should be our earnest en-

f attention and study.

and some expenditures which are excepional For the year ending 30th November 1881, the estimated revenues are to-The general fund...... The sinking fund.....

period are-

gratulties...

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of, such a mischief as the "truck" or store order system would come under notice, and well-considered legislation, based on adequate facts, could be invoked for its suppression. The proper relation between the wage-labor er and the owner of the wage-fund, in the divisions of the product of their joint enterprise, would more clearly appear, and an equitable plan of Arbitration find adoption, instead of the unprofitable, and destructiv remedy by a strike. The times, places, and siness in which Co-operative institution might be organized with beneficial results i this is considered, large drafts may be ex-the distribution of wealth, might, haply, b pected to be made from the number of indicated. It is not contended that social disorders can be cured by "tabulated fig in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. It ought ures," and these are suggested only as illus trations of the practical value which accurate and faithful statistics may be made to have a our economic problems. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made to this bureau sufficient, under proper accountbility, to insure correct and complete re-

erv important economic aspect. So far as he control of inter-State traffic is concerned, t must be remanded to the National Legisature. 'Our own statutes must terminate i their operation at our State lines. Within these lines, there are certain policies to be executed, so obviously just and right as to preclude question or debate. Our Constitu-

citizens to remove and correct maladinin-Dumb," at Pittsburg, and some others. istration before serious peril can threaten, The municipality and township is the These by boards elected by private contribuunit of our political structure. local organinzations conserve the largest tions, and subjected to official State supermass of the interests, and direct the greater part of the daily life of our peo-ple. National and State laws touch only been whirled out of all the joyous condithe circumference of the political ault tions of life. social being of the citizen : municipal of dinances and regulations affect his interest tinuance of appropriations to all these and comforts, daily and hourly, and are institutions may be judicious, they mus in contact with him at all points. The FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION. municipal and township, organizations of be made upon the closest and most rigid The relation of "common carriers," more our State, with the exceptional status of view of their necessities. the very large cities, have grown up out

specially of the great trunk railroads, to the vory large cities, have grown up out the commerce of the country has assumed a of and according to the necessite and THE STATE FISHERY COMMISSIONERS. The interest taken in the propagation characteristics of their inhabitants. | This nd protection of edible fishes shows no is the true home rule which is to preserve the free institutions of the country. It is signs of flagging in any of the States, and heir work is admirably supplemented by wise to interfere with this local selfthe careful and claborate reports of the United States Commission. Pennsylvania government as little as possible. The first object is to lodge the local

ke ps pace with other States in this esponsibility, and define it, so that the people of the locality can hold it strictly branch of government economy, and the report of the State board will be found to ion has both defined them, and, by its man untable The second object is to fix the relation late torovided the details of their enforce be full, intelligent and interesting. of the local organization to the larger mass of the State: When the powers Section three, article XVII, of the Consti of Pennsylvania already surpasses, in ab-

ution provides that "all individuals, associaduties, and responsibilities of the people' tions, and corporations shall have equal right | agents are sharply defined, and the pecuple, the expenditure so far. The report of this y ar will catalogue o have persons and property transported niary obligations of the municipality sigover railroads and canals, and no undue or idly enforced, the legislative duties and the fish which already have been increas-increasonable discrimination shall be made in powers of the superior government may ed and multiplied in the waters of the harges for, or in facilities for, transportation well cease. The success or failure of State, and those also which are in the f freight or passengers within the State, or local (municipal) government is then the ming from, or going to, any other State. just measure of the activity, intelligence, Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at and patriotism of the people.

In general, the bill proposed by th charges not exceeding the charges for trans-portation of persons and property of the The most essential points of concentrating ame class in the same direction to any more executive duties, divorcing them from the distant station, but excussions and commuta-tion tickets may be issued at special rates." legislative powers, and fixing the responstion tickets may be issued at special rites." ibility of properly or improperly execut-Section seven, of the same article, provides, ing the municipal will, and making that "no discrimination in charges or facili-prompt correction of the errors of incapaties for transportation shall be made between city or the crimes of dishonesty, the bill ansportation companies and individuals, o fully recognizes. The machinery by n favor of either, by abatement, drawback, which these results are reached, is commer or otherwise, and no railroad or canal con-any, or any lessee, manager, or employe hereof, shall make any preferencest in fur-and that the civic legislation of the Comishing cars or motive power." monwealth may be wisely improved, saving the full autonomy of the municipal corpora-Section twelve, Art. XVII, prescribes that

the General Assembly shall enforce by aptions, at the same time that it guards the profitiate legislation the provisions of this arrights of the corporators. SECOND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, *.

Your attention is called to the fact that this courrement of the Constitution has not, up The Second Geological Survey of the State is progressing as fast as the appropria-tions will permit. This a work which, if not well done, should not be done at all. It this time, been complied-with. ---During the year 1878, upon the petition of a large number of citizens engaged in the production of oil, charging that they were must possess the utmost scientific accuracy subjected to most serious injustice and griey-ance, by reason of discriminations in freights, the result of illegal confederated action be-Its treatment of soils and minerals, their loration and distribution, must be the result of painstaking work, done on the ground. Its tween certain railroads and oil shippers, suits surveys and alignments must show the actual facts, and be made from actual measurements. n Equity were instituted in the name of the ommonwealth by the Attorney General, in This is precisely the way in which this great and important work is being done . It is in he Supreme Court of the State, against the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Atlan-tic and Great Western Railroad Company, he hands of a board who understand fully the value of the duty in hand, under the superintendence, as State Geologist, of J. Dinkirk, Alleghenv and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. Separate bills were filed against each 12 four reports of this work have been published, and sixteen reports are in preparacorporation, charging nnlawful conspiracy with all the others, and the appropriate tion. These reports have justly attracted the relief prayed for. The object of the Com- highest attention everywhere. Forty-two highest attention everywhere. Forty-two counties have been surveyed in full, eighteen monwealth was to procure a judicial decthat the charges must be the same for all freights of a like kind and quality for a given service. The conduct of the same of the same have been reserved that the work with given service. The conduct of the causes was necessarily intrusted to private coun. view, the surveys to be done in them will pos-sess the highest value. It will be expedient sel employed by the petitioners, although under the general direction of the Attorto make the appropriations to continue this work³ in accordance with the views of the ney General. In due time the cases came before a master appointed to take testi-mony. The burden of the testimony was board&ontrolling the Second Geological Sur-

of the presence in the hands of und gross abuses before they can be | and that in these buildings and their ap ignorant persons of regularly issued diplochecked. In the smaller cities and towns purtenances, the State has received the mas from institutions chartered by the full value of the money expended. State of Pennsylvania, authorizing the The State has been supplementing the holders to practice medicine, are corrobowork of private charity by aiding "Pennrative of ascertained facts. It was high and conscientious, faithful, zealous, The absence of great schemes of im-provement and the easy nuclerstanding of and the "Pennsylvania Institution for In-municipal affairs of small cities, preclude struction of Blind," at Philadelphia; time that so serious a disgrace to the and thorough in the discharge of all; good name of the State should be abat- public duty. His intellectual pro-"Training School, for Feeble Minded Children," at Media ; "Pennsylvania Ins-No appropriation was made to enable the Attorney General to prosecute this titution for Instruction- of Deaf and work, and he was, practically powerless Damb," at Philadelphia, and the "West-

was essentially philosophical in his methods of thought. His mental acuntil the necessary means were advanced ern Pennsylvania Instruction of Deaf and by a public spirited citizen of Philadel tivity was of the highest order, which phia, to whom, I trust, recompense will never flagged or abated even though The administration of these charities be made through appropriate legislation. I further recommend the adoption of a he was under the stress of delicate physical health. At all times he comsystem of registration of medical diplovision, has afforded a most humane relief mas, with appropriate penalties for nonmanded, in respect of his integrity, for those of our fellow-beings who have registration or for practicing under a di-pioma irregularly obtained. his force of character, his generous humanity, his juridical learning, and

For the present, and in the financial his tenacity for the right, the confi-THE BI-CENTENNIAL OF PENN'S ARRIVAL. straits of the State Treasury, while con IN PHILADELPHIA.

dence and love of the people among As the Legislature will not meet again whom he lived His career upon the under our new Constitution until 1883, I. supreme bench, so grievously cut deem this a proper occasion to call your short, would have illustrated these attention to the proposed celebration of short, would have industrated these the settlement of our Commonwealth, by high qualities and have chriched the the illustrious statesman, William Penn, legacy we have inherited from the ilwhose name and memory are held in lustrious names which have adorned. high esteem by all who have studied the this highest court of the State. We history of our common country. may all well unite in deploring the

The mayor of Philadelphia has recently irreparable loss which the whole called the attention of the councils of that Commonwealth has sustained in the city, by a special message, to the fact that decease of so, eminent a citizen and two-hundred years will, in the autumn of 1882, be completed since William Penn magistrate. came first to the place where Philadelphia

now stands, and, Ly personal presence The increase in the valuable food fishes and habitation, took possession of his do-I have ventured to refer to some main."

public questions which may well re-In view of the fact that the celebration a great historical évent would have, in son ceive your attention. Others will degree, a historical aspect, the mayor thinks suggest themselves to you. it desirable that a consultation should b The legislation which must receive had_with the Historical Society of Pennsyl your attention will be : vania, a body to whose usefulness in preserving in honor the history of our city, province Provision for the revenues of the

and State alike," he pays a high tribute. The councils of Philadelphia have acted Commonwealth : The passage of the appropriation on the recommendation of their mayor, an bills necessary to carry on the valimmittees have been appointed to give effect ous departments, the support of peni his suggestions, and to report what prelim inary action it may be proper to take in the al and charitable institutions, and

the like : The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ough A bill to refund the public debt to tot lef such an event as the first arrival and nature in 1882 : residence of William Penn within her bor-

Bills to re-apportion the State into ders pass without a recognition worthy of its interest. We all should take part in it, and legislative, judicial, and congressionexert ourselves to anake the celebration al districts.

CONCLUSION.

worthy the wisdom and virtues of the found I deem it important, also, to invite er of our State, and a fit expression of the your attention to the provisions of gratitude of us all to that beneficent Provithe Constitution relating to special lence, by whose guidance and protection h was brought to our shores. legislation. The sweeping character I recommend the subject to your considerof the seventh section of the third ation and action. article leaves little room for the enactment of any other than general

niprovements in construction suggested CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT YORKTOWN by a first trial and a stoppage of illegal laws. Such laws are, in some instan-It is contemplated to make adequate and ishing, lead the Commissioners to hope ces, needed to carry into effect the worthy celebration of the centennial of the that the desideratum of a successful fish surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown provisions of the Constitution, many way for shad will at length be filled. The on the 19th day of October, 1781. As the report of the Board, will no doubt, be final act of the war of the Revolution, it has read with attention by the increasing an historical bearing of especial significance number of our citizens interested in this This celebration has received the approba

recent economical movement. tion of the national Congress, and the THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN COUNDARY LINES.

The northern and western boundaries of the State have been under the investigation of two joint commissions, ordered by the States interested, in 1876 and 1878. They were "to examine as, to the true ocation of the monuments 7which mark he boundary line between this State" and New York, on the north, and Ohio and West Virginia on the west. The lines have been thoroughly explored and found not to be precisely upon the geographical lines recorded by charter or by law as the boundaries-the 420 of north latitude, and a short meridian extending from a point near Wattsburg, in Erie county, north to lake Erie, in the case of them may be made continuous and exhaus-tive. In a scientific and commercial point of dian, commencing at the western end of Mason and Dixo's line, north to Lake of Pennsylvania, and give them the promise Erie, in the case of West Virginia, Ohio, of enthusiastic participation in them by the people of Pennsylvania. and Pennsylvania. A majority of both

moridian and the parallel, respectively.

ARCHIVES.

of which are inoperative in the absence of appropriate legislation. To the end that time may not be consumed in the consideration of acts \$20,000 has been appropriated towards the within the constitutional prohibition, expense of it. In October, 1879, the Gover-I remind you that the Executive is ors of the States, which were the orignal bound, with yourselves, to a strict thirteen colonies, either personally or by duly-authenticated representatives met in enforcement of the restraints on spe-Philadelphia, to concert some measure by cial legislation. which the people of these States might unite in the recognition of this interesting event It will be my highest duty and pleasure to co-operate with you The meeting was attended by many pleasing whenever requested or required. 4It incidents, recalling the memories which bin

will also be my highest hope that us to the work of our patriot fathers, and th your labors may receive the approval motives to a common and fraternal effort to render the coming occasion worthy of their of your own judgment, and the just united and happy children. But it was impossible to give the resolves of that meeting any official indorsement. I trust that the sanction of your constituents. HENRY M: HOYT. Legislature of Pennsylvania will take such

'Harrisburg, January 4, 1881. action as is necessary to impress upon the proposed centennial observances at York town, the stamp of the sanction of the State Vennor, the weather prophet, pre-

dicts for January as follows : As will have been seen from the forecast of December, I anticipate that New commissions, on the side of Pennsylvania, hold that the "true locations", are the ing this year from Montreal to Wash-

ennsylvania, and success has attended these distributions in numerous cases Improvements in fishways is progressing, and when piratical fishing shall have been put an cud to; absolute success in their premises. construction and adaption may fairly be predicted. The Commissioners found themselves compelled to put the law in force against. redatory fishing in the neighborhood of heir fishway lately constructed in the Columbia dam, and it is hoped that the

result of the severe measures adopted.

will tend to correct the evil, and prevent

Low water and unlawful practices about

he fishery during the run of shad in the

last season made it impracticable to judge

of the efficiency of the plan adopted :-but

its recurrence in future.

rocess of further propagation.

olute money value returned to the peo-

Large distributions have been made in

e public and in many private waters of

 a structure distance and indicative selections. The second is a structure distance and is a structure Land ... Fees of office. Notary Public commissions. Escheats. Annuity for right of way. Allogheny Valley R: R., int. on bonds. Commutation tohnage duites. Tax on gross preinlums. United States Government, on account of military claims. Pamphlet laws. Allegheny Valley railroad, redemption of bonds. ********************* Penalty... State Geological Survey reports..... Unclaimed deposits..... Fines and forfeitures. Dividend on bridge stock..... Tax on bonds and money at interest... :

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