The Somerset Herald.

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The Somerset Herald

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Subscribers removing from one Postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office. Address

Somerset Printing Company.

JOHN I. SCULL,
Business Manager.

Business Cards.

PAUL H. GAITHER.

GAITHER & GAITHER, Attorneys at Law, Somerset, Penn'a. All professional business promptly attended to. Office in "Mammoth Block," ... door north of E. H. Marshall's drug store.

J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Krissinger's store. ...22 '70-tf.

E. M. KIMMEL will continue to practice Medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country. Office at the old place, a few doors east of the Glade House. nov. 8, '71.

H. BRUBAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence, one door west of the Barnet House. jan. 21, '70.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and the adjoining counties. Office in the Jail ... jy 5-tf.

LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Coffroth has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in the Recorder's office. ...25, '70.

KIMMEL & COLBORN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in residence of ... Colborn. aug. 12-1y.

JOHN H. UHL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collection ... Office in his residence, on Main street. ...1, '70.

VALENTINE HAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and dealer in real estate, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. aug. 12-1y.

J. & H. L. BAER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to. ...12-1y.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa. Office in the front part of jail, up stairs, where he can at all times be found prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, and of the best material, inserted. All operations warranted. june 7, '70.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties with promptness and fidelity. Office in Court ... feb. 18, '70-1y.

HENRY F. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Bounty and Pension Agent, Somerset, Office in the Court House. jan. 11-tf.

MARCUS MEYERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office on Union street, opposite the residence of Ed. Scull. jy. 5-tf.

BARNET HOUSE.—

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased this well known hotel in the borough of Somerset. It is his intention to keep a style which he hopes will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
...17 '72. JOHN HILL.

A. KNEPPER, Physician and Dentist, Berlin, Pa. Will give prompt attention to all cases entrusted to his care.

DR. A. G. MILLER, after twelve years' active practice in Shanksville, has permanently located at Somerset for the practice of medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity.—Office in the tin shop formerly occupied by C. A. ..., where he can be consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged. Night calls promptly answered. ...11 '71-1y.

H. POSTLETHWAITE, ATTORNEY at Law, Somerset, Pa. Professional business respectfully solicited and punctually attended...

J. KOOSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna.

SOMERSET PLANING-MILL—

GOOD & JONES,

are now prepared to do all kinds of planing and manufacturing of building materials,

FLOORING,

WEATHER-BOARDING,

SASH AND DOORS,

WINDOW & DOOR-FRAMES,

VENETIAN SHUTTERS,

BRACKETS, &c.

In short, anything generally used in house building. All kinds of work done to order. Orders promptly filled.
July 26 '71 GOOD & JONES.

DIAMOND HOTEL,

Samuel Custer, Proprietor.

Having been favored with a large share of patronage in the past, asks for a continuance of the same. Its accommodations are first class, the table being furnished at all times with the best the market affords. Guests can be accommodated at all times with good boarding and on reasonable terms. His house being roomy is always ready to receive pleasure parties; also good and ... stabling for thirty head of horses.
SAMUEL CUSTER.
Stoystown, Pa., December 4th, 1872.

W. CUNNINGHAM,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

LAVANSVILLE, PA.

Nov. 15, '71-6m.

REYNOLDS, STEEN & CO.,

(Opposite St. Charles Hotel,)

... WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Importers of Queensware and Manufacturers of Glassware.

TIN WARE.

The undersigned is prepared to manufacture all kinds of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

... constantly on hand a supply of copper and brass kettles, fruit cans and all kinds of

House Furnishing Goods

... kept in his line. Shop one door west of ... store, Main street, Somerset, Pa.
... NOAH CASEBEER.

S. GOOD,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

SOMERSET, PA.

Office on Main Street. oc4 '72

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Persons wanting first-class Fruit Trees, Vines or Plants should call on

H. H. KEMP,

HARNEDSVILLE,

Somerset County, Pa.

You can purchase of him at lower rates than of any other party. Feb. 28-'72.

THE NEW FLOUR MILL.

The new Flour Mill built on the site of the

OLD "DENNISON MILL,"

two-thirds of a mile south of Somerset is completed and running. It has all the latest improvements, and is warranted to do the best kind of work. Highest market price paid for all kinds of grain.
June 22 '72 VALENTINE HAY.

Geo. B. Coffroth & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TOBACCO SNUFFS AND CIGARS,

330 Baltimore St.,

Second Door West of Howard,

BALTIMORE, MD.

oc4.

Hardware.

HARDWARE.

John F. Blymyer

Has re-opened his store a

Few Doors Above the Old Stand,

And offers to his customers and friends a full line of goods at the very lowest prices.

Hardware of Every Description,

IRON,

NAILS

AND GLASS,

Wooden Ware of All Kinds,

COAL OIL LAMPS,

COAL OIL,

CHIMNEYS,

And everything belonging to the Lamp trade.

WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES,

PAINTS IN OIL AND DRY, AND

PAINTERS' GOODS IN GENERAL.

A large stock of

Table Knives and Forks,

POCKET KNIVES,

SPOONS,

SHEARS

AND SCISSORS,

PORCELAIN LINED KETTLES, &c., &c.,

Together with many articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement. He is determined to sell at the very lowest prices. Give him a call.
june 12-'72.

JAMES PUGH,

MAIN STREET, SOMERSET, PA.

Is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

He will also promptly attend to

REPAIRING

None but the BEST MATERIAL will be used.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

All ... done in the latest and most approved style, at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Somerset, March 6th.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE

Old Established and Reliable

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of the citizens of Somerset and adjoining counties is respectfully invited to the claims which the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia presents for their confidence and patronage. It is peculiarly a Pennsylvania Company—a home Company—and has always enjoyed the confidence of the people of the entire State. It ranks amongst the oldest Companies in the United States, and has maintained an onward progress through nearly a quarter of a century.

Prudence and economy, secure investments, and prompt payment of all its obligations have characterized this company from its first organization. With a large paid in cash capital, nearly four millions of dollars of accumulated assets, under the management of gentlemen of undoubted integrity, and well known throughout Pennsylvania, the American Life Insurance Co. stands second to none in the United States.

OFFICERS.

George W. Hill, President, George Nugent, Vice President, John S. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer, Alex Whillden, Chairman Com. on Finances.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. James Pollock, Ex. Gov. of Pa., now director of U. S. Mint, J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania R. R. Company, Albert C. Roberts, Grocer, Eleventh and Vine Sts. Phila., Philip B. Mingle, Merchant, No. 103 Market St., Phila., Hon. Alex. G. Chattell, U. S. Senator, merchant, 27 Water St., Phila., Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney at Law, No. 508 Walnut street, Phila., John Wanamaker, Nos. 818 and 820 Chestnut St. and corner of 6th and Market Sts., Phila., Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, Phila., James L. Claghorn, President Commercial Nat. Bank, Phila., L. M. Whillden, Merchant, Nos. 20 and 22 South Front St. Phila.

Policies issued on all the most approved plans. For further information apply to

NOAH CASEBEER,

Agent for the Company at Somerset.
dec4

DUQUESNE

SAVINGS BANK

PITTSBURGH PA.

Incorporated by Act of Legislature.

CAPITAL, ... $100,000

PRIVILEGE, . . . $500,000

Depositors secured by Real Estate investments exclusively.

Six Per Cent. Interest

Paid to depositors on the compounding principle.

Attention is directed to the liberal provisions for withdrawing money deposited. It can be done in small amounts, WITHOUT NOTICE FROM THE DEPOSITOR.

All communications will receive prompt reply.

JAMES T. BRADY,
President.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Treasurer.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN DIBERT. JOHN D ROBERTS.

JOHN DIBERT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 240 MAIN STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.

We sell Drafts negotiable in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and in Foreign countries, Buy Gold, Coupons and Government Bonds at highest market prices. Loan money on approved security. Drafts and Checks on other banks cashed. Money received on deposit payable on demand

Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum paid on Time Deposits.

Everything in the Banking Line receives our prompt attention.

Thankful to our friends and customers for their past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and invite others who have business in our line to give us a trial, assuring all, that we shall at all times do all we can to give entire satisfaction.
Feb 21 7e JOHN DIBERT & CO.

DR. U. M. BEACHLY'S,

CELEBRATED

BLOOD PURGE!

This *Remedy* has been in use over *twenty years*, and has cured thousands of cases considered incurable by the profession. It has not failed in a single case to give relief if not entirely cure.

It is particularly recommended in the following complaints:

SICK HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LIVER COMPLAINT, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, LANGUID CIRCULATION, &c.

in any derangement of the *Blood*. In all diseases peculiar to females it is a sure and *Sovereign Remedy*.

In short, it being a *Remedy* acting through the *Circulation of the Blood* on all the important organs and emunctories of the body. It will cure almost any curable disease.

For sale by MEYERS & ANAWALT, Berlin, Pa., and by dealers in Family Medicines everywhere.

Fair Play at A. W. Knepper's. Go and See for Yourself.

JUST

RECEIVED

AT

A. W. KNEPPER'S

NEW

GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

FLOUR &c.

Be sure to call and see, and be convinced, as there are too many articles kept for enumeration.

OPPOSITE

SOMERSET HOUSE,

SOMERSET, PA.

July 17 A. W. KNEPPER.

A Good Assortment of Notions and Groceries at A. W. Knepper's.

SOL UHL,

WITH

A. H. Franciscus & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

COTTON YARNS, BATTS, WICK,

Twine and Ropes,

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS

Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

CARPETING,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTING, RUGS, &c.,

513 Market Street and 510 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

June 10-tf.

FOR SALE.

A second-hand

15-Horse Power Steam Engine

AND

BOILER,

With JUDSON GOVERNOR, &c., all complete
Address W. W. McKAIG & Son,
Sept. 25. Cumberland, Md.

FURNITURE.

LEMON & WEISE,

The old and well known firm of Lemon & Weise, of PITTSBURGH, Pa., Manufacturers of

Cabinet Furniture and Chairs.

Have Removed to

No. 111 Fourth Ave.,

Opposite their old stand,

Where they continue the busines in all its branches.
sept 25.

WM. BOOSE & Co.,

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

SALISBURY, : : PENN'A.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

CASTINGS & MACHINERY

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Address WM. BOOSE & CO.,
Salisbury, Elklick P. O. Somerset co., Pa.
Oct. 16.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BEDDING

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

Furniture Dealers Supplied at Lowest Wholesale Rates.

No. 100 Third Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Opposite J. W. Woodwell's Furniture Warerooms. nov. 20.

BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE.

Mine eyes were stiffened with the last night's tears
And my brow ached too heavily to weep,
Opprest with sorrow past and future fears,
Too weary to awake—too sad to sleep.

With listless hand I drew away the blind
To look where lay the morning dull and gray,
I heard no whisper of the cold night wind,
I saw no gleam to chase the gloom away.

Spread like a morning veil on every hill
Hung cheerless mist, through which the dark dawn crept;
The rain drops on the trees lay cold and still,
Like tears of one who in his sleep hath wept.

Sadly I turned and laid me down again
Till sorrow's leaden trance my sense did steal,
As those who lulled by very strength of pain
Forget their pain awhile and cease to feel.

So passed the hours away, and I awoke;
But while I slept the world had traveled on—
The damp mist rolled away, the morning broke,
And, pouring radiance forth, uprose the sun.

The purple hills were tinged with living light,
The grass was waving in the morning breeze,
Like sparkling gems the rain-drops of the night
In rainbow showers were glittering from the trees.

Then my heart melted too, and the deep gloom
Passed like the dreary morning mist away;
The sun shone warm and bright into my room,
And I rose up from my dull trance to pray.

O God, most merciful! 'tis ever so;
While thankless man feels but the present pain;
And lies steeped in the weariness of woe,
Thy step is drawing near to heal again.

Then teach us, Lord, to bow beneath the rod,
Even for the chastisement to love thee more;
To trust the mercy of the loving God,
And in the very blow His hand adore.

So shall we walk through our life's chequer'd day,
Safe from its noontide heat, its evening blight,
Till the last hour of gloom shall pass away,
And leave us to awake in endless light.

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I have the honor of transmitting to you my sixth annual message. Since your last meeting the general course of events, both State and National, has been so propitious as to afford abundant cause for mutual congratulation, and of thanksgiving to that Almighty Providence whose will controls the destinies of all. While we have been exempt from the calamity by fire that has befallen the metropolis of a great sister State, her misfortune has inured to the benefit of our people by the enlistment of that sympathy for the suffering which is one of the most ennobling sentiments of the human heart. The seasons, though not so favorable for the productions of our soil as in some past years, have been sufficiently fruitful; and no general epidemic has appeared to disturb the pursuits, or fill with sorrow the hearts of our population. Our mining industries, manufactures and internal commerce are being constantly enlarged and extended, and their enterprising proprietors are generally receiving remunerative returns.

A great political conflict has occurred, resulting in a signal triumph of the same principles that were asserted in the restoration of tne Union, the amendments of the Constitution, and the reconstruction of the States. The victory in Pennsylvania was decisive of the victory in the Nation, and will ever be remembered as an inestimable contribution to the harmony prosperity and glory of the country. The election of the soldier, who "is first in war," to the office that makes him "first in peace," was an appropriate exhibition of national gratitude, and inspires the deepest feelings of satisfaction "in the hearts of his countrymen."

While the Constitution wisely withholds from the Governor all power of interference in legislation, it imposes upon him the duty of laying before the General Assembly such information as the state of affairs, and recommending to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient and important to the public welfare.

I am happy to inform you that peace and good order have been maintained by the enforcement of just and equal laws, and the legitimate exercise of authority continues to find an enduring basis of support in the intelligence, affections and moral sense of the people.

FINANCES.

The credit of the State remains unquestioned abroad, because her public faith has been inviolably maintained at home. The following condensed statement of the receipts, expenditures and indebtedness of the Commonwealth is respectfully submitted:

Receipts.—Balance in Treasury November 30th, 1871		$1,476,808 50
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1872		7,148,637 45
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30th, 1872		$8,625,446 04
Disbursements—Ordinary expenses paid during year ending November 30, 1872		$2,960,631 55
Loans, &c., redeemed		2,476,326 00
Interest on loans paid		1,706,032 88
Total disbursements		$7,142,990 43
Balance in Treasury November 30th, 1872		$1,482,455 61
PUBLIC DEBT.		
The public debt on Nov. 30, 1871	$28,980,071 73	
Add Chamberlurg certificates	299,748 91	
Add Agricultural College Land Scrip fund, held in trust, as per Act approved April 3, 1872	500,000 00	
		$29,779,820 64
Deduct amount paid by Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the year ending Nov. 30, 1872		2,476,326 00
Public debt, Nov. 30, 1872		$27,303,494 64
Deduct assets in Sinking Fund	$9,300,000 00	
And cash balance in Treasury	1,482,455 61	
Amount of assets and cash		$10,782,455 61
Balance of public debt unprovided for		$16,521,039 03

which can be extinguished in ten years by the annual payment of one million six hundred thousand dollars.

During the last six years payments on the debt have been made as follows:

Amount paid in 1867	$1,794,644 50
Do. 1868	2,414,816 64
Do. 1869	472,408 18
Do. 1870	1,702,879 05
Do. 1871	2,131,590 17
Do. 1872	2,476,326 00
Total payments	$10,992,662 54

Being a little over *twenty-nine per cent.* on the debt due December 1, 1866, which was then $37,704,407 77.

SINKING FUND.

In remarking upon this subject, I trust it will be instructive to refer, briefly, to some of the facts relating to the accumulation and payment of the public debt, and the origin of the assets arising from the sale of the public improvements.

However wise our predecessors were in opening avenues for trade and commerce, and however great were the benefits resulting to the people from the internal improvements of the State, it is obvious that while those of other States signally failed to become source of revenue, the management of ours was such as to produce results widely different. A large majority of tax-payers, therefore, after long and patient endurance, becoming dissatisfied with their management, demanded they should be sold; assuming it would be a measure of economy, and would prevent an increase of the public obligations.

The construction of the improvements resulted in a public debt, which, in 1852, reached its maximum, $41,524,875 37. The interest, premiums and other expenses that have been paid upon the debt, from its incipiency to November 30, 1872, sum up $76,845,744 89; and make the entire expenditure on account of the public works, $118,370,620 36.

In pursuance of law the State canals and railroads were sold in 1867 for eleven million dollars in bonds, upon which the State has received $1,700,000 in cash, and $9,300,000 remain in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as follows, viz:

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by lien on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad	$5,800,000
Thirty-five bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, each for $100,000, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Northern Central Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable $100,000 annually, beginning January, 1875, bearing five per cent. interest from January 1, 1872	3,500,000
Amount of assets	$9,300,000

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The proper and efficient management of the finances is one of the most important duties of the administration of the State government. The collection of the revenue; the economical expenditure; the safe keeping of the public moneys, and well-guarded appropriation bills, are always questions of deep interest to the tax-payers of the State.

It is a lasting honor to the people of Pennsylvania, that they have never, even when struggling under the most oppressive burdens, permitted the integrity of the State to be doubted, and now it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to them to learn the rapid extinguishment of the public indebtedness, the greater part of which was incurred for improvements, which, as herein already shown, utterly failed to be advantageous to her coffers.

The rapid reduction of the State debt, and the reduction of taxation have gone hand in hand throughout my entire administration, and have constituted a marked portion of its policy, attesting, at the same time, the concurrence and wisdom of the Legislature, and the fidelity of those who have been the custodians of the public funds.

This policy should be continued, and no attempt to cover up or conceal the actual expenses of the government should be made for the purpose of obtaining the people's consent to appropriations, or enterprises of doubtful propriety; which propositions, if coupled with a condition to raise money by immediate and direct taxation, would be unhesitatingly rejected.

The Legislative appropriations during the last six years, made in aid of the various institutions for the support of the deaf, dumb, blind, insane feeble-minded, friendless, wanderers, orphans, soldiers' homes, hospitals, universities, houses of correction, penitentiaries, and the payment of military expenses, incurred during the war; expenses of government, common schools, and Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, amount to about seventeen million dollars.

The expenses of the Soldiers' Orphan's Schools alone, during the same time, is $3,467,543 11, and, although it is a most notable and patriotic expenditure, it is, nevertheless, an unusual one, and if such a necessity had not existed, the reduction of the State debt, during their existence would have been nearly fifteen million dollars.

During the past six years, the current of legislation has been steadily in favor of reduced taxation. Not only have numerous local laws been enacted, exempting churches, cemeteries, schools, hospitals and other institutions from taxation, but many general laws of the same character have been passed, as is shown by the following enumertion.:

By the "act to amend the revenue laws," approved, February 23, 1866, all real estate in the Commonwealth was thereafter made exempt from taxation for State purposes.

By the act approved March 30, 1866, all persons who served nine months or upwards in the military service, or who were honorably discharged therefrom by reason of wounds or physical disability contracted therein, and their property, were exonerated from all bounties and *per capita* tax and military fines.

The act of April 29, 1867, repealed all laws requiring payment of taxes to the State on sales of loans and stocks by auctioneers.

By the act of April 10, 1867, all trustees or owners of property to the value of thirty-five thousand dollars, used for soldiers' orphans' schools were exempted from all "county, road, city, borough, poqr and school taxes."

By the act of April 4, 1868, and the supplements thereunto, "all mortgages, judgments, recogniznaces and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate," were made "exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes.,'

By act approved January 3d, 1868, all laws therein recited were repealed, which imposed taxes upon "the shares of stock held by any stockholder in any institution or company, incorporated under the laws of this State, which in its corporate capacity, is liable to, and pays into the State Treasury the tax on capital stock imposed" by the acts therein recited.

The act of June 2d, 1871, repealed so much of the law of April 29th, 1844, as imposed a tax of two per cent. on the capital stock of all corporations and professions.

And by the act of April 3d, 1872, the sixth section of the law of April 21st, 1854, was repealed, which imposed a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock of all corporations created under laws "to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands, to manage and develop the same.

In view of these facts, the practical questions now are, can any further reductions be properly made? And if so, on what subjects?

Heretofore, on several occasions, I have invited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of adopting a more liberal policy towards those citizens who are engaged in industrial enterprises which employ large numbers of workingmen, and tend to develop the resources of the Commonwealth. Involving great risks, and requiring for their successful conduct a large amount of capital, these operations have been, in the main, conducted by associations, organized under the general laws which regulate the incorporation of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies. These laws, while they resemble in their principal features the liberal systems in other States, fail in their ostensible purpose of encouraging manufacturing industry, because the privileges they grant are enormously burdened with taxation.

This may be illustrated by supposing the case of twenty persons, who each subscribe five thousand dollars to the stock of a company organized for the purpose of producing oil, or mining ore or coal, or manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, iron or steel, or any other commodity. The fund thus created must be expended in lands, buildings and permanent improvements, which are taxable for all purposes to the same extent as if they were owned by an individual operator. In addition to this the company must pay a bonus of one-fourth of one per cent. to the Commonwealth upon its stock amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. It is thereafter liable to a tax upon its capital stock at the rate of one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividends made or declared. In case of no dividends having been made or declared, then three mills upon the appraised value of the stock. Also, a tax of three per cent. upon the entire amount of net earnings or income. Also, a tax of five per cent. on all interest paid to bondholders and other creditors. (For all these taxes, see act of May 1, 1868.)

An individual, wealthy enough to furnish a hundred thousand dollars in similar business, would be wholly free from these exactions. The State imposes none of these burdens upon him. It does not keep an espionage upon his business, or demand from him sworn statements of his annual profits. It discriminates in his favor against the association of small capitalists which it professes to encourage. And without sharing in any of the stockholder's risks, it makes itself a partner in their profits and follows them with a grasping hand, and a never-ceasing official vigilance of an inquisitorial character over their affairs.

Such conditions are unknown to the laws of New England, New York and other rival manufacturing States, which, without exception, carefully prohibit duplicating of taxes upon their own industry. Stock in manufacturing companies is generally taxed by them at its value, like other personal property of other individuals in the region where the lands are located. It is by such liberal provisions that these States have fostered their industries and maintained a monopoly of capital and supremacy in manufactures.

The Western and Southern States, for many years our customers, are beginning to be our rivals, and desiring to draw to themselves the benefits flowing from diversified industry, they are enacting the most liberal laws for the encouragement of corporate and individual efforts to establish manufactories, and in addition to this, towns are giving large subsidies to secure the erection of mills and factories within their limits. Notwithstanding the discovery of large bodies of coal in the western States and their close proximity to vast masses of pure ores, Pennsylvania would still possess at least equal if not superior, attractions for the investment of capital, were it not for her oppressive tax laws; all of which have a tendency to drive capitalists beyond her borders to seek locations less burdened for their investments.

Nothing but a very strong necessity could justify such a variety of taxes upon the same thing. And if any justification ever existed I believe it to exist no longer. The time has comewhen, with the proper diligence in collecting and economy in expenditures, the State can well afford a reduction of taxation; and legislation in that direction should be such as to relieve the undue burdens of taxation from every form of productive industry. I would therefore recommend that the enrolment of tax upon private acts chartering industrial companies when organized under general laws, be considered a full equivalent to the Commonwealth for the privileges of a charter; and that all State taxes upon capital stock, net earnings and dividends of manufacturing, mining, and improvement companies, and all co-operative associations, be repealed. This reduction will amount to $549,554 23—the sum collected last year. I also recommend the repeal of that revenue known in the Auditor General's report as "Tax on Loans," which amounts to $492,407 23.

It is confidently believed that with these proposed reductions, which amount to $1,041,961 51, the State can still pay all her current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and make an annual reduction of at least one million five hundred thousand dollars upon the principal.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND OF AGRICULTURE.

By an act approved April 12, 1872, establishing a "Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Agriculture," the Governor was authorized to appoint a Commissioner of that Department. Accordingly Thomas C. Macdowell, of Dauphin county, was appointed. He immediately established his office in the Capitol building, as required by an act, and commenced the work of collecting the necessary information and arranging the statistical tables, in proper and convenient form to be laid before the Legislature, and for distribution among our citizens.

The functions of the commissioner embrace the examination of nearly all the varied industries of the State, and are defined in the act as follows: "The duties of such an officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same affect our permanent prosperity and productive industry. It shall also be the duty of such Bureau to collect, and classify statistics relating to the mineral, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial productions of this Commonwealth." The fourth section makes it the duty of the chief of such Bureau to report annually to the Legislature, in convenient form, the result of his investigations.

The act does not appropriate any money to defray the necessary contingent expenses of putting the Department in working order, nor does it prescribe the manner of obtaining the information required, or that it shall be furnished; and it leaves the Commissioner without any means by which he can obtain it, except by the voluntary act of those engaged in business. There were evidently oversights which will doubtless be corrected by an appropriation, and by the passage of such enactments as will enable the Commissioner to procure, from the proper sources, the information required to carry out the intent and meaning of the law.

When it is remembered that Pennsylvania ranks second in population, second in manufactures, and sixth as a wheat-growing State, and first in point of mineral wealth and recources among the States of the Union, it should not be a question of dollars and cents whether her vast and varied resources shall be left to be developed by the slow process of casual discovery, or be properly introduced to the notice of capitalists, at home and abroad, by authorized and official statements of facts.

The information that will be furnished will not only be of great practical value to the citizens of the State, but will afford the representatives of the people, who are charged from year to year with the responsibilities of legislation, the best and most compendious source of information, the importance of which can only estimated by experience.

Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent for her mineral resources, possessing as she does, the only known anthracite coal fields, of any consequence, whilst her iron ores and oil are a source of inexhaustible wealth, that defies computation. A few items only are necessary to prove the correctness of these remarks. The productions of coal from the anthracite regions in 1820, was 136 tons; in 1870 it reached the enormous amount of 19,951,585 tons, and it is estimated that the product will be swelled in 1872 to upwards of 22,000,000 tons. If the increaes in the production of anthracite coal has been so rapid and wonderful in a period of fifty-two years, who can estimate its growth within the next half century? The productions of our bituminous coal fields, in 1870, foots up 14,968,465 tons. The two make an aggregate of 34,920,050 tons for that year.

Meanwhile, the development and growth of the oil productions of the northwestern counties, almost challenges the credulity of our people. From August, 1859, when Drake sunk the first well, to the close of 1864, the production was 221,000,000 gallons, yielding the sum of $29,820,000. In 1864, about 62,000,000 gallons were refined, the average price of which, in bond, at New York, (sixty-two cents per gallon,) gave a value of $38,440,000. The entire production, up to 1868, was 327,692,224 gallons, equal to 8,493,339 barrels of crude oil.

There is no doubt the future reports of the Commissioner will disclose an equally rapid increase in the production of oil, and other facts concerning it not less gratifying.

The remunerative prices paid at present for pig metal is inducing the erection of a large number of first-class furnaces, which will materially increase the wealth of the State, and give a new impetus to other branches of business depending upon their products for active and profitable results in the near future.

There are other questions of much interest to the public welfare, which can only be evolved with any degree of certainty by careful investigations; such as those affecting the health, comfort and general well-being of the people, but more especially the industrial classes, who are the main dependence of the State for its continued prosperity. The question of labor, in all its relations, is one that constantly engages a large share of attention, and the subject can only be intelligently and properly legislated upon, after the recearches of the statistian are laid before the Legislature, with such accompanying testimony, as will reduce to a demonstration the abuses which exist in our social system. Much might be said in this connection, but our patience shall not be unduly taxed by more extended observations, as I am confident the question of labor, in all its relations, cannot fail to engage the serious attention of enlightened and patriotic representatives.

In view of all the facts connected with the Bureau of Statistics, I most earnestly bespeak for it a liberal appropriation, as well as the fostering care of the Legislature.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

On the night prior to the adjournment of the Legislature at its last session, a bill was submitted for my approval apportioning the State into Congressional districts, for the period of ten years, under the national census of 1870. The enactment was highly objectionable in many of its features; and Congress then had under consideration a supplemental bill proposing an increase of representatives, that would give one additional member to this State. This afterwards became a law, thereby giving to Pennsylvania twenty-seven members to Congress instead of twenty-six as provided for in the legislative enactment of the last session. The latter having failed to receive Executive approval, the Congressional elections last October were held under the former law, and the three additional members apportioned to the State chosen as members at large by the vote of the people. Hence the duty of enacting another apportionment bill devolves upon the present Legislature, and I request for it that careful and patriotic consideration required by the magnitude of the interests involved.

STATE TREASURER.

The sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution declares that—

"A State Treasurer shall be elected annually by joint vote of both branches of the Legislature."

But the Legislature by joint resolution, passed at two consecutive sessions, and approved by popular vote at the last October election, has amended this part of the Constitution, by striking out the section above quoted, and inserting in place thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

The adoption of this amendment will be officially proclaimed on the second Tuesday of January, 1873, and will supersede existing laws for the election of State Treasurer by the Legislaturel. Inasmuch as no provision seems to have been made by law for filling this office, from the first Monday of May next until an election con be had by the people under the amended Constitution I invite the attention of the Legislature to this condition of the subject, and recommend such action as will carry out the amendment, and in the meantime secure so important an interest of the Commonwealth.

EDUCATION.

Whith great propriety the Superintendent in the opening of his able report, congratulates the people upon the continued growth and prosperity of our public schools.

Their progress is clearly indicated by comparing the expenditures of the last six years, with those of the six years prior to 1867, viz:

Total cost for tuition from 1857 to 1872	$21,578,258 61
Total cost for tuition from 1861 to 1872	12,745,061 71
Increase	$8,833,196 90
Total expenditures of the system from 1867 to 1872	$42,952,152 11
Total expenditures of the system from 1861 to 1866	19,590,149 51
Increase	$23,361,902 60

Pennsylvania, less fortunate than many of her sister States, has no school fund. The legislative appropriations amount only to about six hundred thousand dollars annually; but the people in the several districts, voluntarily vote all other moneys necessary to support the schools. The foregoing statements briefly exhibit the deep and increasing interest entertained in behalf of popular education.

Intelligence and virtue are conceded to be indispensable conditions of the permanent existence and prosperity of any form of government The necessity of these supports increases in proportion as the area of freedom and privilege is enlarged. It follows from these unquestioned maxims that the demand for general education is more imperative in the United States than in any other country. Our Constitution recognizes the people as the inherent source of all power. All participate in the great act of creating the country's rulers. The ballot decides all questions of choice, and fills all official positions, from that of the chief magistrate of the nation to that of the lowest town officer. This supreme and resistless power of universal suffrage, at once suggests the absolute necessity of universal education. The truth of these premises admitted, no argument is required to establish the conclusion.

The common school system doubtless owes its origin to a common conviction that no people can be properly and permanently self-governing, whose intelligence is unequal to the comprehension of their rights, privileges and responsibilities, or whose virtues are too feeble and imperfect to retain them from a violation of those duties which they owe to their Creator and to each other.

When the system was introduced, thirty-eight years ago, it was generally viewed in the light of an experiment. The act creating it made its adoption dependent upon the vote of the people in their respective districts. Their reluctant and tardy acceptance of the priceless boon is neither matter of surprise to us nor reproach to them, when all the circumstances are duly considered. Its present popularity is indicated by the entire absence of complaint, and a still more significant readiness, by the people, to assume the expenses requisite for its constant improvement and efficient application. Doubtless many years must elapse before the full fruition of its influences can be received, but, meanwhile, it will be gradually moulding the popular mind into more perfect conformity with the requirements of our free institutions.

Fortunately the old prejudice, against the system no longer exists; but indifference, to a lamentable extent occupies its place. From the report of the Superintendent it appears that the number of children in the State, who do not attend school exceeds seventy-five thousand. This criminal neglect is most prevalent in the cities. In Philadelphia twelve per cent. of the children between the ages of five and fifteen years do not attend school. But more significant and alarming still, of the whole number registered as attendants, forty-six per cent. are absent from the daily sessions. In the State at large the unregistered amount to six per cent., and the absentees to thirty-three per cent. And, as was naturally to be expected, the resulting ignorance from this neglect has proved a fruitful source of crime. Sixteen per cent. of the inmates of the State prison are unable to read.

Obviously, therefore, it is not sufficient that the State makes ample provision. Such measures should be immediately adopted as would secure a universal participation of the benefit. The children are not to blame. They naturally prefer freedom and amusement to the confinement and studies of the school room. Parents and guardians are the parties with whom the State must deal. She owes it like to her own peace and security, and to the highest welfare of the children who are to be her future citizens, to see that they shall be rescued from the perils of ignorance.

After careful and anxious deliberation upon all the facts, and their inevitable consequences, I recommend the adoption of a compulsory system of education. That a law to this effect will encounter objections is not to be doubted; for in view of the probability of such a measure, its opponents have already commenced to marshal their forces.

In Norway, Sweden and Prussia this system was first adopted, and such have been its salutary effects that other European governments have made haste to follow their example. Austria, admonished by the defeat of Sadowa, France by the crushing disaster at Sedan, and England by the possibility of a real "battle of Dorking," have decreed by statute that all their children shall be taught to read and write, influenced by a conviction that knowledge gives increased prowess in war as well as capacity and integrity for the peaceful pursuits of life. And it is a fact of striking significance that none of the States that have passed such enactments have abandoned or repealed them.

In passing from this topic, of paramount importance to the future well-being of the Commonwealth, I unhesitatingly express the hope that the day is not distant when, through the Bureau of National Education, seconded by the concurrent legislative action of the States, every child in the American Union, without reference to creed, caste, color or condition, will be thoroughly and effectually instructed in all the elementary branches of English education, and that uniform text books, setting forth the true history and theory of our National and State Governments, will be provided and introduced into all the schools of the country. Approximation of thought and opinion on these subjects is of vital consequence to the permanence of the Union, and the stability of our republican institutions. Had such a measure been opportunely initiated, the war of the rebellion would scarcely have been possible.

Should you deem your powers inadequate to enact suitable laws upon this subject, the Constitutional Convention, now in session, should not hesitate to habilitate you with such authority, and thus lend their aid and influence in making Pennsylvania the vanguard in the great mission of universal education.

From the report of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans Schools, and other sources, I feel fully authorized in assuring you they were never before in a more flourishing and prosperous condition.

Every child, legally eligible, and having made application, is now admitted to these schools. The whole number of admissions since 1865 is 6,429; the discharges from all causes, 2,902, leaving in attendance 3,527.—No larger number will probably hereafter be attained, and it may confidently be expected that this number will be subject to an annual reduction of at least five hundred, until the system shall have accomplished its mission.

The entire expense of these schools in the State, since they went into operation in 1865, is $3,457,543 11.—Their cost during the last year was $475,245 47. It is estimated by the Superintendent that the future expense, to the period of their final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small-pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is remarkable; and no stronger evidence of good management and the propitious results of systematic vaccination, could be adduced. The exemplary conduct of the pupils after their discharge is one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with their history. The following statement of the Superintendent will be highly satisfactory to the Legislature and the people: "From the beginning of these schools to the present, the greater part of the children who have received their advantages have been honorably discharged. And from the facts in the possession of the department, it appears that more than ninety-eight per cent. are doing well, and seem likely to become upright and useful citizens."

Among the States of the American Union, Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent in her "care for the soldier who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan children." Her noble scheme for clothing, educating, maintaining and adopting the orphan children of her soldiers who gave their lives in defense of the National Union, is her own invention. In this the generosity of her people has been imitated, but not equaled by those of any other State. To her will forever be accorded the leadership in this work of benevolence. It will form the brightest page of her history. It will seal the devotion of her people to the common country; and our Legislators, in view of its benign influences, will continue to accord a cheerful and liberal support to a system so fruitful in blessing to the orphan children of our martyred heroes.

Upon no material interest of the State is the influence of education more salutary than that of agriculture. Pennsylvania, by wise legislation, has authorized the purchase of three experimental farms, and the establishment of a college, all of which are now in successful operation, and the results of the scientific working of farms have already added much practical knowledge upon the general subject.

The Agricultural College has just closed a most prosperous year—the number of students being one hundred and fifty—which exceeds that of any year since the opening of the institution. Any one, of three courses, is optional to the students, viz: Agricultural, scientific or classical, to all of which is added a general course of military instruction.

The admission of females, which was first permitted sixteen months ago, has thus far worked exceedingly well. Thirty young women have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to obtain a first class education.

All students are taught to regard labor as beneficial and honorable.—The rule of the college requiring ten hours manual labor per week from the students is cheerfully complied with, and results advantageously to their health and comfort.

This State institution is pre-eminently the People's College. Its preparatory department receives students at a low grade, as well as those more advanced. This school is "cheap enough for the poorest and good enough for the richest," either in mind or estate, and it affords healthful exercise, instruction in useful labor, and free tuition in every branch of its ample courses of study.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The eminent and philanthropic gen-

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