# Governor Stone's Message to the General Assembly

To the Senate and House of Representatives of

the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen: In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit at the beginning of your labors tion of the state of the commonwealth, and to lay before you recommendations for your

The two years just closed have perhaps been the most prosperous two years in succession that the state has ever experienced. Our people have prospered individually and that prosperity has sulted in a large increase in the revenues of the state. Your attention is called to the reports from the different departments, which will be published and submitted for your inspection. It is not my purpose in this message to repeat at length extracts from these various reports, nor to emphasize the recommendations may be the various state officials. They are all et. careful reading and thoughtful co. I submit only such information and remendations as have impressed themselves up-

#### Treasury Department.

On the first of January, 1809, there was a deficit in the state treasury of about \$3,000,000. I am happy to state that owing to the unexpected increase in the revenues this defeit has been enpay all impaid appropriations as they mature, and there will be on the first of January, 1901, a balover and above the amount necessary to

quidate all demands, or about \$1,500,000. The report of the state treasurer, which will be shortly submitted to you, will show the total receipts of the treasury department from all sources for the fixed year ending Nov. 30, 1909, to be \$17,494,211.78. Deduct the interest received on the securities in the sinking fund and the securities maturing and paid into the sinking fund and you have a balance of receipts avail-able for general distursement of \$17,192,817.01. out the \$344,371,50 transferred to the sinking fund, there was a balance of \$16,848,443.41 available for general disbursement. From this amount is deducted three-fourths of the tax on personal property returned to the counties, tax on premiums on foreign fire insurance, personal fees, annuities for right of way, oleomargarine Hoenses returned to the agricultural department, fertilizer licenses returned to the agricultural department, oleomargarine, impure food and oth fines returned to the agricultural department and fines for violation of the game laws returned to the game commission, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,558,613.26, which leaves a balance vailable for the payment of appropriations of \$14,289,820.15, which is the amount of revenue for the past fiscal year available to meet appropriations made by the legislature, and from which, together with the revenue for the year 1809, the appropriations made by the last legisl: ture have been paid and the deficit liquidated, resulting in the balance aforesaid.

If you shall appropriate the million dollars to be public schools eliminated from the appropriation made by the last legislature, there will then be a balance or \$500,000. The estimate of revenues made by the proper

departments for the coming year available for ap-propriations will be about \$13,200,000, which is such less than that which has been received during the past fiscal year. There is no reason to expect that the revenue received by the state during the two years ensuing will equal the revenue received by the state during the past two years. Many large corporations have been chartered resulting in the payment of large bonus to the commonwealth, Umoual activity the auditor general's and attorney general's departments resulting in the collection of back taxes, will exclude all reasonable presumption beyond the estimate made by the andis or general and state treasurer. If the regislature shall appropriate for the coming two years \$11,-180,666 for the common schools, as I presume it will, and it it shall make appropriations for the completion of the capitol, as in my judg-ment it ought to do, at will not be sure to increase the balance of the appropriations beyond tiroso made by the last logislate of the ore avoid another deficit in the treasury. My attention has been called to various charitable insti-tutions and departments that will demand in creased appropriations over and above those made by the last legislature. While there is much merit in these demands, and there is scarcely any one of them but what should have more money than it precises, yet it the state shall precise its financial credit and be able to meet the appropriations that are made, there should be on touterful increase in appropriations to the various departments and institutions.

## Estimates on Coming Year.

The estimate for the e-ming year will, if anyrescived for the next succeeding year, and a the appropriations are made for two years, the amount available for appropriations for the two coming fiscal years should not be considered as unting to more than \$25,500 cco; and as there is no power to borrow money, the consti-tution expressly probibiting it, all these approprintions must be paid from the current revenue, including what the legislature may appropriate for the completion of the new capitol building. Under the first section of the act of assembly, oved March 24, 1891, and its supplement, approved May 23, 1801, providing for the annual assignment to the rinking fund of certain moneys out of the general fund, there is set apart the sum of \$100,000 annually for the liquidation of sinking fund to pay obligations not yet matured. The sinking fund now amounts to \$6,021,402,12, while the public debt on Dec. 1, 1880, amounted to \$6,815,230.00. leaving a balance of funded state debt of \$785,885.50.

Linder the said act of assembly and its sup- law that would authorize the use of state troops

plement, the state treasurer has set apart each in the protection of those who wish to work year \$190,000 for the liquidation of the state and in the proservation of public order where year \$100,000 for the liquidation of the state funded debt. In addition to that the interest secruting on the obligations in the sinking fund is also used in liquidation of the state slebt, while the interest accruing on the state funded debt is paid out of the general fund. Insernoch as the sinking fund is within \$755,596,590 of the state funded debt, and inasmuch as this debt will not mature until 1912, it will be neffectly safe for this legislature to repeal the first section of said act of assembly and its supplement, requir-ing the transfer of \$100,000 annually to the sink-ing fund. As the interest on the state debt is paid out of the general fund, the interest re-ceived on obligations in the sinking fund will e quite a sufficient addition to the sinking fund and result in its becoming equal to the state inded debt by the time that debt matures. This would add \$100,000 annually to the revenues available for the payment of appropriations. I, therefore, recommend to this legislature that it pass a bill repealing the first section of said at once be resumed, act of assembly and its supplements.

## Common Schools.

When the legislature convened in January, 1809, ] there was deficit in the treasury of about three millions of dollars. The revenue for the coming two years estimated by the auditor general freasurer was entirely appropriated by the logislature. I feit constrained to follow the pre-

The legislature appropriated SILONI,000 for the appropriated for the support of the public tion and, owing to the increased cost of mater achools. But an unusual and unexpected increase and labor that entered into it, the moneys schools. But an unusual and unexpected increase in the revenues of the state during the past two years has enabled the state during the past two years has enabled the state treasurer to liquidate the defloit which existed on the first of Jungers, 1999, and I am assured that there is a balance in the state treasury of available cash over and above all limitimes which will justify the payment of the one nation of deligra withhold.

The one nation of deligra withhold.

The one nation of deligra withhold.

Penneylvania should have a Capitol building in the payment of the one nation of deligra withhold.

as the appropriation to the common schools 1899 was in a lump sum for the two years ending June 1, 1901, and payments of money of said ap propriation have been made and are being made by installments, this appropriation will not work any inconvenience, and the money can be paid in the same manner that it would have been paid if the one million of dollars had not been eliminated from the appropriation in 1889.

#### Labor Disputes.

On the twenty-first of September last a very serious affray occurred in Shenandoah, Schuylkii county, growing out of an extensive strike ther and or more men were reported to be marching the streets of Shenandoah, firing revolvers and re-sisting all attempts of the civil authorities to have them disperse. Two persons were killed and sever ... a wounded by gun or revolver shots on the afternoon and evening of the twenty-first. The sheriff of Schuylkill county asserted these facts and his inability to suppress the disturb ance, and wood that a sufficient number of the sent there for the protection This call of the sheriff wa National 6 of the publi radorsed by a lion of the councils of Shera andown and the and requests of a larg num-ber of prominent citizens in that place. Treached me about 7 or 8 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 21. I framediately summoned Major Gen eral Miller, commander of the division; Brigadiet General Gobin, commander of the Third brigade and Adjutant General Stewart for a conference which was held between 11 and 12 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 21. At 12,30 o'clock on th morning of Sept. 22 the order was issued for the movement of the Fourth, Eighth and Twelltiregiments, Battery C and the Governor's troop to Shenandoah. About 7 o'clock that morning bundred men with their officers were patroling the streets of Shenandoa! and by noon of that day nearly two thousand cloops were there. No further wrights disturbance occurred. The nearly were civil to the officers and soldiers who re-mained in that vicinity until all necessity for

their presence was over. By the thirty-first of October the strike was adjusted and the last of the National Guard withdrawn. The rapid mobilization of the state troops was highly commended by military experts and the adgment and discretion shown by General Gobin and his officers, and the good behavior and sol dierly bearing of the men was so satisfactory a not only to win the approval of the people of the state, but the praise and commendation many persons in military circles outside of the state. It demonstrated the fact that the National Guard of Pennsylvania is a well disciplined, can able and efficient military body. It can be a cal upon for prompt action and steady adherento duce under any and all circumstances. It reflects the care and discipline exercised by the s ficers of the National Guard and the zeal and patriotism of both orficers and men. No depart ment of the state is more efficient, in better con ition and more reliable today than the National

#### For Protecting Life.

Withou showing any partiality or discussing he merits of the dispute between employer and impleye, they felt that their presence in the an-durante coal fields was simply for the purpose of protecting life and properly, preserving order and maintaining the public peace. No serious conflict arose between any portion of the National Guard or any individual of the National Guard and any of the citizens of Schuylkill omty during the time that they were in that No shots were fired and the National Guard left a good impression among the citi sees, the miners are everybody with whom they me in confact.

When we come to consider that this industria ispute occurred in the heat of a presidential ampaign and that more men were out on strike han ever in our state before, too much praiscannot be given to the officers and men-took part in the defence of public order,

Something over \$115,000 was expended in pay and subsistence to those officers and members of the guard who were on duty during this disturbance. The exact amount cannot at this time be

Experience with this strike has led we consider the question of arbitration of labor disputes. The difficulty with our present arbitration laws and those heretofore cortemplated i that they are not compulsory. They are purely voluntary. While a compulsory arbitration law would be ineffective, as we could not directly compel employers and employes to submit their a law could be framed that would practically impel both parties to voluntarily submit their isputes to arbitrators and abide by the result Police interference by the state troops test life and property and preserve order is justified by law and by necessity wherever vio lence exists and local authorities have failed.

State Office Impartial. The office of the state anthorities is an partial one. The state troops are sent to the scene of disturbance for the sele purpose of protecting life and property and preserving order when the county authorities are unable to cop-with the difficulty. The owner of a mine claim the right to stop work at any time. The If capital can shut down, labor can shut down If capital can strike, labor can strike. No greater right is claimed for one than for the othe and no right can be withheld from one that is conceded to the other. But neither has the righto resort to public violence. No one, under an circumstances, has a right to commit a breae sum of \$100,000 annually for the liquidation of the peace. Experience in the past justifies the funded debt of the state by the creation of a sinking fund to pay obligations not yet matured. The staking fund have greatly and have the past public order in the too frequent troubles that grow out of labor disputes. There is no way by which trouble and disorder can be averted strike exists if within a given time arbitrator were not selected by the employes, and clothe mine, mill, factory or shop if within the same length of time an equal number of arbi-trators were not selected by the employer, ought to be sustained by the courts as a police regu-lation for the benefit of society. While each act is arbitrary, it is not more so than public in cases for the good of the public, and expedience has taught us that each of these steps may be come necessary, and generally do become necessary. sary where labor disputes lead to violence. The court or president judge of the county could then, at the request of either party, or any of the selected arbitrators, appoint one or three careful, able, impartial men to six with the arbitrators selected, when upon hearing both sides, a decision could be rendered that would be at once binding upon both parties and work would

I respectfully surge upon the legislature con-

#### sideration of these suggestions. For a Capitol Building.

The destruction by fire of the main Capitel building on Feb. 3, 1897, was followed by the passage of a bill approved April 11, 1897, appropriating the sum of \$550,000 for the construction of a Capitol building under the supervision of a togristance. I feit constrained to follow the pre-cedent set by my producesairs and reduce the appropriations sufficient to permit the reduction of a portion of the deficit during the coming two years. ent structure was built, Without considering the disputes in said commission, and without support of the common schools for the two years beginning June 1, 1803. Anxious only for the preservation of the credit of the state, and to enable the payment in part of the deficit then existing. I found myself mable to approve the whole of this item and withheld my approval. and tot suitable for the purposes for which it was intended. I am advised, however, that the from one relilion dollars of the eleven millions to warrant a turther appropriation for its comple-appropriated for the support of the public tion and, owing to the increased cost of materials present structure is of sufficient stable foundation

7. therefore, respectfully accumend the passage of a bill appropriating one million of dellars to the common schools of the state to be distributed propertionately make a state to be distributed propertionately make a state in the completion. But sufficient moneys should be contemplated in its completion, but sufficient moneys should be specified to make a Capitol building that

will not be a disgrace to the state, and that will not justify unfavorable criticism in comparison with the Capitol buildings of other states.

This legislature should, in my judgment, pass an act providing for the completion of the Capitol building and appropriating sufficient money to warrant a respectable and sufficient structure. Under the constitution of the state, there is no provision for borrowing money for the purpose and the moneys expended in its completion must be paid out of the general revenues of the state are must be had then with reference to ithgeneral necessary expenditures. Owing to counds anticipated revenue, I do not think it would be to safe to take out of the revenues for he next two years sufficient moneys to complete this building, and if it cannot be completed in time for the meeting of the next log ours in January, 1902, its completion may t postponed until the meeting of the leg

I, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of a law appropriating annually so much of next four years as the legislature shall deem necessary for the proper completion of this building, and providing that it be finished by the first Tuesday in January, 1905.

#### Agricultural Department.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the secretary of agriculture, in which various recommendations are made that are en-titled to careful consideration. many benefits result to the farmers of the state

by the enforcement of the laws under its super

Dairy and Food Division. rision attention has principally or red in the enforcement of the law passed by be last legislature, known as the electrorgarie. law, through the persistent attempts or certain ewspapers to misrepresent facts for political er feet. It has been repeatedly and persistently charged that the agricultural department has not enforced the law and has not attempted to suppress the oleomargarine traffic, while the records ow that the criminal courts are overcrowded with cases brought by the agents of the dairy

and food commissioner. The act known as the elemargacine law went into effect on May 5, 1899. Section 4, known as the color clause imposes a penalty of one hun-dred dollars, to be recovered by action of dolt or by prosecution criminally for seiling electron colored like butter. In case of a criminal onviction, the fine is not less than one lau dred dollars, and not more than five hundred dollars for the first offense, and in case of a sebequent conviction the penalty is a fine of not ses than one hundred and fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment is more than sixty days, or by both fine and in tisomment, at the discretion of the court.
Suits were promptly brought before alderme

and justices of the peace for violation of this law and as promptly appealed to the courts by the defendants, who were advised by competenattorneys that the law would not be sustained in the higher courts. It was not until April 20 1900, that the law was finally sustained by the superior court of Pennsylvania, although every pessible effort had been made by the attorneys of the state to push the consideration and decision of these cases.

#### The Oleo War.

Since the decision of the superior court, April 30, 1990, suits have been brought by the dairy nd food commissioner against electrargarine Eighty-seven of these cases have been termin ited and eight hundred and fourteen are still pending and undisposed of,

The agents and attorneys representing the dair; nd food commissioner have made every effort to obtain trial of these cases. They must await the disposition of jail cases and the prior dispossil of other cases decided more important b the district attorneys who control the order of trial of cases in the criminal courts.

There are five hundred and ninety-nine cases awaiting trial in the court of quarter sessions of Allegheny county, three in Beaver, eight in Blair, twelve in Cambria, three in Clearfield, one in Dauphin, two in Delaware, four in Eric, fiten in Luzerne, six in Lawrence, one in Mercer, one in Montgomery, two in Northumberland, or hundred and six in Philadelphia, three in Schuylkill, one in Venango, and forty-seven in West oreland.

Another difficulty in bringing these cases ial is the pendency of the McCann case, which as been appealed from the superior court to the opreme court of the state to test the constitu ionality of the color clause. In Allegheny, ambric and Westmoreland counties, the courts fuse to try any further olcomargarine case util the McCann case is decided. In Westmore land county, we have a munber of cases where the defendants have pleaded guilty, but the ourts refuse to sentence until a decision on the color clause is handed down in the McCann case

A number of criminal operations are pending against the same individual in many instances. I properly enforce the law. Instead of a fine of \$100 \$500, and there should also be imprisonment of at least sixty days. For the second offense the fine and imprisonment should be increased, and I ecommend that the law be amended in this par-

My attention has also been called by the sec retary of agriculture to the New York law, which authorizes the granting of injunctions by the ourts restraining and chioining persons from selling eleomargarine colored like butter. This authority would be a great aid to the department agree in writing to its provisions. and our law ought to be amended giving like authority in this respect.

It may as well be understood that the olemargarine traffic in Pennsylvania is deep seated and the dealers determined and daring men, some of whom openly dety the law, and when arrested promptly give bail for appearance at court and continue welling, and although in several in- or the Act of 1865, but to clances many prosecutions are pending against of their purpose and object. the same individual, it does not prevent him from continuing to violate the law. If this traffic is to be suppressed, drastic measures must be added to the law and penalties imposed which will be adequate to the occasion. It cannot be suppressed by resolutions and unfounded accusaions against state officers.

The secretary of agriculture, the dairy and food

minissioner and the agents and attorneys em ployed are doing everything they can to suppress the truffic and are succeeding as well as could be the traine and are succeeding as well as could be expected under all the circumstances.

I am much gratified as prospects of the early passage in congress of the Grout bill. If this bill becomes a law, it will greatly aid in the sup-

## Forestry Reservations.

The act approved March 13, 1895, establishing department of agriculture, directs the secretary of agriculture to obtain and publish information respecting the extent and condition of forest lands in this state; to make and carry out rules and regulations for the enforcement of all law designed to protect forests from fires.

The act approved March 20, 1807, authorized the urchased of unscated lands for the non-payment f taxes for the purpose of creating a state forest reservation. Under this act, the commissioner of forestry was required to purchase land at treas-urers' sales for non-payment of taxes. The legislature of 1897 also passed an act approved May 25, 1897, to secure state forestry reservations, which authorized the appointment of a commission conposed of the commissioner of forestry, the chair-man of the state board of health, the deputy seeretary of internal affairs and two other persons This commission was authorized to create for estry reservations in continuous areas, as far a practicable, by the purchase of unscated lands. The legislature of 1899 also passed an act approved April 28, 1899, amended the act of Marc. 20, 1897, providing that the commissions of for-estry shall have power to purchase unsecond lands other tion such as are advertised for sale for the on-payment of taxes, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon with the owners of such land; provided that the amount paid for any tract of land should not exceed the sum of st per acre, and provided that the purchase should be approved by the governor and the board of property, consisting of the attorney general, the secretary of the commonwealth and the secretary of internal affairs.

Under these various acts of assembly the state has acquired considerable bodies of land in Elk. Lyconaling, Clearfield, Clinton, Center and Pike themment bill, with less relation and more est-counties, amounting in the aggregate to this date infaction, than by the passage of separate bills.

to 97,002 acres and 20 perches. The purchase of various other tracts has been authorized, which, if the title proves satisfactory, will increase the acreage owned by the state to something over 113,000 acres. The cost to the state of the 97,002 acres and 29 perches already acquired is at an average of about \$1,25 per acre. Some of this land has increased in value sace its purchase by the state and could now be sold at an advance.

#### Influence on Streams.

The purpose in acquiring these lands is to preserve and increase our forests. Forests exert a great influence on the streams and climate and the increasing demands of necessary charitable tend to preserve the health of the community institutions, and the uncertainty that always surpart of their former extent will be productive o greatest good. It is too purpose of the precut minimistration to purchase more lands in various sections of the state under the several nots of assembly wherever they can be purchased The investment is a good one and ould the state acquire a large acreage of wild lands, it cannot under any circumstances be mistake. The land will increase in value through the rapid growth of timber and, whill the general revenues of the state during the there will be destruction in part by fire, yet the average calue will largely increase. These public lands will become the people's parks, open to them at all times for hunting, fishing and camp ing, and the people in turn will become the guardians and protectors of the forests. Already

they are quite popular in the vicinities where purchases have been made. There should be additional legislation relating the forest reservations. As the purchase of arge tracts in any one county withdraws those lands from taxation, it is thought that separate tracts scattered about over the state in various dices would be productive of better results. To arge bodies of land should not be purchased in ne county to the exclusion of others. If the orchases were distributed more evenly over those metion of local taxation by such purchase

In a very few years, the state will receive m the sale of manued timber and timber that has been destroyed by insects hie and wind storm. So far the deeds have been made to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but in case it became descrable to sell timber that ower, under the present laws, is deficient. There ients that have supervision over these fore onls-the agricultural department, the board of reporty and the forestry commission. All thes idies give occasion for conflict, although for

I would respectfully recommend the passage of no act of resembly that would place the purchase and supervision of these lands under one man cment; and authorize that management to sell ture timber and timber destroyed by fire, wind orm and insects; to lease coal and oil rights on alty and pay the proceeds into the treasury of e commonwealth; and that more stringent ws should be passed for the protection of thes ests from five. The management should also ave the power, under certain circumstaners, to proint forest wardons with limited compensaon; and authority should be given for the archase of lands under a limited price whereve the judgment of the management it would be level and for all other purposes, should cease upon these lands the mo pent the title vests in

#### Public Grounds and Buildings.

The expenditures by the board of publi ditor general and state treasurer, in the pur chase of the various supplies required by all of the departments, is regulated by the twelfth section, Article III, of the Constitution, and by the of Assembly, approved March Pampidet Laws, page 22, which seeks to put in quire that all supplies and all contracts shall purchased and performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below a maximum price, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. This law requires the board to advertise for bids in May of each performance of all work likely to be required by the state during the coming year. Scheduler are prepared with maximum prices which are the prices thought to be current prices for the arti-cles and for the work to be performed. The bides hid to furnish supplies and perform work at certain percentage off the maximum price, and e one who agrees to furnish for the largest ercentage deducted from the maximum price is, nder the requirements of the constitution and aw, awarded the contract. Experience has established the fact that from

ently there is no competition among bidders, and thus the very purpose of the constitutions irement and the Act of Assembly are defeatd. To remedy the evil, as far as possible, at he annual meeting of the board on June 14, 1900, purpose of awarding contracts on bida, he following resolution was unanimously adopt

Resolved. That in all cases where requ to bereafter approved and articles ordered, the nore than the each price or market price for the orticles, supplies or work and, although the bid-ler may be the lowest, yet if his bid is higher than the average cash price or market price of the article, sumply or work at the time ordered, se shall not be paid more than such average customers price or market price; and every successful fol-der shall be notified of this resolution of the ourd and agree to the same before his bid shall be accepted."

All the successful bidders at the June awards were required to agree to this resolution and no suited in a saying of money to the state and ought to be adopted as an amendment to the Act of March 26, 1895. It is doubtful whether bidders could be con-pelled to agree to this condi-tion without the sanction of legislative enactment, but such an amendment would not be in conflict with the provisions of the constitution, or the Act of 1865, but rather in furtherance I respectfully recommend that a bill be passed ding the Act of March 26, 1895, by adding

## Apportionment.

attention is respectfully incited to buty that rests upon you to pass bills at this selon of the legislature o apporton the nto senatorial, legislative, congressional and ju dicial districts. The last senatorial apportionment was made it

1874; the last representative and congressions, apportionments in 1887. The last judicial ap-portionment was made in 1895, but it is your duty, under the constitution of the state, apportion the state into judicial, congression enatorial and legislative or representative dis-ricts, immediately after each decennial consus-The census of 1900 will soon be laid before in an official report of the director of censu While you must necessarily delay action on the ongressional apportionment bill until congress os passed the usual Act tellowing each census, esignating the ratio of congressional districts et there is no reason why judicial, senatorial and representative apportionments should not at once be considered. It is not necessary to dwell upon a plain mandate of the constitution. If it vere necessary to do so, the length of time elaps ing since the last senatorial and representative ormance in these particulars.
Since the last senatorial apportionment was

ande, there have been three decennial census apportionment, there have been two decennial census enumerations. Some of the senatorial and representative districts have largely increased, rhibe others have decreased in population, a whether you will be able to pass apportionment bills that will be actisfactory, nevertheless it is quite as much our duty to perform difficult work as that which is less difficult and more pleasant, The adjournment of this legislature will og apportionment bills would, in my judgment,

be a serious neglect of duly.

The reason for the passage of a judicial apportionment bill becomes more apparent by the fact that under the census of 1900 a number of the counties of the state have reached that population which entitles them to become separate judicial districts; others are entitled to have separate Orphans' court judge. These separate districts and Orphans' court judges can be created and authorized in a general judiciary appor-

therefore, most respectfully urge upon your bonorable bodies speedy consideration and pass-age of judicial, senatorial, representative and

## United States Senators.

I am in entire sympathy and hearily approve the proposition to so amend the Yedral constitu-tion as to permit the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, in the same manner as state officials are now elected. Candidates for the legislature are now too often selected by reason of their supposed friendship of opposition to some candidate for the United States senate. Their qualifications to properly legislate for the districts which they represent are too often forgotten or ignored. The con-test for United States senator should be clim inated from the legislature and members of that body should be selected for their fitness and capacity to represent the districts which elect them, rather than for their supposed friendship or op-position to candidates for the United States senie. The people can be as well trusted to elect a be trusted to elect a governor, judges of the Su-preme Court, and other state officials. I, therefore, recommend that a resolution by assed early urging upon our representatives in ongress such amendment to the Vederal consti-

#### Ballot Reform.

The last legislature passed two resolutions providing for amendments to the constitution of the state looking to ballot reform—one permit ting personal registration in cities of the first-class and the other permitting legislation providing for voting machines.

I was unable to give these amendments my approval because of my belief that they would not remedy the evils in our existing ballot law, and were not steps in the direction of true re-Tammany experience with personal regis tration in New York city does not justify the expectation of good results which some see in it. and I was persuaded that the anxiety for voting machines arose out of the expectation of profits from the sale of the machines by those who own the patents, rather than from any expectation of evement over our precent laws; but I am heartily in favor of any legislation or constitu-tional amendments that will result in a purer There is urgent demand for remedial sents to existing legislation governing the ballot. primary elections, and any legislation that would correctly protect and warrant an honest vote and an honest count at the primaries of all political parties would, in ny judgment, be productive of excellent results. The Pittaburg hamber of Commerce and other civic bod in the state have given much attention to this question and have suggested remedies. merit in all of these recommendations and I earn-estly commend them to the careful consideration of this legislature.

#### Pan-American Exposition.

Your attention is carnestly called to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., beginning on the first day of May, and ending on Nov. Buffale, a large and populous city in sister state, is putting forth every effort to mal her exposition a success. Congress has already appropriated \$500,000. Ohio has appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of a building, etc., an several other states have made provision for soper representation at this exposition. Pent ylvania can hardly afford to refuse to recognize and aid in this undertaking. ntercourse and trade with Suffalo is large ated as Buffalo is, upon Lake Erie, which fronts portion of our state, anything that contribu the success of this exposition must necessarily e teneficial to Pennselvania. We are so closely illied with Buffalo as to give her citizens a res sonable right to expect co-operation upon or At the request of the managers of the exposi-

tion, I appointed two vice-presidents to represent our state—the Honorable Joseph Buffington, of Pittsburg, and Colonel James Eiverson, of Phila-delphia; and also appointed, at the request of he exposition, two members of the board of vomen managers or commissioners—Mrs. William McCreery, of Allegheny, and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, of Philadelphia. I have not, however, made application for any space for exposition purposes for the state for want of authority. These vice-presidents and woman managers have been appointed without compensation to them. have done all that I felt authorized to do without

If Pennsylvania is to be represented at this exit is important that the legislature should make an appropriation at once, I think under all the circumstances our ought to co-operate in this exposition, and earnestly recommend legislation in that particular,
William A. Stone,

## ENGLISH OFFICIALS.

Not Paid Handsomely Unless They Hold Legal Positions. rom the London Chronicle.

There are some curious discrepanies about the salaries attaching to the offices in the ministry. Thus the S most important of all, the premier- | 8 ship, carries no emolument, and, in- | deed, no precedence, and the holder of it invariably fills some other position. I Lord Salisbury has, except for a brief period when he was first lord of the reasury, always attached to the chieftainship of the foreign office. Mr. diadstone, when he was not first lord of the treasury, was generally chancellor of the exchequer, and in his last ministry he added to the former the sinecure of lord privy seal (of course without extra remuneration). which Lord Salisbury is now to oc- 2 cupy. Can any one explain that while the secretary for war gets £5,000 the first lord of the admiralty receives £500 less, except on the ground that | & all her majesty's secretaries of state bids were accepted except where the bidders did are paid the same salary? The most highly paid position is that of lord lieutenant of Ireland, £20,000, but then there are social duties attaching to that office and consequent expenses which do not apply in other cases.

The lord chancellor gets £10,000-half of which is as a judge of the highest court of appeal and the other as chalrman of the house of lords—a generous remuneration. The lord chancellor of Ireland receives £2,000 less, and his duties are wholly judicial, unless he is in the cabinet, as the present occupant of the post is. Two thousand pounds is the usual salary for such minor posts as head of the board of



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Today our lanuary Sale of Muslin Underwear commences, and we teel confident in saying that never before was there such a magnificent stock of high grade, well made, superior Undergarments shown in this city at the prices we quote.

This will not be a money-making sale, but rather an advertisement sale that will herald our name, goods and prices, far and a wide. But probably what concerns you most is, will the goods be cheaper now than later on? We positively say yes, as the following prices will show:

### Corset Covers, 8c Made of good cambric-felled!

seams, V and round neck. None liberal size.

#### Corset Covers At 12 1-4c, 19c, 25c, 39c, 50c and up to \$3.25.

Gowns, 45c Masonville Muslin-yoke of Hamburg insertion and tuckscambric ruffle on neck and

Gowns

At 50c, 75c, 98c and up to \$7. \$12.00. 

boards of agriculture, education and works, while the postmaster general, the director of the biggest business in life to the service of his country. It the kingdom, is repaid with £2,500. Gentlemen who hold the positions of under secretary in the various departments are paid from £1.500 to £2,000 On the whole, it cannot be said that we pay our professional politicians if you use Krause's Cold Cuce. Prehandsomely, unless they hold legal of-Probably the whole amount paid Mr. Gladstone during his parliamentary career from the exchequer

Drawers, 19c Made of good muslin, tucked,

Drawers At 25c, 39c, 50c, and as high

up as you desire to pay.

Skirts, 59c

Three rows of tucks, Hamburg embroidery.

Skirts

59c, 69c, 79c, 98c, and other beautiful creations as high as

trade, the local government board, the would not have represented more than a few years' income if he had turne manufacturer instead of devoting his is unnecessary to say that there are other compensations.

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