STATE BANKS, SAVINGS FUNDS, TRUST and fraud. COMPANIES.

I still adhere to the principles laid down in the Mifflinburg and Wood's Run vetoes of last session. Recent events among our people, on account of the nov have demonstrated the necessity of fixing elity of the enterprise and the benefits to proper limitations to the powers confer arise from the successful prosecution of red on these moneyed corportations, and their labors. have afforded a practical illustration of the wisdom of rigidly confining them to passed beyond the realms of experiment. objects that are recognized by the people and its success in the future is only to be as distinctively belonging to such institu | measured by the wants of our people and | thereon, and that an appropriation be tions. When a bank of discount is permitted to become also a savings fund, a trust company, an insurance company, to buy and sell real estate, and to have the are its legitimate functions, or what in the insect and other food they supply security a community has for the safety there is no reasonable obstacle to stock of its deposits. I have always entertained ing our rivers and streams with innumer serious doubts as to the propritey of banks able and delicious fish of various and even of discount paying interest on deposits, and rare kinds am now convinced that this pernicious practice should be prohibited. Money will always flow to banks paying interest substantial results. Availing themselves ant General which refers to the sale of on deposits, and the large surplus thus of the use of Mr. Seth Green's patent, the the old and purchase of a new site for a aggregated seduced by attractive offers is Commissioners succeeded in hatching, at powder magazine in the city of Philadel sent to the great money centres Newport, Perry county, where the water phia, with a suggestion that the new site where it gives more impulse to specula is peculiarly fitted for the purpose, about be sold, on account of its unfitness for the tions from which it is drawn suffer in all 2.700,000 shad, which were turned into special uses designed, and the additional their enterprises from the higher rates the Juniata river at that point. Two reason that to build a new magazine would every year grows more aggravated, and they are compelled to pay for the money thousand six hundred black bass were al subject the State to an expense of a least in certain regions, at times, is the oc remaining at home. This system of so distributed in the Susquehanna, Le | \$25,000. The parties storing powder, casion of serious apprehension and loss. purchashing deposits was confessedly one high and Juniatarivers during the months under any proper restrictions imposed by of the principal causes of the fluorcial of July and August last, and through the the city authorities of Philadelphia, will crisis of 1857, and of this year. When kindness of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Uni doubtless gladly avail themselves of the hills of their trees, resulting in an enorbanks have large deposits on call, and ted States Fish Commissioner, 27,000 privilege to erect store houses or maga have their loans on time, in the event of California salmon have been planted in zines of their own, and the State will and fertilizing purposes, and great changes any great stringency in the money the Susquehanna and its tributaries. The thus be relieved of a charge which may in the normal conditions of temperature market, disaster is almost inevitable.

have been chartered, with the captivating names of savings banks, designed to at tract deposits. These banks and savings tunds are entirely distinct in organization and purpose, and should never be associated in their management. The one is a bank of discount, intended to supply the wants of business, the other is simply a nepository for people's money, limited to small amounts to each individual, the aggregate of the amounts thus received to be invested in mortgages on unincumbered property worth double the amount of the mortgage, and in secure public stocks, in safe proportions. A bank is conducted with the avowed object of benefit to its stockholders; a savings fund is presumed to be managed entirely in the interest of depositors among the laboring classes, or those of limited means and business qualifications, and the essential requisites of which are such prudence and safety in the disposition of funds as will best enhance their value for the benefit of these classes of depositors. Men in charge of savings funds should have no personal ends to serve; should be above temptation, and receive their highest reward in the good accomplished by inducing a saving habit which, once fixel, leads to prosperity.

The objects of trust companies should be equally specific and well defined. Some of these companies are invested with very extensive powers, are the de positories of immense sums of money and charged with the keeping and magagement of vast and important trusts. It should be the duty of the State to see that their affairs are administered with fidelity, not only to the individuals who to wild speculation and its consequent financial panies

State banks, savings funds and trust com | will, I trust, be respectfully considered. panies be made subject to the examina cion of a committee appointed by proper authority; that these institutions be re quired to publish quarterly statements under oath, of the amount of their assets and liabilities and the names of their of ficers; that by a general law their stock holders be made personally liable for double the amount of stock held by them; and that they be compelled to have con stantly in their vaults a cash reserve of ten per cent. of their net liabilities These examinations, reports and restric tions, cannot be hurtful to institutions of established credit and high character, while they will disclose the unsoundness or mismanagement of those that ought not to exist.

While Pennsylvania can boast of some tion, amelioration and happiness. strong and substantial insurance com the reckless manner in which the Legis | are the fields for their labor, and how ther with the entire absence of restrain and build up our present grand indus ing surpervision, have introduced defects tries. that eannot be too soon remedied. The In this connection, the propriety of a capital with which fire insurance com State census, to be taken in 1875, pre

upon all the accupants, to many of whom to commence business, and designate the expansion of our trade and commerce. the unusual confinement is extremerly kind of investments to be made. It may hurtful, while it is obvious that if the or- also be advisable to compel companies al dinary discipline is observed this criminal ready organized to have, within a reason class are liable to escape and renew their able time, the entire amount of their depredations upon society. Nor do the nominal capital actually paid in and inintimate relations that must exist between vested in geed securities. Fire insur the innocent and the criminal insone ance, excepting that conducted within a when confined together improve the limited sphere upon the purely mutual morals of the former, while some sensi plan, requires capital, and this capital of the law have been promptly disbanded tive minds among these poor unfortunates should be actual and not in the illusory feel degraded by enforced contact with form of stock notes. Taking into consid those who have been expelled from so eration the enormous sums paid annually ciety for their crimes. It seems to be the by the citizens of this State in the shape ing year, and I invoke the National this responsibility upon a single individuty of the State therefore to provide for of premiums to insurance companies they the separate confinement of the criminal have a right to demand the largest mea sure of protection against recklessness it may deserve the confidence and support character and reputation, the inconsiderate

FISH COMMISSION.

sioners have excited a lively interest

Fish culture, it is now conceded, has

lakes of the country. the superior advantagees she possesses for the cost of the repair of the present arse rights and privileges of a building asso the cultivation of fish. Abounding in nal would probably be equal to the exciation, it is difficult to determine what waters admirably adapted to their needs.

> The work assigned to the commission has been diligently pursued and promises to that part of the report of the Aujut placed in the Susquehanna, near Harris damages. burg, in 1870, and the rapidity with which they multiply is manifest in the great numbers of this beautiful and choice gives a detailed and very satisfactory ex fish that now are found in the rivers in hibit of the business and condition of his

that vicinity. tering this doubt, the commission, in the consideration. exercise of what will be deemed a sound discetion, concluded to erect but one fish way, and that at the Columbia dam. This way is 120 feet long by 60 feet wide, is very graudual in the incline, and made as nearly conformable as possible to na tural ways over which shad do undoubted y pass, and will afford a practical test of this experiment. If in the spring it is found shad do pass up this fish way, the others required by law will be constructed without delay.

The hatching house erected by the Commissioners, near Marietta, and supplied with water from an inexhaustible spring, is said by those familiar with the subject to be complete in its arrangements and furnished with all the necessary ap pliances for the propagation of fish. The capacity of the house is equal to the pro per care of 700,000 young fish, and is susceptible of enlargement, if required The Fish Commissioners of New Jersey recently had a conference with those of Pennsylvania, with a view to obtain from their respective States such concurrent confide in their management, but to the legislation as will best promote the shad public who are interested in the security and other fisheries in the Delaware river, and stability of these companies as barriers and to so harmonize the laws of the two States as to prevent a conflict of authority Any suggestions resulting from this con Allow me to suggest, therefore, that all ference, and submitted for your action,

> BUREAU OF STATISTICS. embracking many instructive details, will productiveness. be read with interest. The organization of this Bureau within a very limited period has, of course, precluded it from making any extensive investigations, but enough has been done to demonstrate the necessity for such a department and the service it can render the people enlarging continuously the knowledge of our resources, trade, internal improvements, and the various processes of education and enlightenment in our midst.

This bureau was created with the pecial object of investigating the rela tions of labor and capital, to discover the rause of the frequent contests between em The Department, established by an act ployers and employed; to determine what approved April 4, 1873, for the supervi share labor has in the progress and pros sion of the insurance interests of the perity of the State; to examine with State, went into operation on the first view to its proper adjustment the ques Monday of May last. By the terms of tion of wages, and to compare and collect this act the Department is self-sustaining. facts that will afford a better understand and in no way a burden upon the public ing of the duty of the State to the labor ing classes having in view their protec-

No more worthy object invites research panies it must be acknowledged that the or should command public support, when want of system in the organization and we consider how numerous ar ethese clasmanagement of these corporations, and ses in this Commonwealth, how various lature has granted special charters, toge much they have contributed to develope

panies have been permitted to begin, and sents itself with great force. It continue business, is in most cases entirely is of the utmost importance that inadequate, and immediate steps should in 1876, the Centennial year, we enterprise in which our commercial and ed scholar and jurist, Wm. M. Meredith be taken to place insurance in this State should have the most reliable and recent industrial interests are so largely con. Recognized for his extensive literary at The State Grange of the Patrons of upon a firm and enduring foundation. To information possible of the extent of our cerned, may now be considered an as tainments and profund knowledge of the Husbandry held a meeting at Harrisburg this end, I recommend the enactment of population and products, and of the con sured success. The beautiful and capa- law, well known for his earnest patriotism last Thursday evening. It was stated by deservings. a low providing for the organization and dition of our labor, agricultural and in clous steamers of the company have been and fidelity to the interests of the Com J. A. Thompson, the organizer, that there regulation of insurance companies, both dustrial interests, that we may acquaint making the passage of the ocean in the monwealth, welcome everywhere for his are now 80 granges in Pennsylvania, with

NATIONAL GUARD.

The wisdom of the new militia law is already apparent in the increased effi ciency of the several commands, and the enthusiastic spirit aroused among the troops. Rigid inspections have been con ducted by the Adjutant General, and the companies not meeting the requirements Still more encouraging and satisfactory the pardoning power has confirmed me results may be expected from the opera in the opinion, expressed in my inaugural. efficiency and perfect its discipline, that relatives, the personal appeals of men of the public are now willing to extend, and and indiscriminate manner in which peti of her citizen soldiery.

STATE ARSENAL The State having purchased the properties adjoining the Capitol grounds. with a view to their extension, I recom mend the removal of the arsenal, situate the capacity of the streams, rivers and made to purchase a site and erect as arsenal in some other locality. The ser Pennsylvania is singularly blessed in vice requires a building of this kind, and pense of erecting a new one, while the beauty and symmetry of the public park will be greately enhanced by the removal of all buildings from that portion of the grounds.

POWDER MAGAZINE. Your attention is particularly directed

LAND DEPARTMENT The report of the Surveyor General Department. Attention is called to the The law of 1873 authorizing the Fish valuable suggestions made in reference

commission, directed that four fish ways to granting warrants to survey lands and should be constructed at different dams the enlargement of the right of pre emp on the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, tion, both being shown by experience to so as to enable shad, on their spring in be necessary to the better protection of cursions from the sea, to make the ascent those holding titles from the Common of these streams. The questions whe wealth, and as the subject is of import ther shad will ascend an artificial way is ance to a large class of our people, I carn from sudden and absolute want. This still, however, a mooted one, and encoun estly commend the same to your careful benevolent design is, however, often de

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In my inaugural address mention was made of the rich deposits of minerals found in every part of the Commonwealth and a suggestion offered that it should b our earnest aim to determine the extent of these deposits and make them available tion, so that a household may not be shorn, and productive. To provide the highest possible knowledge of the character and ocation of our valuable minerals we should first institute a thorough geologi cal survey under the supervision of gen tlemen whose scientific attainments will be a sufficient warrant that the work will the printing establishment of the State this Constitution shall take effect, shall conducted, the commission to serve gra- adjust its accounts with the State Prin tuitously and to have the selection of a ter, Mr. Singerly. geologist who shall receive such compen | The State Treasurer and Auditor Gen sation as may be fixed by law.

a chemical analysis of the different soils and intention of the Convention, and I in such other courts as the Legislature and sub soils of the State, and a simple would suggest the legislation you may may from time to time establish. and intelligible classification and descrip- adopt may also confer like authority upon tion of the same, from which our farming them to equitably settle and adjust the ac The report of the Commissioner of La the cultivation of their land, so as to pre Mr. Singerly, for the State as well as for bor and Statistics for the current year, vent its impoverishment and increase its the Convention.

of Pennsylvania history, known as the Centennial. "Colonial Records," and "Pennsylvania Archives." The minutes of the Board On the 8th of February last, by one of by her friends, who reside at Easton. It That the Governor discovers and points of muster rolls of soldiers and the names of officers, marines and vessels of the Penn

sylvania Colonial navy. As these minutes and accompanying documents are valuable in an historical Assembly to the propriety of publishing to his grave. and preserving them.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

of trade throughout the State.

A year's experience in the exercise of entitled him to the esteem and secured tion of the new system during the ensu that it is unwise and unjust to impose him the confidence of the people of the whole State. Guard to renewed efforts to increase its dual. The importunities of distressed be worthy of the great State whose safety tions are signed by responsible parties, difficulties with Spain without recourse to tory performance of the duties of the office The operations of the Fish Commis- and honor in some future crisis may de the absence of protests in almost every arms. War is always to be deprecated, there appears to be no doubt, but there is pend upon the character and valor case, and disproportion between the offence and the penalties frequently im as in the present, the true test of wisdom based upon almost as many diverse points as posed, are all calculated to embarrass and and good administration will be the hon prevent a right conclusion. When it is orable adjustment of all differences be considered, also, that the Executive, in tween nations, without flinging the sword these are among the many weapons brought any application, is forbidden to enlist his into the scale. sympathies, while his discretion is pre | Our people are awaiting with painful sumed to be proof against ingenuity and uncertainty the conclusions to be reached talsehood, the perplexity of his situation by Congress to meet the financial and can readily be conceived.

It has been my constant endeavor to The questions involved are of grave im balance considerately the interests of so port, demanding broad and comprehen ciety and the claims of humanity, to sift sive views of public policy, and the action robustness, which are as ample to-day, as carefully the evidence presented, and to of Congress willhave much to do with they were forty years ago; and doubtless arrive at a determination only after all widening or dispelling the feeling of dis many a man who cries him down to-day. the means of information had been ex trust that now holds so many of our vast hausted. To compass this latter end, it industries in its thrall and paralyzes trade long ere Gen. Cushing is gathered to his has been the practice to procure the views and commerce. Despite the temporary fathers. of the judge and attorneys of the court prostration of business and enterprise we who tried the offenders, and almost in have, however, eminent occasion for variably have their opinious influenced thankfulness to the Supreme Being, my decision. Appended herewith will whose gracious care and beneficence are be found a report of the pardons granted manifest in every stage of our progress as during the year.

FOREST TREES. I speceially invite your attention to an evil of considerable magnitude, which I refer to the wholesale destruction of our forests, the stripping our mountains and bass are not migratory fish and are very hereafter be the cause of the destruction and moisture, affecting the general health Within a few years many State banks prolific. Two or three hundred were of property and a consequent claim for and at seasons bringing about devastating fects of this indiscriminate waste, are de monstrable, and a wise legislation will forecates the future and established such regulations as will rescue our descendants from the ills a perseverance in this prac tice will certainly entail upon them.

THE EXEMPTION LAW.

The act of 1849 exempting a certain smount of the property of a debtor from levy and sale, on execution or distress for rent, was intended for the wise and homane purpose of protecting his family feated, and the law practically nullified by the harrassed debtor waving the benefits of the act to meet the exactions of his creditor. Do not sound public policy and humanity demand a supplement to this law that will forbid a debator having a family waving the benefit of the exemp in an instant, of all the necessaries of life by reason of the weakness, recklessness or misfortune of its head, or to satisfy the greed of a grasping creditor?

be properly performed. To attain this Printer not only did he lose largely, but desirable end, therefore, I earnestly re a loss was also suffered by the State. At adoption, take and subscribe an oath or commend that a geological survey of the the time of the fire there was consider affirmation to support this Constitution," before the Senate. We hope his nomina-State be made under the superintendence able work, finished and unfinished, on embraces justices of the peace. It ap of a commission to be composed of ten hand, belonging to the State and to the plies to all State and judicial officers in scientific or practical gentlemen represent | Constitutional Convention, which latter. office at the time of its adoption, who ing different interests and localities, who by a rersolution adopted on the last day must necessarily have been elected or apunderstand the necessities for this survey of its sessions, authorized the Auditor pointed under the old Constitution, or and under whose direction it shall be General and State Treasurer to settle and

eral, I am informed, desire legislation to This survey should be made to embrace enable them to carry out the resolution named, and in justices of the peace, and

THE VIENNA COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of the State of the new Constitution. The late Governor William F John Pennsylvania, to the World's Industrial ston, in his annual message in January. Exposition at Vienna, have made a re justices of the peace shall be sworn or 1851, advised the selection and arrange port of their observations. A number of affirmed before the recorders of their proment for publication of the large body of suggestions included in this report will per counties. It would perhaps be pro original papers in the State Department be of valule to those entrusted with the per the oath required under the new Con connected with our Colonial and Revolu | preliminary arrangements and superin | stitution should be taken before the same tendence of the exhibition to be held in officer. In accordance with his advice an act Philadelphia in 1876, while the broad. was passed, and during subsequent ad liberal and practical views expressed by ministrations supplementary acts were the Commissioners will help our people passed which resulted eventually in the to more intelligent comprehension of the publication of the invaluable repository purposes and advantages of the Great

of War and Navy Board could not at the those sudden interpositions which are is said that about a month ago, by reason the weak points in the instrument is but at date of that publication be found, and constantly reminding us of the uncertain have only been recovered since the com ty of life and the mysteries of God's prov mencement of my official term. They idence, Ex Goveanor John W. Geary, in The parents officed \$500 reward for her cover an important period of our Revolu- the prime of manhood and in the midst discovery. She is said to have been very tionary history, and are accompanied by of a career crowded with honors and use beautiful and attractive, but she must vouchers and correspondence; including fullness, was, without a moment's warn ing, summoned to his latest account. Testimonials of respect and sorrew befit ting the character and services of the de censed, as stateman and soldier, were ap propriately and solemnly offered by both point of view, and the Colonial Records branches of the Legislature, the officers of reasons why the pardons were solicited and Archieves incomplete without them, the State and city and many prominent In the case of Siner and Marks, convicted I respectfully call the attention of the citizens, who attended the lamented dead for keeping a gambling house in Phila

services of another useful and eminent a large number of politicians, without The American steamship company, an citizen in the decease of the distinguish. distinction of party. fire and life, which shall require a cer. the world with all our capabilities and same time as those of the old and estab. generous qualities of mind and heart, his new ones forming every day.

same in every hospital bear with like rigor tain amount of capital as a prerequisite needs, and thus prepare the way for the lished lines, and the number of passen death leaves a void in private and public gers and the fright carried are steadily circles that none but corresponding graces on the increase. Philadelphia is now in and acquirments can ever successfully fill. direct communication with Europe. A severe loss has also been sustained through the medium of a line of splendid in the death of Dr. Wilmer Worthington. steamers of her own, and from this time the respected Secretary of the Board of a new impulse will be given to her com Public Charities. The impress of his merce that will be felt in every channel strong mind can be observed, during the last quarter of a century, in various move ments to promote the public welfare, and in the several institutions of learning and charity in his own immediate neigh borhood, while his conduct as a legislator

CONCLUSION. The United States have just cause for congratulation in the peaceful solution of

business requirements of the country. a nation. War and its attendant evils have been averted, we have the full would be better filled by their own appoint. measure of the earth's bounty in abund ment than upon any other. The fact is ant crops, increased familiarity with our that law in its every aspect has so engaged resources is revealing new fields for de Gen. Cushing's attention, and his name has velopment, the ties of reconciliation and been so intimately connected with law and union are being more closely cemented. its intricacies alone, that we doubt whether the spirit of reform is chastening our a dozen men in the country have, for the politics and invading every avenue of last twenty years, even imagined that he had government, respect abroad and confidence at home are giving strength and stabiliy to our institutions, while the fu ture seems fraught with opportunities of usefulness and glory for our Republic his country every act of his illustrious life To have a share in shaping the destimies shows, and this is all of politics that should of such a nation is surely no inconsider. be required of a Judge. able honor, and we who are charged with And then too, as to the moral effect of the control of one of the members of this his confirmation; and there in our opinion is grand confederacy should apply ourselves just where the administration is precisely in to our several employments with a be coming sense of the dignity and magnitude of the trust, and a firm reliance on Him who directs all our ends.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT. EXEUUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Pa., January 7, 1874,

The New Constitution and Justices of the Peace-Opinion of Attorney-General Dimick. HARRISBURG, Jan. 9 .- The following opinion of Attorney General Dimmick

settles the question as to whether all State and judicial officers chosen under the old

support the new :-OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, Jan ment than will be secured if the Senate seconds 8, 1874 .- Hon M S Quay. Secretary of the motion of President Grant by the coathe Commonwealth :- In answer to let firmation of Gen. Cushing as Chief Justice ters of inquiry addressed to you, and re of the United States, where, so far as human ferred to me as to whether Section 30 of the schedule, new Constitution, viz :-'All State and judicial officers heretofore By the destructive fire which consumed elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when severally within one month after such

shall be vested in certain courts therein

laws enacted in pursuance thereof.

The Supreme Court has decided that justices of the peace are judicial officers community may gather some easily com counts for printing, binding, and other They are clearly embraced within the of prehended principles to guide them in work, finished and unfinished, done by ficers designated by setion 30, schedule the New Constitution some have argued that month after its adoption, take and sub scribe an oath of affirmation to support

The act of June 29, 1839, provide that

Your obedient servant, SAMUEL E DEMICK. Attorney-General.

The body of a young lady was found in a cove in the Delaware, near Borden of some family difficulty, she left her home there and was not heard from again have suffered some great sorrow to lead her to self destruction.

year 1873 includes forty five cases, with ple. the names of the petitioners and the delphia, the applications were signed by The State has been deprived of the editors of all the city newspapers, and by



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1874

The Chief Justiceship,

The nomination by President Grant, on Friday last, of Gen. Caleb Cushing for the Chief Justiceship of the United States. seems to have proved a stunner to men of all parties. That Gen. Cushing possesses the legal qualification necessary to a satisfac. there are men opposed to him. His age, his politics, the moral effect of his appointment to bear against his confirmation, and yet we see in none of these a reason why the Senate should hesitate for a moment in confirming the action of the President.

His age might be an objection if it were not for the vigor of his mind and his physical young in years, will be laid in his quiet grave.

His politics, too, might be an objection if Gen. Cushing had been for a life-time the ardent, unyielding political stumper, as have been many whose opposition to him to-day is based more upon the idea that the office any polities at all. Even now democrats don't by any means claim him as a safe man to swear by in that regard. That he love

the right in making his nomination. Not a word is ventured against the moral character of Gen. Cushing. On the contrary le stands among the best in point of morality. while in his professional carer no one date venture the charge that he has not been faithful in his every relation. The government always found him so, and the people never found occasion to cavil at the manner in which he fulfilled his engagements with them. It is not denied either that he worthily enjoys the confidence of all as stan! ing at the very head of his profession in the country, and is thus most clearly fitted to Constitution shall subscribe an oath to adorn the seat once occupied by a Marshall a Taney and a Chase. What more perfet OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moral show then can be secured in an appoint nature is concerned, every requisite qualication is known to exist.

> President Grant did well when he nominated Gen. Cushing as Minister to Spain, but he did infinitely better when he nominated him for the position for which he now stands tion will be confirmed.

The Message.

The Governor's message takes up more of our paper this week than we anticipated, and yet we see no reason to regret its publication. Article V. section 1, of the old Consti | It is a plain, common sense State paper, tution, title "Judiciary," provides that without verbiage, and with nought set down "the judicial power of this Commonwealth for buncomb, and commends itself to the close attention of the reader. Its suggetions are all practical, and if closely follows will detract nothing from the truly great character which really belongs to our glorions old Commonwealth. From the Governor notice of and suggestions in connection with new Constitution, who shall, within one he does not look with a pleasant eye upon that instrument. We judge, however, that the idea is but the creation of the desire & those who head this clan. The Government looks, evidently, as does every sensible man, upon the New Constitution as the result of mere human consideration, and hence necessarily imperfect. That he cheerfully acquiesces in the expressed will of the porple we know that there is no doubt, and the very best evidence of this is to be found in the fact that his suggestions to the legisleture are such as if carefully followed will effectually close the door to all efforts of lobbyists and rings to make the new funds mental law a means for self aggrandizenes town, one day last week. It was identified at the expense of the interests of the people ditional assurance that it will be made to work for good under his administration, al least, for experience shows that he is not afraid to use the veto power, in the effect of which he is an ardent believer, whenever in his judgment, the Legislature, through intrigue or negligence, gets beyond its limits The Governor's pardon report for the or threatens to inflict an evil upon the let-

Thus far Governor Hartranft has come in to the full measure of the expectations of 100 friends, and of disappointment to his enemis He has proven himself eminently reliable and capable for the position he occupies, and has so conducted himself that even his est mies can find nothing that so well answer his case as words of praise for good deep performed. His message furnishes 16 another merit to be added to his make

Pittsburg spends \$2,000,000 for intol eating drinks,