

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

a the highest style of the Art, and on the

ERCHANES' HOUSE. 413 & 415 eth Third Sstreet, PHILADELPHIA. per Reduced rates, \$1 75 per day. "Est HENRY SPAHN, Prop'r. R SNYDER, Clerk. Nov. 26, 1874.-6m.*

DR. J. LANTZ, TRGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST. his office on Main street, in the second story hours brick building, nearly opposite the House, and he flaters himself that by eigh-instant practice and the most earnest and for the standard of the second line in the most careful and skillful man-

attention given to saving the Natural Teeth ; is insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, er, or Continuous Gams, and perfect fits in all

work to the inexperienced, or to those liv-nee. April 13, 1874.--tf.

R. N. L. PECK. Surgeon Dentist.

dly prepared to make artificial teeth infal and life-like manner, and to fill deading to the most improved method, ad without pain, when desired, by the OxIde Gas, which is entirely harmless Il kinds neatly done. All work waranted. offer's new brick building. Main street, Aug. 31 '71-11

WILLIAM S. REES.

ple in recovering from panic and misfortune inspired the hope, twelve months ago, that the dawn of the present year would discover the country released from the distrust and effects of the financial panic of

1873, and inaugurate a period of confidence and prosperity. That this hope has not been realized, is painfully manifest, when throughout the length and breadth of our own great State are found furnaces chilled, factorics still, mining shafts in process of decay, and myriads of unemployed men, with no resources to provide for themselves and families against the rigors of the winter that now holds all nature in its cold embrace. We must not be unmindful that distressing conjunctures, like the present, often brood a spirit of restlessness and discontent that ascribes to the existing government the ills that afflict society. It is therefore expected, in the presence of our depressed trade and languishing industries, that the efforts of those who are serving the public shall be directed to the practice of the most rigid economy. Let us confirm these expectations by unusual diligence in the dispatch of the public business, a constant study of

the general welfare, and the application of that having just returned from Dontal every means in our power to reduce the burdens of the people, and with this view I recommend the closet scrutiny of every item of the appropriation bill. In this season of distress no outlay of money should be made except what is absolutely required for the ordinary expenses of the govern ment, and to make provision for the maintenance of those reformatory and charitable institutions with whose management the State is charged. Where misery would be entailed upon any human being or the interests of science suffer by withholding aid to other educational or charitable objects, humanity and a sense of public duty will approve of some assistance, but unless for these or equally imperative reasons it is my solemn conviction that no appropriation should be made for any institution other than those for which the people of the whole State are responsible. FINANCE. The brief statement of the finances herebr. S.ip. Prompt attention given to calls, attention thereto with a view to a more that the measure of a State's productiveintelligent apprehension of the discussion mess is in proportion to the skill of its labor. that follows : DERT REDEEMED. During fiscal year endling November 30, 1874; St.219,050 69 Six percent, loan Chambersburg certificates Domestic creditors' certificates 19 67 1.250,186 57 Total. RECEIPTS. During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874: Balance in Treasury Novembes 30, 1873 \$1,825,151 24 5,871,968 27 Receipts. 7,097,119 .74 DISRUBSEMENTS. During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874 :-Ordinary expenses \$3.946,125,62 1,230,156,99 Interest paid on loans...... 1,465,274-34 6,642,567 86 Balance in Treasury Nov, 30, 1874...... 1,054,551 65 PUBLIC DERT. \$19,321,530 00 Six per cent. loans 4,061,051 01 Four and a haif per dent. \$7,900.00 \$24,371,884 01 UNFUNDED DEBT. Relief notes in circulation ... - \$96,196-00 Interest certificates outstan-13,049 02 Interest certificates un-4,448 30 claimed. Dom-stie creditors' certili-131 25 00 enter. Chambersburg certificates 82,769 28 outstanding Channels resource certificates unclaimed. 263 68 196,951 36 24,568,635 37 Public debt November 30, 1874. BONDS IN SINKING FUND. Bomls of Pennsylvania railroad company \$5,509,000_00 londs of Allegheny Valley railroad com-3,500,000 00 9,000,000 00 During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873, the receipts of the Treasury amouted to \$7.076.723 20. It will be observed that in the past year the revenues have sensibly diminished, and the receipts were only \$5,871.968 27.- This diminution of \$1,294,754 93 was occasioned by the repeah in 1873, of taxes on gross receipts of railroads, net earnings of industrial and other corporations, and the tax on cattle and farming implements. It is worthy of remark that the relief afforded by the repeal of these taxes was mainly in the

Upon a survey of the agencies used in un- and humanity.

and handieraft are needed.

existing between education and the welfare mitted by this ignorant seven per cent. it resources and the benefits of our institu- fruitful of injustice, and some of whose of the State, our people are still slow to will not do to deny that ignorance has a tions? This is the scope and intention of injurious effects upon the peace and prosadopt methods used in other countries and most intimate relation to crime. The the celebration, and if we mistake not, the perity of the Commonwealth will be per-States, whereby the bounderies of instruc- statistics of pauperism likewise show that sentiments of the people of the country, petuated to posterity, and if the New Constition are extended, and knowledge imparted the illiterate and ignorant crowd our poor- every State and Territory will be re- tution had no other merit than to confine of a more useful and practical kind. Our houses, and a very small proportion of the presented in the exhibition in the manner this kind of legislation to its proper limits, common school system is now fixed upon a inmates of these institutions have had any that will best display its wealth, industries it would secure the allegiance and duty of firm basis, and free education assured to of the advantages of education. Will it be and characteristics, and with the more com- our citizons. The ready acquiesence of our all who wish to avail themselves of its said the State has no interest in the sup- prehensive view of making the Centennial people in accepting the provisions of the benefits, and inquiry should, therefore, be pression of an evil that is the prolific source truly national and American. That the New Constitution, and the absence of all directed to the discovery of the best plan to of so much misery and vice? Crime and products of foreign countries will be largely contest on the part of corporations, many fit our children for the numerous vocations pauperism are burdens which the State has represented, is assured by the number and of whom were jealous of its restrictions, are that are the outgrowth of the peculiar re- to bear, and to make use of every preventive character of the nations that have signified a gratifying illustration of loyalty to the sources and varied industries of the State. of these evils is the dictate of good policy their intention to contribute, and the best interests of the State. The public

must be confessed, the mechanical work why the State should compel the education been no abatement of zeal in the efforts of or worse disorders do not creep into our necessary for their proper development, of all the children within her jurisdiction. the gentlemen in charge of this National political system. requires labor of the highest skill; and if It is patent to every observer that where undertaking, nor any cessation in their A few suggestions will be pardoned conthis survey extends over the vast and com- there is an aggregation of the ignorant and labors to diffuse a proper understanding of cerning anther habit of our citizens which, plex system of her industries, how manifold criminal classes, the laws regulating suffrage its purposes and uses. No apprehension I fear, will banish integrity from office, are the places where practical knowledge are frequently violated. The most effective of failure has ever seized them, neither unless corrected. It is to our mineral wealth and manu- It is the nursery of the good citizen ; regn- and at times unjust criticism, nor deluded properly provides against betrayal of trusts, factures we mainly owe our riches, power, lates his will and action by certain fixed by plausible suggestions that might have or abuse of power by its Representatives. and advantages we possess as a State, and principles, informs and disciplines his mind, turned them aside from the supreme ob- The public has a right to expect honesty, in our mines, furnaces, forges, rolling mills, and excites and fortifies his self-respect. ject for which they have striven. To their diligence and a conscientions discharge of locomotive works, and the myriads of Receiving his education at the hands of the talents, dignity of character and untiring duty from those whom it distinguishes by factories, wherein her products are formed State, the child learns to look upon her as energy, the country will be indebted for a election or appointment, but on the contrary, for use, trained hands and minds are always his benefactor, and with the increase of his large measure of the success of the Centen- are not its servants when they fulfill these wanted. Can they be found among our intelligence there is a corresponding growth nial, and in what remains for them to do, essentials, entitled to confidence and protecown people? Reasonable and just com- in his respect and veneration for the Com- these qualities should banish distrust and tion from detraction and abuse. Men of plaint is made of the want of skilled labor monwealth from whose beneficence he has command for them confidence and support. character shrink from contact with public in our midst, and the constant recourse so rich an offering. That man must be an The work upon the buildings intended for employment, because it involves suspicion, had to foreign countries to supply this ingrate, who, taught by the State and hav- the exhibition, is progressing rapidly, and mistrust and slauder. To purify office, we pressing need. In our great iron and ing his mind enriched by the stores from the structure in its architecture and pro- must dignify not degrade it. Respect for other industries, and wherever skilled her bounty, will use the gifts thus bestowed portions will be a credit to the nation. The law will not be increased by holding up abor is required, the greatest number of in corrupting her counsels or underming space to be allowed has been carefully al- those who administer it to public contempt. those employed have acquired their ex- the faith of her people in the sanctity or lotted to each country, and ample provision The propriety and justice of official acts erience in Europe, or the Eastern States. efficiency of her laws. The lesson of the made that the articles exhibited will be shold be examined with more candor, and Is it not time for Pennsylvania to absolve common school is love of country and properly and fully displayed, while every honost people ought not to take their herself from this dependence, that imposes obedience to authority. Can the time and facility will be afforded for the examination opinions on trust, but fairly and dispasupon many of her sons the condition of attention of those entrusted with govern- of our own products. Philadelphia is sionately investgate for themselves. Good common laborers, at the bidding of overseers ment be employed upon a subject more enlarging her accommodations for the enter- citizenship requires that we should In the future that awaits our great State, secure the education of every child within afford innumerable opportunities of a like and fitness of candidates for office, and if with her exhaustless wealth, wherein are the operation of its laws, and I sincerely kind, the extensive park where the Centen- they possess the necessary qualifications, all the elements of empire, shall her children trust that from the wisdom of the Legisia- niel buildings are located, is every day and are elected, it alike exacts of us that we be the hewers of wood and the drawers of ture will be evolved some plan that will at adding to its natural beauty, with the con- should give them a constant and trustful water, or shall they assume the position to least gather the neglected children of the tributions of art with which public and support while in the public service. which their birthright entitles them and Commonwealth, into institutions where, private liberality is adorning its avenues, BANKS, SAVINGS FUNDS AND TRUST COMdirect and control her destiny? A very jointly with the contributions of charitable and the welcome accorded those who attend with submitted is made to embrace the small number of our boys become artisans, people, she can provide for their maintenance the exhibition, will be in keeping with the

traditional hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania, and we trust will reflect honor upon the whole nation.

liberal appropriations they have made to sentiment that demanded and obtained folding these resources of Peansylvania, it There is, however, a more urgent reason provide for suitable display. There has these reforms must now take care that new

remedy for this pernicious evil is the school. have they been disarmed by unfriendly, Every well organized government very vital to the interests of society than to tainment of guests, the neighboring cities scrutenize closely the antecedents, character PANIES. We have in the State one bushed and ninety-nine National banks, whose capital is about \$52,000,000; and one hundred and seventeen State banks and savings institutions, whose capital actually paid in, The necessity of an Insurance Depart- as per Auditor General's report of 1874. ment, and its utility, have been clearly was \$8,370,168 85, in all three hundred shown, since its creation, by the discovery and sixteen banks add savings institutions. of a number of unsafe and insolvent com- with an aggregate capital of \$60,000,000. estimated, especially to a commercial city panies that were doing business in this For the proper regulation of National like Philedelphia, and the liberal offer of State, one of which resorted not only to banks we are dependent upon the National the National government will enable the fraud but to the crime of forgery to deceive government. For the regulation of State instruction to be given in a practical way the publie. The published assets of these banks, savings funds and trust compadies companies, in some instances, amounting to the State government is responsible to its hundreds of thousands of dollars, upon people, and as it is probable a bill for the examination melted away to worthless enactment of a general law, in compliance

Surveyor, Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent. Firms, Timber Lands and Town Lots FOR SALE.

office next door above S. Rees' news Depot 42d door below the Corner Store. ch 20, 1873-ff.

R. HOWARD PATTERSON.

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Other and Residence, Main street, Stroudsg Pa, in the building formerly occupied

to 2 a. m. " 3 p. m. lice hours 6 " 8 p. u. April 16 1874-1y.

R. GEO. W. JACKSON

EINCLASS SURGEON AND ACCOLCHEUR.

the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, ace, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.

STROUDSBURG, PA. ingust 8,72-rf

MERICAN HOTEL.

he subscriber would inform the public that as leased the house formally kept by Jacob and, in the Borough of Strondsburg, Pa., wing repainted and refurnished the same, ared to entertain all who may patronize It is the aim of the proprietor, to furnmetior accommodations at moderate rates will spare no pains to promote the comof the guests. A liberal share of public stage solicited.

80 H. T. 246.] D. L. PISLE.

TILSON PERSON.

AUCTIONEER,

Real Estate Agent and Collector.

and rejeared begs heave to notify the public that repared to sell at short notice personal property kinds as well as ften! Estare, at public or private

³¹ Thomas Steaple's old store stand, at East bar: Pa. [Dec. 17, 1874.—19.]

DENTISTRY. DR. HOMER PATTERSON

be at the office of Howard Patterson, M. tuerly Dr. Seip's) Main st., Strondsburg, December 24th to January 2d. 1875, (ho-His former patients, also others wishabilal work done are requested to call .-oh Laughing Gas will be ready for extract-N. B.-Those indebted are requested to bake payment. [Dec. 10, 74.-4t. IPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.

from without the State?

details of most interest, and I invite your and yet it is a maxim of political economy and instruction.

We disburse in this Commonwealth ten millions of dollars annually to educate our children, and no one doubts the wisdom, 2,000 to policy, or necessity of this expenditure and of the children who complete their terms at her schools not one has any special fitness for a trade or any acquirements that will enable them to compete successfully with the skilled labor engaged, in many instances at high prices, in extracting our mineral stores, or in the conduct of the creat industries that are the pride and chief support of the State.

they can be taught the sciences that bear upon, and especially mathematics in their relations to the trade they wish to learn. Lecture and draughting rooms should be nial Celebration of the Nation's Indepenprovided and a workshop furnished with dence, a broader and more generous symall the improved machinery, the former to pathy with its objects is apparent, while a be presided over by a professor of more general disposition is shown to make mechanical engineering and the latter the exhibition on that occasion, not only a carefully supervised by a master mechanic. The time of the students could be divided between the schoolroom and the workshop, and the lessons taught in the one be reduced to practice in the other, and a

NAVAL SCHOOL.

I invite your attention to an act of Concross, approved the 20th day of June, 1874. inder whose provisions a school should be established at Philadelphia, for the instruction of youths in navigation. The importance of a school of this kind cannot be overunder a competent superintendent.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

CENTENNIAL

faithful representation of our various One of the encouraging signs of the paid in; depending, in some instances,

INSURANCE.

The education and maintenace of the securities, the very possession of which with the provisions of the new Constitution, I am persuaded the members of the soldiers' orphans will continue to elicit was a convincing proof of an intention to for the organization of banks, may come bepresent Legislature are interested in any your sympathy and aid. No object should practice frand. The protection of sound fore you at this session, I invite your special design that concerns the honor and welfare make a more successful appeal to our con- companies, the retention at home of the consideration thereto. In my last annual of the State, and I appeal to your judgment sideration, than the condition of these capital invested in insurance, the interests message I called attention the the vicious whether the dictates of common sense and unfortunate children, whose future will be of the insured, and the honor of the State, practice that had grown up in the State, of a proper appreciation of the true sources of shaped and usefulness largely determined alike demand the exposure of these incorporating banks, savings and trust our prosperity do not demand that some by the instruction they receive from the fraudulent companies and the enactment of companies without fixing proper and defiprovision should be made for training a State. A number of these orphans, dis- a general law so stringent in its regulations nite limitations to their powers and priviportion of our children in a knowledge of tinguished by good conduct and mental that it will be impossible for adventurers, leges and providing for their enforcement. the mechanic arts, and I beg leave to offer qualities that adapted them to the calling under the cloak of an insurance company, In the enactment of a general law, whereby a few suggestions as the outlines of a plan of teachers, have been transferred upon the to rob the public. Every facility for the they can be organized with limit, it is of to import this knowledge which, upon expiration of their terms, from the Orphan detection, of imposture should be afforded the highest importance to the business examination, I believe to be feasible and to the Normal schools of the State, where those charged with the examination of interests of the people, and the material applicable to our system of education. Let they are being fitted for that useful occupa- these companies. The immense interests development of the State, that their powers young men in our common schools who tion. What the State should do to obtain involved in this business of insurance are and privileges be clearly defined, and any desire to become mechanical engineers or employment or a means of livelihood for entitled to the utmost protection the State violation thereof should subject them to master mechanics, or acquire a knowledge the residue of these children who are in can extend to them, and its inquiries should proper penalties or the forfeiture of their of some particular branch of mechanical need of assistance, is a matter, I feel assured, be so thorough that no form of deception charters. industry, be transferred to schools where you will not think unworthy of attention. can elude its scrutiny. A more compre-

As the time approaches for the Centen- made to embrace all classes of insurance, possess powers and privileges which should and no company should be allowed to never have been conferred. The Auditor guarantees of solvency and good faith.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

natural and industrial resources, but to times is the growing disposition on the part almost entirely upon their deposits for manifest as well, that when the Nation's of citizens to give more serious attention to banking facilities. These are obtained by pride, dignity or honor are concerned, the the science of government and measures offering usually six per cent. interest, and American people move with a common for the purification of the channels of loaned back to the community in which knowledge obtained of the mechanical impulse and have a common interest. It administration and law. The most pregnant they are borrowed at higher rates of interest. processes made use of from the simplest to has been conceded from its inception, that mischief, however, of our political system, These banks and savings institutions act the most complicated work. Is there any the exhibition must have the sanction and and for which no remedy has yet been as "middlemen" between the lender and practial obstacle to educating boys in this authority of all the States, if it would be found, is the disinclination of men of the borrower, resulting in the rates of manner so that they can calculate the size clothed with the character of a national character and influence to devote a small interest advancing wherever they are required ; in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and discloses the prevalence of this opinion and men for office who will fitly represent that greatly in excess of legal rates is notorious; other large manufacturing cities, where the the desire for hearmony and unity of sentiment. It is considered one of the first that excessive rates of interest enrich the means of acquiring information of this kind action. The Contennial must be construct- advantages we possess under our form of few and inpoverish the many, is equally are so ample, schools, such as I have describ- ed out of materials furnished from the government to be permitted to vote for undeniable, and the public welfare domands ed, might be established without great cost, whole Union, or beauty will be marred and those who are to make and administer our that a policy so injurious should be avoided. its symmetery destroyed. We owe it to laws. If compelled by any arbitrary power The large majority of these State instituourselves, hummity and liberty to demon- to surrender this privilege we would do so tious are styled Savings Banks; with few strate that the full development of a coun- only with our lives, yet how many citizens exceptions, their resemblance to properly try and its resources, the education of the discharge this most important duty with as messes, the grandest achievements of much indifference and as little investigation Savings banks, properly organized, are If a parent neglects the education of a child science, the most abundant fruits of as to the merits of the candidates as they managed for the beneut of their depositors ; or selfishness demands its earnings when industry, the blessings of religion, and the meet the ordinary requirements of their daily the nature of their investments prescribed session, approved May 9, 1874, the tax on the State affords the facilities for its instruc- amplest protection to life and property can life. This unconcern begat a brood of by law, and the use of their deposits for tion, can it be argued that it is despotie or all be secured by, and are consistent with distempers whose malign influence years general discounting purposes, usually prodestructive of the principles of free institu- the largest share of freedom to man. We ago reached the dearest franchises of the hibited. Institutions of the latter character tions to compel the attendance of that child are to show that what the cembined wisdom people of this State. It became evident are highly beneficial, and should not be at school, and is it not a duty which the of ages and all nations endeavored and that reform, must be had in many of the The receipts from other sources belong to State owes, not to the child alone, but to failed to obtain, a system of government functions of government; in some places for general discounting and banking purher own safety, to rescue it from the condi- uniting under its authority forty millions authority was stained and in others needed poses, and might be more properly tion of life this indifference or greed may of free people with no other restraints than support ; abuses in legislation had grown designated as banks of deposit and disimpose upon it, and prepare it, net only to those imposed by their own will, has had intolerant ; the will of individuals and be self-sustaining, but a good citizen as a trial of one hundred years, a century localities was enacted into law ; corporations hibited from paying interest on deposit, well ? All ignorant men are not paupers erowded with triamphs in peace and war, that were the creatures of the State became The authority to borrow, that they may or criminals, but from this class are recruit- and unexampled for the progress and more powerful than their creator, and cities, The report of the Superintendent of ed the greatest portion of those who fill development of those arts that are useful through special legislative grants were ruled

The charters of these State banks and hensive law, also, for the incorporation of institutions were mostly granted within insurance companies should be passed and the past few years, and many of them organize, or exist, did not give the amplest | General's report of 1874, shows they had over \$23,000,000 of deposits. Some of

them are averaging \$10, \$20, \$30 and \$40 of deposits for each dollar of capital stock

regulated savings banks exist only in name. confounded with those who seek deposits

tral location of any Hotel in town. R. W. KIPLE & SON. a Main street. Proprietors. January 9, 1873.-1y. AVID S. LEE. Attorney at Law, he door shove the "Strondsburg House, dishurg, Pa. Collections promptly made. ber 22, 1874,

10AT FORGET that when you want any thing in the Furniture or mental line that McCarty & Sons in the Id Fellows' Hall, Main street, Stroudsburg, is the place to get it. Mala Street, Strought, 18, 18

DON'T you know that J. H. McCarty & Sons are the only Underakers in Stroudsburg who understands their usiness? If not, attend a Funeral managed see the proof of the fact. To rook and June 18, 74-tf

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increased expenditure of perhaps \$500,000. made necessary by the new Constitution, in the additional outlay for schools, Legislature and judicary, it is manifest that the severest economy must be observed in all the departments of the government, and the appropriations considerately and wisely made, or the State will be unable to meet its lobligations under the existing tax laws.

By the Constitution, the proceeds of the sale of public works, and by act of last assigned to the Sinking Fund; which can only be applied to the payment of loans redeemed and interest on the public dedt. expenditures of the Government are payaby other Undertaker in town, and you able therefrom, it will be clearly the duty of the Legislature to limit the appropriation to the amount of this fund.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

and where provision is made therefor by the local school boards, the State should be pledged to give them proper assistance.

COMPULSORY ENCATION.

Continued on Second Page.