THE REPUBLICAN.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, CHAS. L. TRACY, } PROPRIETORS.

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"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures, competent officers, and no stealing." — Harpers Weekly.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1883.

"I'm stabbed."—Wm. A. Wallace.

"We are disappointed."—The Reformers.

And Cassidy "knocked Wallace out' the first round. Coffee pot and all.

"Cassidy has been a "rooster," but he won't be one any more." —Judge Parsons.

"Pattison is too young to be a candidate for President in 1884."—Aleck McClure.

We are under obligations to State Treasur Bailey for a copy of his Annual Report.

And the Cassidy Lion and Wallace Lamb lay down together, and—the Lamb was not.

'Tis really pleasant to observe the harmony now prevailing among our democratic friends.

To Wm. A. Wallace—(Confidential)—Be careful how you tread on the tail of Lew Cassidy's coat.

Representative Ayres will accept our thanks for printed lists of the Committees of the House.

People should be very cautious how they fling bricks at the Court House Ring, less perchance, they hit that great organ of Reform, the Towanda *Journal*.

There may be a well-founded difference of opinion as to the identity of the person who struck Billy Patterson, but there isn't a particle of doubt as to who struck Bill Wallace.

What is the matter with our democratic neighbors? Verily, 'twas at this time they were to rejoice, yea, greatly rejoice, one with another, and even all together, and they rejoice not at all.

Says the *Press*: The three leading States of the Union are now under the administration of tidal wave reform Governors, and the first thing that each of these officers found out after his inauguration, was that his Republican predecessor had been a mighty good Governor.

"The government of the people must not be changed for a government of politicians, by politicians, for politicians."—Governor Pattison's speech at Towanda, October 13. Sequel—Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Governor Pattison to the position of Attorney General. But then, come to think of it, Cassidy never was a politician. He has always been a Reformer.

The members of the House from this county have been placed on the following committees by the Speaker:

AYRES—Agriculture, Public Buildings and Bureau of Statistics.

MITCHELL—Mining, Military Affairs, and Legislative Apportionment.

COBURN—Education, Centennial Affairs, Iron and Coal Companies and Public Buildings.

Our western contemporary, the Troy *Gazette*, thinks "there is one suggestion of Governor Hoyt's message that deserves to be acted on, and that is that the million or more of dollars received from retail merchants, eating houses, etc., should be retained in the several counties instead of being forwarded to the State treasury. In that case it would leave about $5,000 in the Bradford county treasury.

Governor Pattison, at a special session of the Senate Tuesday afternoon of last week, sent in for confirmation the appointment of Wm. S. Stenger to be Secretary of the Commonwealth; Lewis C. Cassidy, to be Attorney General; Pressly N. Guthrie, to be Adjutant General, and S Davis Paige, to be Controller of the city of Philadelphia. All were confirmed except Mr. Paige, whose case was referred to the judiciary committee.

The great comet of 1882, yet visible on a clear night after 11 o'clock, southeast of the constellation Orion, will soon be far beyond the reach of the most powerful telescopes, and will not again come within the view of the earth's inhabitants until the year 2675 That is the date of its re-appearance according to Prof. Frisbie, of the Naval Observatory at Washington. Other astronomers, however, say that the comet's path is a parabola, in which case it will never return, but will wander through the limitless void for thousands of years, flirting with other suns and puzzling the astronomers in worlds we know not of.

The *Home Journal* gets down to the bed-rock of truth when it says: Legislatures in popular governments are peculiarly exposed to the temptation to step out of their proper sphere and multiply laws for a thousand and one incidental things which should be left to individual and voluntary action. Enthusiasts dwell upon pet ideas until they think the whole world ought to revolve on their pivot, and they turn naturally to the government as the first and last means for incorporating their notions into the economy of the universe. Is it a question of foods and drinks? they must have temperance put in a law enforced with fines and penalties; is it a matter of nerve-stimulants? they clamor for a legislative prohibition; is it good to take due rest? they rush to the legislature for an enactment of Sunday laws; is a belief in a Supreme Being a great joy to them? they cannot rest until they have "God put in the Constitution." These are all excellent things and the men who devote their energies to spreading light on the subjects and in forming a sound public sentiment, are benefactors of their race. But when they leave their reliance on reason, science and common sense for the vindication and establishment of the better way, and run to the legislature as to a great engine which will do their work and save them further trouble, they make a serious mistake; they delude themselves, they put their cause on a false foundation and they do the State a positive injury. For such an injury is every law placed on the statute book, which cannot be enforced and which is not fully endorsed by the unanimous reason of the people.

If we would have the laws held in due reverence we must see that their majesty is not cheapened by a multitude of counterfeits and pretenders. If we would give the statute book all the sanction which the public voice can command if we would make it as supreme in authority as are the combined reason, wisdom and sense of justice of the State, we must keep it in close conformity to that reason and judgment, neither lagging behind with the effete expedients of the past, nor rushing in advance with vague theories of future utopias. No law should be kept on the statute book a day after it has been abrogated by time and public opinion, and no law should be put there a day before it is called for by the broad reason and clear needs of the State.

As will be seen from the statement elsewhere published in these columns, the total receipts into the Treasury of the United States from customs and internal revenue, last week, were $7,882,419 90. Taking this as a fair average of weekly receipts from these sources for fifty-two weeks, or one year, and they will amount to more than four hundred millions of dollars. This sum is much larger than there is actual necessity for, and may safely be reduced one hundred million dollars annually by taking off all the most oppressive internal revenue taxes. A Republican House passed during last session a bill for the reduction of internal revenue, but it did not get through the Senate. It is hoped that the Senate may pass it before the close of the present session.

POLITICAL SIGNALS.

The following from the Philadelphia *Press*, correctly represents the present political outlook, not only at Harrisburg but at Washington also. The Republicans in Congress are working harmoniously while the Democrats are already in a bitter strife over the elective officers of the next House:

The political indications in Pennsylvania, as reported from the Republican signal office, are eminently gratifying. They point to a rising barometer and fair weather for Republicanism, and plunge the Democracy directly on to a violent storm-centre. The outlook on the one side is bright and encouraging, and on the other side cloudy and threatning.

There is a manifest disposition among Republicans to come together and heal their troubles. Since the election both Stalwarts and Independents are more rational and considerate. The Stalwarts realize that it is folly to force and perpetuate a division of the party, and that there can be no success without union; the Independents have administered the lesson they deemed essential and desire Republican triumph on a fair platform; and the palpable tendency on both sides is towards harmonious cooperation. Both elements are represented in the State Senate by recognized and distinctive leaders, and on decisive questions these representatives have shown a strong purpose to act together. The division did not spring from any fundamental differences among Republicans, but from errors of party management; and with a fairer spirit and more liberal counsels there is no obstacle to reunion. It is plain from every sign that the situation on the Republican side has greatly improved, and the improvement is due both to a better Republican spirit and to the palpable Democratic difficulties.

These difficulties have loomed up with the first hours of Democratic power beyond the expectation even of those who best understood the Democratic capacity for blunders and dissentions. Governor Pattison has managed to estrange and cool the sentiment of most of the active Democratic leaders. This alienation is due, not so much to any particular appointment as to the deliberate and persistent manner in which he has completely ignored them. The chieftains who have fought the Democratic battles have not been consulted either as to the work of the administration or as to the interests of the party. Instead of counseling with them, Governor Pattison has shut himself up in his shell, and they have gathered the impression that he means to go it alone. The manner in which the Administration has been organized involves a determined contest between Mr. Cassidy and other Democratic leaders. Mr. Cassidy has boldly flung his gauntlet into the arena, and has openly announced that he proposes to fight a battle for the Senatorship. This proclamation will be challenged by Mr. Wallace and other chiefs, and amid the struggle of the Titans for the political mastery the inexperienced Governor will be of small account.

With this storm-cloud threatening the Democratic party, and with new wisdom among the Republican managers, the course of the future is reasonably clear. We shall have a people's Convention this year; the Republican delegates will represent popular rule; they will seek candidates indicated by the popular will; the managers will find themselves constrained to bow to public sentiment, and Pennsylvania will thus swing back into the Republican column.

Whatever may be the reason for it there can be no doubt of the fact that men, as a rule, do not go to church regularly—that women make up the majority in every religious congregation. It is often said that the nature of women is more religious than that of man, and that is advanced as a reason for the fact. The *Christian Union*, however, denies this and says: "It is not religion, but our religion that is at fault. Women come to our churches because in prayer and song and sermon they find what they need and men stay away because they do not find what they need. The fault is in a piety too exclusively womanly, too rarely manly and muscular and virile."

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Pa. & N. Y. Canal & R. R. Company, the following officers were elected:

President—R. Asa Packer.

Directors—Robt. H. Sayre, Charles Hartshorn, Victor E. Piollet, Garret B. Linderman, Harry E. Packer, Robert Lockhart, Wm. H. Sayre, Elisha P. Wilbur, James I. Blakeslee, Howard Elmer, Elisha A. Hancock and Frederick Mercur.

The annual report stated that the coal tonnage for the fiscal year was 1,447,872 tons, of which 361,005 tons were bituminous. The net earnings for the year were $1,045 141,36.

Will they obstruct? is the question now frequently asked in relation to the probable action of the Democrats in Congress on the bill now pending for the revision of the tariff. The bill is framed with direct reference to the recommendations submitted by the Tariff Commission in their report. If the Democrats obstruct its passage and the measure goes over to the next Congress they must assume all the responsibility. If they place their party in this attitude, the Republicans will certainly put them upon the defensive.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt said a very shrewd thing the other day to a reporter who told him that people said of something he had done as a "wise move." Mr. Vanderbilt replied: "People talk about wisdom in things, but I have observed that if a man is successful, whether he has any great sense or not, he is set down as smart, but if he is not he is denominated a fool." This is a fair summary of the thing which goes under the name of "popular judgment."

Senator Pendleton and Mr. S. S. Cox are in no immediate danger of canonization by their brethren in the ranks of the Democratic party, nor will their solemn assurances that they were not responsible for the miscarriage of their plans, save them from being regarded as the authors of the gloom which has settled down like a pall on the hopes of the Democracy.

The receipts into the Treasury of the United States from customs and internal revenue for the six business days of last week were as follows:

Monday	$2,263,107.60
Tuesday	1,234,884.83
Wednesday	1,548,741.75
Thursday	893,889.22
Friday	798,319.23
Saturday	1,144,977.27
Total	$7,883,419.90
Daily average	$1,313,903,31

The Prince of Wales proposes to give one of his sons an ecclesiastical training. After the young man has taken orders probably he will try to reform his papa.

Behold the glory of simplicity! The new Governor refused to ride from the hotel to the capitol on inauguration day, and caught cold by getting his feet wet

The Reform branch of the present State Government has one friend in the Senate. Kennedy voted against the confirmation of Cassidy.

"Scots wh' hae with Wallace bled,"
'Tis Cassidy in Wallace's stead.
Reform rhymes in here with a big, big R.

Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq, and Bobby Pattison are at the helm now. The front letter in reform is growing.

The Philadelphia *Press* is confident that Governor Pattison has a great career—behind him.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1883.

MORTALITY IN THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

No less than nine members chosen to the present Congress have died since their election—one Senator and eight members of the House, as follows: Hill, of Georgia, of the Senate; Allen, of Missouri; Lowe, of Alabama, O'Connor, of South Carolina, Smith, of Alabama, Updegraph, of Ohio, Hawk, of Illinois, Orth, of Indiana, and Shackelford, of North Carolina, of the House. As they stood politically, five were Republicans and four were Democrats.

A VOTING MACHINE.

Bills have been introduced both in the Senate and House for the adoption and use of a voting machine in all elections for the choice of Presidential electors, Members of the United States House of Representatives and delegates from the Territories. This machine is the invention of Augustus C. Carey, of Boston, Massachusetts, a specimen of which is now on exhibition in the room of the Committee on Elections of the House. The device is so complete and executes the purpose so completely for the prevention of fraud in the casting and counting of the ballots that it has attracted much attention. Members and Senators have very generally given it a critical examination and think so well of it that bills have been introduced for its adoption and use. An adequate description of the machine and its working is impossible in the absence of a diagram of its parts. It registers, numbers, and counts every ballot that goes in and puts upon it a private mark. It cannot be stuffed, and two ballots cannot pass through it and be registered, numbered, marked and counted at the same time. The ballots cannot be counterfeited because the paper must be of a uniform size in length and breadth, and the machine marks put upon them in passing through it are such as can be made in no other way. The ballot after passing through is deposited by an automatic arrangement into a locked iron box, and from the time they are put in by the voter until the closing of the polls they cannot be seen or handled by any person.

The prevalence of fraud in the ballot has become so alarming, and the corrupting of the source of primary power vested by the constitution in the people so dangerous to American liberty, in its tendency to undermine the very foundation of popular government of the people by the people and for the people," that it has become a subject of serious consideration. Hence the proposition to adopt the use of a voting machine so constructed as to preclude the possibility of fraud in the casting of the ballot. It may be that the fertile brain and inventive genius of a citizen of the "cradle of liberty," in the conception and construction of his voting machine, will prove the savior of the Republic. For nothing is much more certain than that popular government must prove a failure unless corruption of the elective franchise can in some effectual manner be stayed.

THE TARIFF.

The Republican members of the House met in caucus, nearly every member being present, on Friday afternoon last and agreed upon a method of proceedure to press to its passage the bill for the revision of the tariff. They agreed to proceed to the consideration of the bill on Tuesday next, and from thenceforward give it precedence over all other legislation excepting appropriation bills until brought to a vote. It was agreed that there should be four hours general debate on the bill, two hours on each side, and that all amendments should be debated under the five minute rule. Harmony prevailed in the caucus and the feeling was very generally expressed that united action and vigorous effort should be directed to the passage of this measure before the close of the present session. The estimates given in explanation of the effect of the bill put the total reduction of receipts from customs at $25,000,000. This reduction, if passed, with the reduction of from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 in internal-revenue, contemplated by the bill now pending in the Senate, which passed the House last session, will make a total reduction in the revenue of something over $100,000,000 annually, but will still leave the revenue receipts three hundred millions a year. A sum amply sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses, the interest on the national debt, and a reasonable amount upon the principal annually. The measures will both become laws before the session closes, unless obstructed by the action of the democrats for the purpose of delaying time and preventing their passage. J. H.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Not since your correspondent arrived at manhood's estate has our State Capitol witnessed the inauguration of a democratic Governor. To be present on so unusual an occasion I boarded the early train on the Lehigh Valley R. R., on the 15th inst., and after an agreeable ride among the beautiful scenery along the Valley of the Susquehanna and Lehigh, reached Harrisburg at 2:30 p. m., via "Phila. and Reading R. R." The air was sharp and cold, the snow had fallen to a depth of a foot and sleighs were running about the streets of the Capital, which presented the appearance of a city in a more northern latitude; also quite a holiday look. People from every portion of the Commonwealth were arriving on every train; clubs and bands were parading on the principal streets. But the military was only conspicuous by its absence. Hotels were crowded and the discussion of the morrows inauguration was heard on every hand. The Governor elect, arrived about noon, and refusing an escort, walked from the depot to the house of a friend, very much like an ordinary individual, who wished to economize, in the matter of hack hire, although, in his case, it was gratuitously offered. Hensil, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was presiding at a meeting of the State Committee at the "Bolton" House, which is the Mecca of all good democrats visiting the State Capital on business or pleasure; the reading room, office, parlor and corridors were crowded with the faithful, who were able to congratulate each other on success for the first time within almost a quarter of a century. Among the distinguished persons that were seen about "Boltons" was that of ex-Judge Jeremiah S. Black and Samuel J. Randall. Judge Black's "three score and ten" have dealt kindly with him and he is still hale and vigorous. He had come to see his son take the second place—Lieut. Governor—and to shake hands with the few remaining politicians of his age, in the State, whose enthusiasm and infirmities would permit them to be present, Col. V. E. Piollet, and Judge Black were found visiting the incoming Governor and also called upon "setting sun" Gov Hoyt.

The inauguration on Tuesday was quite unlike those of the past. There was no military parade and the crowd seemed to have but one idea, and that was to get as near the new Governor as possible. At 11 a. m., the space in the front of the Capitol was crowded with men and women of every age the "Great Western Band" of Philadelphia played "Hail to the Chief." Judge Trunkey of the Supreme Court administered the oath, and the youngest Governor Pennsylvania ever possessed, read his inaugural address. The ceremonies concluded at 12:30 p. m. At 4 p. m., the names of Cassidy for Attorney General; Stenger, for Secretary of State, and Guthrie, for Adjutant General, were sent to the Senate and promptly confirmed. During the ceremonies a single cannon, near the State street entrance, fired salutes and the inauguration was over. In the evening the usual reception was held at the Execution Mansion, a large number of people paid their respects to the newly installed Governor. There was a manifest sentiment of confidence among all shades of political opinions that Governor Pattison enters upon his duties with a determination to give the State a clean administration in the interest of the taxpayers and he will receive the commendation of the masses until evidence to the contrary is shown.

The members of the House from Bradford, were in their seats and compared favorably with the members on either side. There is at present no indication of sweeping reform in either branch of the State Legislature. Reform generally comes before the elections—it is seldom conspicuous afterward, except by its absence.

Jan. 22d, 1883. KEYSTONE.

Ten thousand dollars a week, on an average, are sent to Norway and Sweden by Scandinavian settlers who wish to help their relatives to emigrate.

A Westmorland County coroner has actually refused to hold an inquest over the body of a man killed by the cars in the tunnel at Greensburg.

PATTISON'S INAUGURATION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—The ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Robert E. Pattison as Governor has drawn a large number of people to the city, but although great crowds are on the streets, the attendance is far from that of any previous inauguration; this fact being due in a measure to the refusal of the Governor elect to permit himself to be made the subject of ostentation or display. A fall of snow set in at an early hour this morning, and together with the intense cold, has made the day anything but agreeable. The inaugural procession numbered about a dozen clubs from Philadelphia, Reading, Allentown, York and this city, and altogether there were not over 1000 men in line. Very few decorations are visible about town.

At ten o'clock this morning Mr. Pattison took up his residence at Executive Mansion and received a few callers, principally friends from Philadelphia. The procession when reaching the Gubernatorial Mansion expected that Mr. Pattison would accept the escort of the Americus Club, of Philadelphia, from there to the capitol, but he refused, and accompanied by the joint Legislative Committee and Governor Hoyt, walked to the Capitol a few moments before twelve o,clock where, had already assembled the members of the Legislature. The oath of office was then administered to the Governor-elect by Justice Trunkey, when the new Governor delivered his inaugural address.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Called by the people to perform, for a time, the functions of Chief Executive of the State, I follow an old and respected custom in briefly stating some of the principles that will guide me in the administration of the office.

I would first call attention to the bountiful manner in which a kind Providence has blessed our State and endowed its people with benefits.

We should never cease to make grateful acknowledgment of his overshadowing care. At periods like this there is a peculiar fitness in a public recognition of the goodness of that Supreme Being who has been our safeguard from calamity and whose benefactions have attended us with unceasing constancy. In the execution of the trust confided to me by the people it shall be my constant endeavor to ascertain their will with accuracy and carry it out with fidelity. For this purpose I solicit the freest communication between the people and the Executive, and will diligently avail myself of every facility which will tend to inform me of their wishes. It will be my solicitude to strengthen and confirm the public faith in democratic institutions by demonstrating, in the sphere to which I have been apointed their aptitude for recording and effecting the wishes of the people. Our government was constituted to give direct and prompt recognition to expression of the popular will.

THE TASK OF REFORM.

I adopt, as of direct application to the present time, a sentence from President Jackson's first inaugural, in which he says: "The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform." This task clearly set before him, the present Executive will zealously strive to fulfill. Happily for him there can be no doubt of the particular subjects as to which the public anxiety for improvement has manifested itself. These are well defined. The method of accomplishment is a question for the legislative wisdom ultimately to determine. So far as the limits of an address like this will permit, let me state a few of the subjects of needed reform.

The people demand the abolition of needless offices; the fixing of official compensation at sums commensurate with the service with the services rendered by salaries definitely ascertained, rigid accountability in the expenditure of public moneys; a proper performance of official trusts, and the raising of the efficiency of the civil service by making fitness and integrity alone the tests for appointment.

The people demand strict economy in the expenditure of their moneys, a simple and business-like conduct of the affairs of government and a repeal of all laws increasing avenues for the needless spending of public funds at the discretion of officials.

UNIFORMITY IN TAXATION.

The pleple demand that the burdens as well as the benefits of government shall be distributed with fairness, justice and impartiality. They demand uniformity and simplicity in taxation and its distribution in such a manner as that, while all shall bear their just share of the common burdens, those small contribute most who receive most and those suffer least who can bear least. There is no more difficult problem in government than that relating to taxation. Revenue must be raised by the State for the efficient conduct of its affairs. Care should be taken, however, in the imposition of taxes that we do not loose sight of those upon whom the imposition finally rests. The hand that pays the tax into the treasury is not always the hand that earned the contribution. The system is most equitable which, recognizing this truth, so distributes the taxing weight that none shall escape and none bear more than their just proportion. Our present system in its State, county and township ramifications is intricate, unequal and ill-digested. It is to be hoped the present Legislature will devise some method for a simpler and juster allotment of these burdens.

CARRYING OUT THE CONSTITUTION.

I shall urge upon the General Assembly the passage of legislation necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State. The benefits of some of the most salutary sections of that instrument have not been secured by the people because of the failure of the Legislature to pass the laws needed for its complete enforcement. The care bestowed by the convention in framing the Constitution, and the large majority of votes cast for it when before the people for adoption, should have inspired their representatives in the Assembly to prompt action in passing the measures needed to give it effect. Particularly should this have been done since the instrument itself enjoined the Legislature so to do, and their official oaths pledge them to its support, obedience and defense. When the people adopted the Constitution they sanctioned its wisdom. It then became the supreme law of the State and the highest exposition of the will of the people, ascertained in the most sacred way known to democratic governments. It does not become the representatives of the people to question or evade such a law. Their single duty is to obey it

HOW CORPORATIONS HAVE EROPED.

Some of the sections of the Constitution from which most good was expected and most could be secured have as yet yielded no measure of benefit or left any visible effect. This is particularly true of article 17 of that instrument, regulating railroad and canal companies. By tacit consent a construction of that article has been acquiesced in by which the great corporate bodies of the State have escaped its limitations and been exempted from its provisions. They have violated it constantly, defiantly and flagrantly. The people are entitled to have at least a fair trial made of their ability to bring the vast corporations they have created and fostered under the rule of just regulation and control. More than this is not contended for in article 17 of the Constitution. It commands nothing but what is right and forbids nothing but what is clearly wrong. It simply requires corporations to act justly and treat all the people alike, with uniformity, fairness and impartiality. It prohibits unfair discrimination against persons or places, forbids extortion and seeks to prevent monopolies and compel the creatures of the law, who owe their breath to the people, to be law obedient and not use their granted powers to harrass and oppress. The same article specifically commands the Legislature to enforce its provisions by "appropriate legislation." Surely an honest effort should be made to give adequate effect to so wise and just a section of the fundamental law.

THE POWER OF CORPORATIONS

This leads me to say that, in my judgment, there is much to be done in the way of legislation to prevent the power of corporations from becoming too vast and irresponsible. They are a new element in our modern civilization. They have outgrown the most sanguine expectation in their development and have introduced new evils as well as new benefits into our system. Their influence has extended itself into almost every department of business and of life. Their notions not only affect the great centres of money and of trade, but the minutest affairs of individuals are affected by their caprice. Thousands of laborers look to them for employment and depend alone upon their determination for the measure of hire. The prices of the necessaries of life, too, are often regulated by their will. All this is an exhibition of power not contemplated in their creation, which had in view solely the public interest and general good. The existence of such power in any combination of men is to be deplored and, if possible, prevented, or at least regulated and controlled. It is idle to lament this condition of affairs unless something is done to correct it. It is vain for those in authority to shut their eyes to the fact that something must be done to bring into proper regulation the corporations of the country, and adjust, upon some fair and reasonable basis, the contentions between these objects of the bounty of the State and the people.

LET JUTICE BE DONE.

At the proper time I may transmit to the Assembly some further suggestions on this subject, with possibly some formulated thoughts. Meantime it may be said that in the settlement of matters of this kind much depends upon the temper each party brings to the controversy. If passion shall rule, then will no good be accomplished, but rather evil to all. But if justice shall be the guide and her principles the criterion, then there can be no doubt of equitable conclusions and satisfactory determinations. The people, I am convinced, ask for nothing unreasonable if their fundamental law is the expression of their demands. It is the sworn duty of the Assembly and all in authority to protect and defend that charter of the people's rights.

Competing telegraph companies have consolidated in open violation of law and to the public detriment. Citizens of the Commonwealth have recently invoked the interposition of the State authorities to prevent the continuance of this flagrant wrong. It is to be hoped that the proceedings thus inaugurated will result in the vindication of the constitution and establish the adequacy of its powers. Corporate lawlessness must be made as amendable to punishment as personal lawlessness.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL

With the augmentation of corporate power has arisen also other large accumulations of capital devoted to various forms of industry. Our own State, in the development of its peculiar sources of mineral wealth, is exceptionally prominent in this respect. The accumulations of corporate and other capital invested in business enterprises employ armies of workmen, concentrated at single establishments. From this has arisen contests between those who pay and those who receive wages. In recent years these conflicts have been of frequent occurrence throughout the entire country and have often resulted in violence not only to public peace, but to person and property. A continual, though irregular, struggle is now and has for years been going on between these two conflicting elements. Complaints of injustice are constantly being made against the other, and each in turn appeals to the State for remedial legislation. Such appeals should not be unheeded, but should be attentively listened to and carefully considered. These questions at times have threatened to become a formidable element in our politics and a disturbing factor in our elections. This not as it should be and nothing but evil can result from the intermingling of such matters. It gives excuse for reckless demagogues to ply their vocation, exposes labor to debasement from the intrigues of politicians and injects rashness and passion into a discussion which has peculiar need for calmness, deliberation and and dispassionate reason.

For the government to shut its eyes and close its ears to the complaints and petitions of any body of its citizens is folly. Such a course corrects nothing and settles nothing. Particularly should heed be given to the appeals of so large and important a part of the community as those depending for substance upon the wages of toil. Labor is the main pillar of the State. As an honored statesman of our own country has said: "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the highest consideration." But the consideration given to such matters should be deliberate and searching and the relief thorough and systematic, if it is to be lasting and effectual. I cannot but indulge the belief that our political system is capable of providing some other remedy than the beyond for the settlement of such disputes. Our form of government, I have no doubt, is competent to deal with this matter fairly and effectively, without injustice to the rights or interests of either party to the controversy. Upon the wisdom of the Legislative Department rests, in the first instance, the responsibility for a proper solution of this question.

The Assembly has also failed to enforce by appropriate legislation a number of other provisions of the Constitution and passes laws the enactment of which is enjoined by that instrument.

The salaries of certain Judges of the Commonwealth have not been fixed by the Legislature, and they have been receiving compensatinn almost without authority of law and by the sufferance of the accounting officers.

THE APPORTIONMENT QUESTION.

The Assembly at its last session, though prolonged beyond precedent, and at great expense to the Commonwealth, failed to apportion the State into Legislative and Congressional districts, though the Constitution commands that such apportionment shall be made "immediately after each United States decennial census." There was not even an attempt made to obey this injunction. Such default is inexcusable. It is the duty of the present Legislature to promptly perform this neglected duty. The Assembly will not be called to act upon a more important measure during its session than that of the apportionment. It touches government in its most vital parts. Fair and just representation to all sections of the State underlies the whole fabric of our political system. It is the corner-stone of our government. Considerations of party, of factions, of locality or of individuals have nothing to do with the subject of apportionment. This duty should be performed by the Legislature upon uniform and just principles. There should not be one rule for one part of the State and a different rule for another. The Constitution commands that the districts shall be composed of "compact and contiguous territory." This rule should be observed throughout the entire State. It is palpably violated by the present apportionment. To disobey it is to commit a wrong against government and the people's right to honest and just representation. The members of the Legislature should be forcibly impressed with the gravity of their duty in this respect and the obligation for its prompt and just performance.

A POOR OUTLOOK FOR CRIMINALS.

The exercise of the pardoning power by the Executive has been the subject of much public criticism. Nor is this recent only. So great had become the popular complaint that the convention which framed the Constitution attempted to correct what was admitted to be an abuse by creating a board for hearing of applications for pardon, whose judgment should be submitted to the Executive for his assistance in determining the merits of such applications. Such a plan ought to result in fuller and more careful considerations and decisions more in accordance with the dictates of justice and humanity. I do not believe, however, that the Pardon Board was intended to be a court of last resort for reviewing the legality of the judgments of the courts below and their decisions upon points of law and the weight of evidence. Our system of judicature, with its Justices, juries, Judges and Supreme Court, provides the proper tribunals for the trial of causes, and has the confidence of the community. Their judgments should not be lightly treated or disturbed without overwhelming reason. The Pardon Board is not a court for the trial of questions of law or of fact. It has become a truism, that it is not the severity, so much as the certainty, of punishment which prevents wrong-doing. This certainly cannot be secured if it is understood by criminals that after their cases have been fairly heard and passed upon by every court known to the law they must still experiment with the sympathy and various judgments of a mixed board of lawyers and laymen. I shall make it a rule to grant no pardon except for cause appearing since the trial and cases of manifest injustice.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

The government of large cities is a subject of growing importance and is attracting much attention from minds directed to questions of municipal reform. It has been in the great centres of population that the most flagrant abuses in government have been manifested and the greatest wrongs been inflicted upon the people. Extravagance, fraud and peculation, the corruption of the ballot and the subversion of the popular will as expressed at elections have grown to such proportions in our large cities that the stoutest friends of free government have become alarmed for its permanence. In my judgment the best corrective for many of these evils is enlarged and freer local self-government. Beyond a few general limitations the State should empower municipal corporations to regulate their own affairs. In this Commonwealth, at least, many of the most prolific sources of abuse have been fastened on cities by the Legislature of the State, from which the people have sought to relieve themselves in demands for the repeal of the obnoxious legislation. Many of their concerns are under the direction of officers who owe no responsibility to the corporations they serve. In some instances the powers previously conferred upon cities to regulate matters exclusively affecting the convenience and comfort of their own citizens has been taken from them by the General Assembly. It is this legislation from a distance that has caused many of the complaints from municipalities and that should be stopped and its wrongs redressed. The people of cities, who best know their own wants, should be allowed to spend their own money, fix the salaries of their officers and direct their own private affairs. This would be more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions and would make local officers responsible to the people, whose servants they are, and who would thus have in their own hands the power to correct the evils under which they suffer.

A BRIGHT FUTURE.

I look forward with bright anticipation to the future of our Commonwealth. Her possibilities are great beyond those of almost any of her sister States. Let it always be remembered by all citizens that intelligence and virtue are the safe-guards of liberal institutions. The law must be preserved in its integrity and supremacy; citizenship should not be treated as a light privilege, but its duties should be made a serious matter of conscientious performance; the purity of our elections must be sacredly preserved, and all alike should feel a personal interest in discharging their obligations to the State and sustaining the officers of the law in the faithful and just performance of their functions. It will always be my pleasing duty to co-perate with the representatives of the people in giving validity to enactments whose object is the dissemination of information, the promotion of the general welfare, the placing of additional safeguards around the upright or the punishment and restraint of the lawless and vicious. In short, whatever will tend to develop the resources, increase the comforts or enlarge the happiness and prosperity of the citizens of the State which has been alike fortunate in its location and the wise policy of its founder, should receive the sedulous attention and constant support of every one who is called upon to make, expound, execute or obey the laws.

TERRIBLE CALAMITIES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg to New York, was sunk by collision in the German Ocean Friday morning.

A Hamburg despatch says that the Cambria sustained such severe injuries that she must sink almost immediately. The officers therefore did

ALL IN THEIR POWER TO SAVE LIVES

Without a moments loss of time life buoys were distributed among the passengers and the order was given to lower the boats. This, however, in consequence of the vessels heeling over was found to be very difficult on one side and absolutely impossible on the other.

A SURVIVOR'S TALE.

A survivor says that the weather was clear up to 1.15 o'clock, but a fog then set in which continued and in intensity. The Cambria's engines were kept at full speed until 1.30 o'clock after which they were kept at half speed until 2 o'clock; after which they were kept at slow speed. About ten minutes past two another steamer's whistle was heard and the engines of the Cimbria were stopped instantly. The Sultan's green light, owing to the fog was not observed until she was about 150 feet from the Cimbria. The latter was struck abaft the first collision bulkhead, on the port side, and keeled over to the starboard, speedily sinking.

AT LEAST THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

HAMBURG, Jan. 22; 1 a. m.—Another vessel has landed eleven of the Cambria's passengers. Their names have not been ascertained. The number of lives lost is estimated at fully 300. The passengers were mostly emigrants from East Prussia. The indians supposed to have been lost have been on exhibition at Berlin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—A railway accident, in which twenty persons lost their lives, occurred on the Southern Pacific Railroad, at Tehachapi, shortly after midnight last night. From what can be learned it seems that shortly after midnight the overland express by the Southern Pacific which left here at 9:20 A. M., yesterday stopped near Tehachapi Station to cut an extra engine taken on at Sumner to assist in pulling up Tehachapi grade While making the change by some means yet unknown the train got away and started back northward down a grade of one hundred and twenty feet to the mile. The train consisted of two engines, express mail and baggage cars two sleepers, one coach and a smoker. It went down the grade at a fearful speed for about four miles, when the rear sleeper jumped the track and went over an embankment about fifteen feet high, carrying with it the other sleeper and mail, baggage and express cars, which were piled in a shattered heap. They then took fire and were consumed. The coach and smoker kept on down the grade and were stopped without leaving the track about two miles further on. All on board the latter were uninjured.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Hon. James G. Blaine, ex-Secretary of State, is in Washington, furnishing and fitting up the large chateau which he has erected on a triangular piece of ground facing the Dupont Circle. He has superintended the finishing and the fitting up, and has taken care that every picture and engraving should be hung in its proper light. The house will probably not be open until the marriage of Mr. Blaine's oldest daughter, Miss Alice, who was wooed and won when on a visit to Leavenworth Barracks, by a lieutenant-colonel, much her senior in years. He is an Irishman by birth, and devoted to the Church of Rome. Her sister is in Paris, at the school connected with the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the Senator from New York, has been ill for a week in Washington.

Gov. Hoyt proposes to make his home in Philadelphia after he shall have spent a few days in that city and a few weeks at his residence in Wilkesbarre. He will devote himself to the legal profession in Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA PARAGRAPHS.

Daniel J. O'Leary, who has been employed as a letter carrier of the Pittsburg Post-office for years, was arrested in that city on Saturday night on a charge of robbing the mails. It is alleged that he has stolen thousands of dollars during his term of service; but that he concealed his peculations so adroitly that evidence could not be secured to convict him of the crimes.

Reeder Moore, who committed suicide at his home in Waterford a few days ago, made a confession before his death to having given false testimony on which Charles Stafford was convicted on a charge of rape eight years ago, and for which he is now serving a twenty-years' sentence.

John Welles Hollenback, of Wilkesbarre, has just presented $50,000 to Lafayette College to endow the chair of the president. A similar gift was made by him to the college a few years ago.

An action in equity was begun in the United States Circuit Court at New York on Saturday by Joseph S. Rusling, of Tioga county, Pa., against Hon. John R. McPherson, of Hudson county, N. J. The complainant alleges that he had an interest with defendant in the Montgomery Palace Stock Car Company, and that he has been unable to obtain an accounting from defendant. He also sets forth various matters connecting the defendant with the said company's patents and legislation to enforce their use.

The cow-boys of Clearfield County drive off the cattle summering on the mountain ranges, keep them until winter and then sell them for beef.

Nicholas Felix, aged seventy-two years, an inmate of the Allegheny City Home, has just succeeded in killing himself by starvation. On July 1st he announced that he would eat nothing more, and he has never taken food since.

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

A severe electric storm, accompanied by a high wind, which reached the velocity of sixty miles an hour, prevailed in Denver, Col., Friday. An electric light tower one hundred and eighty feet high was blown over, wrecking a small frame house near by. The inmates escaped without injury. Several buildings were unroofed, and the walls of a number of buildings in course of erection were blown down. The damage is quite heavy throughout the city. No loss of life is reported.

The Importers' Tea Company, selling tea and coffee in packages containing prizes, has been operating at Buffalo, N. Y. The District Attorney has decided that the scheme is a lottery, and a civil suit for $30,000 has been commenced against the company, and it is stated that the authorities contemplate criminal proceedings in addition. It is estimated that the concern has cleared from $40,000 to $50,000 within the past week or ten days

A Cleveland, O., dispatch states that seventy-three thousand emigrants passed through that city last year, and nine thousand two hundred of them, nearly half Germans, settled in that locality.

There were seven candidates for Postmaster at Camden, Me. One of them received the appointment, and the other six, with their friends, are properly indignant.

It is not the longest railroad that makes the most money. The New York Elevated on fourteen miles of road earns more money than the East Tennessee on 828 miles, or almost seventy times as long a road.

In England and Wales there are seventeen Roman Catholic