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SOMERSET

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SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 1748.

J. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. F. W. BIESSECKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

BARGAINS!

To Reduce Stock, in order to Make Room for the Purpose of enlarging and Improving my Business House, I will sell for Cash all Goods in my Line at Greatly Reduced Prices for the Following thirty days.

GOV. PATTISON'S MESSAGE.

He Goes For All the Corporations. Duties of the Legislature Pointed Out With Complimentary References.

General Assembly and the heads of departments, the proportion of reports and public documents to which they may be severally entitled. There is no reason why these books should not be shipped directly from the State Printer.

Practically carried out the payment of a poll tax as a qualification for voting, has largely contributed to debauch our politics and bring our elective system into reproach.

sums aggregate for publication alone, \$593,481 80. In addition to this amount the commission having the survey in charge has expended about \$450,000, making the total expenditure for this work over \$1,043,000.

J. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. F. W. BIESSECKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

FRANK W. HAY.

280 Washington Street, - Johnstown, Pa. P. S.—Look For My Name on the Window.

GENTLEMEN'S GUM BOOTS SOMERSET COUNTY BANK

At \$2.50 Per Pair. STARGARDT'S Great Clearance Sale. Ladies' Gum Sandals AT 85 CENTS.

STARGARDT'S

Great Clearance Sale. Gent's Gum Sandals AT 60 CENTS.

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Great Clearance Sale. Men's Coarse Boots AT \$1.50 AT STARGARDT'S Great Clearance Sale.

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Child's Coarse Boots AT \$1.00 AT STARGARDT'S Great Clearance Sale.

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The following is a comprehensive abstract of Governor Pattison's message to the Legislature.

The gross receipts of the Treasury were \$4,711,596 60; amount transferred to the sinking fund, \$976,315 73; balance \$3,735,279 87.

The fiscal year just closed began with a cash balance in the Treasury December 1, 1883, of \$3,634,538 05. The tables show that during the year there was received for the general fund \$2,875,279 87 and for the sinking fund \$2,919,679 51, making a total receipt of \$5,794,959 38.

For the same period the payments were for the general fund, \$4,377,515 68, and for the sinking fund \$3,220,386 62, making the total payments \$7,607,902 30. While the receipts were thus less than the expenditures, yet with the cash balance on hand December 1, 1883, from former years, the Treasurer was enabled to meet all the current expenses during the year, and at the same time invest for the sinking fund \$2,150,476 37, and close the year with a balance in the Treasury of \$2,117,555 11. The apparent excess of payments over receipts for the year is \$1,416,952 62. Of this excess, however, \$774,717 11 is invested in the sinking fund to secure the payment of the debt of the State, that being the amount as shown by the tables paid to the sinking fund in excess of the receipts for the same. This leaves, therefore, as the real excess of the expenses, over receipts, \$642,235 51, the difference between the general fund payment and receipts.

The excess of payments over the previous fiscal year is due mainly to the extra session of the Legislature called for the purpose of having a neglected constitutional duty performed. This session resulted in a total cost of \$300,000, which was taken from the treasury in opposition to a vote, and for which the people have received no return, as their constitutional command, to enforce which the session was called, is still unobeyed.

The increased payments to charitable and reform institutions, to public printing, to normal and common schools, to penitentiaries, and to costs in suits against delinquent dealers—six suits—amounted to \$258,802 37.

For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1885, the Treasurer has made the following estimates of receipts and payments: RECEIPTS. For the general fund, \$4,377,515 68. For the sinking fund, \$2,919,679 51. Total receipts, \$7,297,195 19.

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While the balance with which the Treasurer begins the year is, of course, a debit, and, if he were to run a default, he would, yet the Legislature should, in making their appropriations, scrutinize them with this probable excess of expenditures over receipts in view.

As far as ascertained it appears for State, borough, township, county, municipal and all other purposes, there is yearly raised by taxation about \$75,000,000. Of this sum the real estate pays about \$50,000,000, and personal property about \$25,000,000. One would suppose from these figures that the difference in value of the two species of property would be in some proportion to the difference in the amount each contributes to the public revenues. The facts, however, do not support such a supposition. The value of the paid in capital of corporations (largely by the authorized capital) is about \$1,200,000,000. The value of money at interest, horses, carriages, watches, &c., amounts to about \$900,000,000, making a total value of these forms of personalty \$1,500,000,000. There should be an equalization or an approach to it of the burdens imposed on each form of property. As an effort in this direction, I suggest that the revenue laws of the State be so changed that they lay upon corporations shall pay all the expenses of the Commonwealth, and that the income from all other sources of taxation upon personal property be paid back to the respective counties whence it comes, to relieve real estate from local taxation. This would be a reasonable amount for the compensation of its members. The practicability of providing for the payment of salary by the month, as members of Congress are paid, is well worthy of consideration.

THE LIQUOR AND DIVORCE EVILS.

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against common carriers engaged in shipping, manufacturing or other business than common carrying or against the issuing of free passes by such corporations. All these things are prohibited by the seventeenth article, and are openly carried on to-day.

Yet the Legislature has studiously and persistently refused to reform the organic law. Moreover, I am perfectly clear that providing merely civil remedies against the companies for violating the law will be ineffectual in its enforcement. What is needed is the making such violations a criminal offense, punishable by the fine and imprisonment of the officers and employees knowingly committing the criminal act, as well as giving a remedy in damages to the party aggrieved, and also subjecting the corporation to investigation of its business, and, if necessary, forfeiture of its franchises. The processes of the civil courts are too slow and expensive to be effective for the individual enforcing them against the power and wealth of vast corporations. But the wrong to public safety and the supreme law should be made a criminal offense, and the power of the Commonwealth be exerted in enforcing punishment there will be a more reasonable hope of deterring wrong-doers, and inflicting retributive justice. It is a mistake to regard the evils of such corporate wrongs as an indifferent and trifling. They are of the most serious character. They vex and harass the individual citizen in his business and estate, they oppress large sections, masses and enterprises; they build up one man and one locality at the expense of others; they meddle with the natural development of trade, and they levy impoverishing tribute upon farmers, artisans and consumers of one commodity in favor of those of another. Every day the enterprise of the independent press is disclosing the enormities of these abuses. I therefore urge the General Assembly in the strongest manner to give efficacy to the organic law, in obedience to the dictates of justice, and according to their sworn obligation, by the prompt passage of an adequate law enforcing the seventeenth article of the constitution.

AS TO APPOINTMENT. I again call attention to the failure of the Legislature to apportion the State into Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts in accordance with the provisions of law and the explicit demand of the constitution. This duty has been neglected by two successive Legislatures. After the failure at the last session, I made an ineffectual attempt to enforce the will of the people, as expressed in the command of the organic law, by recalling the General Assembly into extra session for the purpose of performing that plain duty. For a complete failure, the two houses remained in adjournment for six months, during which there was little or no attempt to carry the law into effect. They adjourned at last, with the constitution still unyielded, but not without easily succeeding by tinkering with their differences (which they had ostentatiously paraded for the previous six months for the purpose of defeating the law) in coalition to override the executive veto, and take over a half million dollars of the people's money without rendering any return in services. The conviction of duty which indined me to call the extra session has not changed by reflection, and I would have again recalled the defaulting Houses into session, had I seen the slightest reason for believing that they would do any better. I therefore permitted them to take their money, and to go to their homes with their unearned money in their pockets, and with the record of their disregard of duty and a defiled and violated constitution behind them. The reasons are, however, as follows: The Executive can at length in my proclamation concerning the session. They are equally forceful now, and I call attention to them as my views upon the duty of the present General Assembly in the premises. The reason which made me particularly desirous of a recall was that apportionment should be made at the last session, was the fact that the two Houses were then divided in political opinions. Such a condition I believed to be most favorable to fair and just bills. The present Legislature, however, has so overwhelmingly in the same political predilection. I hope, however, that by attention to the rules laid down by the fundamental law you will be enabled to pass free from partiality or partisan unfairness, to which the Executive can promptly affix his signature, and thus give effect to the direction of the constitution and the heretofore defiled will of the people.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania will furnish a good working model to other States of the Union which desire to establish their militia on a firm and liberal basis. The doctrine of civil service reform in endorsed and the Legislature is urged to adopt measures for carrying out the principle.

I have been deaf in one ear ten years, and partially deaf in the other for two months; have been treated by ear specialists and received no benefit. Having used Ely's Cream Balm for about two months I find myself greatly improved, and can hear and understand a most valuable remedy. I had also nasal catarrh, with droppings of mucus into my throat and pain over my eyes, which troubles have entirely disappeared.—D. B. Yates, Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y.

"Arrah! I have ye now, ye thafe! It's ye that has so horrified the mistress, as she's bin reading about ye dirty criminal," said a grumpy man who drew a drowned mouse out of the cream jug.

The prettiest lady in Somerset remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Ely's Cream Balm, and that she had tried her own cream and found it was no better than any other she had used. I had also nasal catarrh, with droppings of mucus into my throat and pain over my eyes, which troubles have entirely disappeared.—D. B. Yates, Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y.

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