Made by Him to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Governor Pattison sent his biennial message to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in session at Harrisburg. In it the Gov-

It is a painful duty to avert to the spirit of insurrection which characterized the disturbance at Homescant. There, under the plea of correcting sbuses, civil anthority was suspended and the officers of the law defield. Armed bodies, claiming the right to redress the wrongs of the employe and to protect the rights of employer, confronted each other in hostile array, resulting in riot, bloodshed and murder. To restore and maintain order, the whole military force of the State was moved. By its real and activity in supporting the civil authorities, peace and submission were maintained, and many of the offenders arrested. It is gratifying to know that from the time the civil inthorities first called upon the Executive for aid not a shot was fired nor a drop of blood shed. Our cost in this trouble will not be considered if it be followed by greater love of liberty, obscience to law and aupport of the public authorities, for in this we have "a sure guarantee of the permanence of our Republic."

The gratifying exhibit of the financial

public. The gratifying exhibit of the financial condition of the Commonwealth is certainly cause for felicitation. The receipts from the ordinary sources during the fiscal year ending November 33, 1892, were as follows. Tax on corporations, \$4.035.519.50; personal property, \$4,235,85.60 collateral inheritance tax. \$4,131,129.65; ficeness of all kinds \$1,203,483.21; United States Government, \$530,875.99; Allegheny Valley that road. Compa-



HON, ROBERT E. PATTISON. Governor of Pennsylvania

ny, \$187.500.00 tax on writs. \$175,139.00, fees of public offices, \$101,914.23; miscellaneous, \$152,873.95; making in all, \$10,748.75.05, which with the balance on hand November 37, 1891, \$6.979.851.55; amounted to \$17,725.613.63. The following were the payments: Department expenses, \$1.451,963.25; loans redeemed, interest on loans, \$1.784.561.50; charitable and penal institutions, \$1,500,345.81; common schools, \$5.378.672.08; National Guard, \$353,309.14; soldiers' home and soldiers' orphan schools, \$152,625.98; State tax on personal property returned to counties, \$541,779.06; voting booths and compartments, \$51,539.02; Pennsylvania State College, \$85,713.19; miscellaneous items, \$68,074.07, making the aggregate amount for the year ending November 30, 250.54.07. making the aggregate amount for the year ending November

aylvania State College, \$03,713 19; miscellaneous items, \$03,074-07, making the aggregate amount for the year ending November 50, 1852, \$11,727,198 68; leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$6,000,044-196.

THE EXPERIE QUESTION.

In our State values chiefly constitute the basis of taxation. If the two forms of property, real and personal, are equal in value under a just system they should equally bear the burdens of taxation. Real property is appraised at \$2,000,000,000 for tax purposes; and personal property is in excess of this appraised value of real estate. The whole amount raised for all purposes in the State, for city, county, borough, town, school and read purposes, is approximately \$40,000,000, of which real property pays about \$30,000,000, and personal property siont \$10,000,000. Real estate has undoubtedly borne the burden of the day in taxation. In order to encourage and promote the industries of the Commonwealth and to invite capital and enterprise, real es are, especially in the form of farms, has become so depressed as to need relief in a more equal distribution of taxation. The injustice of our system must be admitted by any searcher after the truth with a desire to distribute equally the burdens of government. So long as we continue raising our accome uner after the truth with a desire to distribute equally the burdens of government. So long as we continue raising our moome upon the basis of values, the injustice of compelling a value in land to be taxed beyond a value in personal property is heavily felt by many of our fellow citizens.

I repeat to the Legislature a former recommendation that a revenue law be framed by which the entire cost of the State Government should be paid by the taxation upon corporations and collateral inheritances, and the receipts from taxes upon other forms of personal property be returned to

on corporations and collateral inheritances, and the receipts from taxes upon other forms of personal property be returned to the several counties to relieve the real estate therein. Such a system would enable the State to adopt simpler methods of raising revenue than the present laws. Much of the time of the Dauphin country court is occupied in the construction of the revenue laws of the State and the taxpayer, who ought to know at a glance just what the demands of the State are as to his share of the contribution to its support, is compelled very often to engage in litigation and to await judicial decisions.

The revenue law of 1891 made no material change in our system of collecting the

The revenue law of 1891 made no material change in our system of collecting the revenues. It simply, in three or four sections, increased the rate of taxation. To raise the \$9,000,000 or \$10,000,000 regime. raise the \$9,000,000 or \$10,000,000 required by the State ought not to be more difficult to raise by municipal taxation \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 required by the city of Philadelphia. In that city by the simple exchange of bill and receipt the taxpayer settles his annual tax account. The State Treasurer and Auditor General could very readily make up a budget for the amount required for the annual expenditure, the receipts to be determined by a miliage upon the value of paid in corporate capital. The Anditor General could therefore, submit to the Appropriate Committee of the Legislature calculations showing the State's income, based on different miliage, according as the State Legislature might determine the needs of the Government. If the Legislature felt that the existing conditions demanded a greater expenditure, the miliage could be increased. If, on the other hand, the Legislature believed that economy should be practiced in the expenditures of the Government, the miliage could be reduced.

e Government, the millage could be reload.
With such a system the tax rate is raised
lowered in the first city of the Commonsalth according to the needs of its governent and the condition of its treasury,
ers a like system adopted by the State it
ould not be necessary to nmend the revete laws every time it was found the reload not be necessary to meen the reload not a surplus when a revenue bill
added more than was necessary or anticited. The miliage having been deterined, the Auditor General would furnish
the tax payer a bill, stating the value of
paid in capital and the application of the
sof miliage applied to it. Discounts
labt be allowed for prompt payment, and
maittes be imposed for desinguancy. Nor
call it measurably add to the burdens
on the corporations in the form of state

tax, especially in view of the constant in-crease in their number, and in the enormous amount of capital represented in this form of investment. The paid in capital of the corporations of the Commonwealth now is \$1,200,000,000. With such a system adopted all other forms of property would be left to the several counties for the purposes of equalizing their taxation. Such a system would also do away with the present method or having the counties collect the State tax, pay the same over to the State Treasurer, and the State Treasurer pay most of it back to the country treasurers.

The Governor then recommends the sholishment of the office of Mercantile Appraiser, holding that the mercantile tax can be levied and collected as other taxes

Passing on, the Governor renews his recommendation relating to the enforcement of articles XVI. and XVII. of the constitution, touching the watering of stocks and of discrimination by common carriers, denounces the anthracite coal combine, reviews the Bardsley case and the work of the Board of Pardons.

THE BAKER BALLOT LAW.

The first practical test of the act of June 19, 18°1, properly known as the "Ballot Reform law," was made at the State and local sections on November 8, 1892. The law has met with very general popular approval. Its wo essential features, an official ballot and the private booth provision for the voter to mark his ticket, are great—advances in our electoral system, and are undoubtedly—well fixed in popular confidence. No medification not amendment of the law that would interfere with these features should be countenanced. Befor any more serious difficuties occur over the construction of the disputed and doubtful provisions of the law. I recommend that careful inquiry be—made by the General Assembly as to the respects in which its more palpable defects may be remedied. The meaning and effect of the wort 'disability,' as used in section 27, as the condition which shall permit a voter to have assistance in the preparation—of his ballot, ought to be clearly and distinctly defined. Experience in all the counties of the Commonwealth has shown that the provision of law for extra tickers is greatly in excess af any popular need, and the number of such surplus tickets might be materially reduced in the interest of economy, as well as the content of pooths. Services of the other contents of the provision of law for extra tickers is greatly in excess af any popular need, and the number of such surplus tickets might be materially reduced in the interest of economy, as well as the condition of the other provision of the interest of economy, as well as the condition of the other provision of the interest of economy, as well as the condition of the other provision of the interest of economy, as well as the condition of the other provision of the other prov of such surplus tickets might be materially reduced in the interest of economy, as well as the number of booths. Serrous difficulties, embarrassing the Secretary of the Commonwealth and difficult of satisfactory determination in the courts, are liable to arise under the provisions of section 2, whereby "any convention of delegates or primary meeting of electors or cascus, held under the rules of a political party," or of any board authorized to certify nominations representing the political party," etc., is permitted to nominate candidates; but what jurisdiction or authority is to determine whether or not such convention, meeting or board is the authorized organ of a regular political party in the law. Under section 3 it is provided that the number of signers to a nomination paper shall be three per centum of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of section of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of section is the section of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of section is the section of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of section is the section of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of section is the section of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of section is the section of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of section is the section of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of section is the section of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of section is the section of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of the section of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of the section of the largest entire vote for any corresponding of the largest entire vote for any corres-ponding officer at the last preceding election, but by what jurisdiction or authority this shall be inquired into and determined is not stated with sufficient distinctness in the

law.

The period of 30 days, provided in the first clause of section 6 or objections to certificates and papers, designed for nominations for the State at large has been found in practical experience to be unnecessarily long and I recommend an abbreviation of that period to 10 days. Uncertainty and variance of opinion prevails as to the distinction between objections "as to form or apparent conformity or non-conformity," which are to be considered by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and Attorney General, and "objections as to validity of certificates or papers," which are to be filed in and considered by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and I recommend for the consideration of the General Assembly a better definition of these terms than at present prescribed by the act.

Upon the whole, the "group" system in the present Ballot Reform law seems to give more general satisfaction than the alphabethical arrangement of the names of the candidates as prescribed in the election law of some of the other Commonwealths which have adopted what is known as the Australian system. By a liberal construction of the set, the tickets at the last election were printed according to an arrangement of the law.
The period of 30 days, provided in the

printed according to an arrangement of the candidates of each of the several political parties in its own group or column, regardless of whether or not all of these parties had at the last election polled such per centum of the total vote as to give them the distinction of a senerate political organization. tinction of a seperate political organization as contemplated by the act. The 14th Section relating to this subject is susceptible of revision to secure a clearer statement of its real intent and meaning. A simpler form than that presented by our law, of marking the exception to a "group" of candidates in which the party oter desires to cut one or which the party voter desires to cut one or more of the candidates on his straigh ticket, prevails in some other. States and may profitably be considered with a view to amending the law of 1891 in this respect. In many minor details the act undoubtedly might be properly made the subject of re-molding and revision.

might be properly made the subject of remolding and revision.

In view of the gradual increase in the
number of polling places in the State, and
the reduction of the number of voters at
each poll, it will be well for the Legislature
to inquire into the expediency of changing
the hours between which the polls remain
open. In 14 States at present, polls are closed at sunset or earlier and with two exceptions, the hours for keeping the polls open
are longer in Pennsylvania than in
any other state.

The Governor next declares in favor of

The Governor next declares in favor of the Michigan system of choosing Presidential electors by Congressional districts. Continuing, be says:

THE FUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Experience has shown that whenever free school books and supplies are furnished, the attendance has increased, the system thus serving the good purposes of computable features. I recommend legislation to the and of securing free text-books everywhere. I also recommend the consolidation of two or more of the rural schools into one strong institution, well equipped and with

of two or more of the rural schools into one strong institution, well equipped and with compensation offered to teachers to secure the talent equal to a town or a city school. The advantages of our town and city schools are admitted.

Your attention is again cafled to the basis upon which the distribution of the funds for our common schools should be made. The distribution is now made on the basis of taxables, the department receiving a list every three years. It should be however on the basis of the average number of school children in attendance. This can be accomplished very easily. All teachers are now required to report the average number in attendance. They can still further be required by law to hand a certified list of the same to their respective boards, and the officers of the Board can forward affidavits of the same to the Department of Public Instruction annually, and thus the necessary day to the always at hand. This would make the distribution more equitable and adapted more directly to the changing needs of the school. In this connection your attention is called to the imperfect method of ascertaining the number of children not attending the schools of the State. I therefore recommend legislation for the annual enumeration of the children of the Commonwealth of school age. With free text books, enthusiastic performance of duty on the part of more than 10.000 school directors, and a law making distribution of the appropriation for schools on the basis of t

tem of education far more potent than the staff of the constable of the mandate of the SOLDIERS' COLUMN justice of the peace.

The Governor next recommends that economy be exercised in the matter of public printing. Speaking of the State Board

lic printing. Speaking of the State Board of Health, the message says:

It is recommended that authority for the sanitary organization of the State be extended to rural districts, thus giving to every portion of the State some legally constituted local health authority. The compulsory establishment of Boards of Health in a leities and incorporated boroughs; the protection of the purity of water supplies and provision by appropriation for a fund to be known as an emergency fund to meet extraordinary cases, are urgently recommended.

Precautions at the Lazaretto stations are urged also in view of the possibility of a cholers epidemic this year. It is recom-mended that physicians who desire to prac-tice phramacy te required to undergo examination, the same as phramaceutical graduates. The consideration of the bill recommended by the Bituminous Coal Mining Commission, at the last session, is commended. The attention of the Assembly is called to the necessity of legislation looking to the security of dams and to the preservation of the forests.

THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE.

Of the Homestead trouble, after reciting the history of the Executive Department's connection with the matter, quoting from Governor Hartranft's message of 1878 touching the railroad riots and the Supreme Court's decision in the cases growing out of

Court's decision in the cases growing out of them, the Governov says:

There was really no effort made on the part of the civil authorities to suppress the disorder. The entire community seemed to surrender to the disorderly element. At the beginning 30 determined men, moved by a love of order and a partiotic spirit, would have suppressed this whole disturbance. I therefore suggest to the Legislature that the costs incurred in suppressing local disturbances in which the civil authorities call upon the military power of the Commonwealth should be placed upon the county calling for the troops. This may be an incentive to local authorities to determined action in the beginning of a disturbance, rather than have

cal authorities to determined action in the beginning of a disturbance, rather than have their treasury mulcted in a large sum to defray the expenses. At least the State can make some such effort to prevent the often hasty and unwarranted call for the presence of troops.

These recent disorders teach us that legal arbitration, upon which we so much relied and in which we had so much confidence, is futile. What, then, is the remedy? Every effort that has been made in legislation is without results. Is it not to be found in teaching greater devotion to our laws and institutions, accompanied with a patriotic spirit, ever maintaining with due courage the individuality of citizenship, so much contended tor by our fathers? Without such a spirit our laws will be in vain. If abuses exist, if one citizen is oppressed more than another, the remedy is through the law. We believe that government of the people still lives. The power of the people

than another, the remedy is through the law. We believe that government of the people still lives. The power of the people therefore, through the ballot, can remedy any evils or abuses that exist.

In this connection legislation should be had looking to the prevention of the introduction of armed bodies of men, without the consent of the authorities of the country or State. The State of Pennsylvania has already a "State police" in the coal and iron police. There is no necessity for any commany or corporation introducing armed men who are not citizens of the State and who are unknown to its officers or to its authority.

I recommend that severer penalties be imposed for the interference of individual rights of person or property, either by threats, intimidation or violence, covet or open. Recent attempts upon life and property, by the use of powerful and dangerous explosives of modern discovery, reveal the inadequate provisions of the State laws for the regulation and control of these agencies of the evil minded. Stringent laws for the sale and reckless storage of gunpowder. a much less dangerous explosive, have been enacted, but they do not include nitro-glycerine and dynamite. I recommend that measures be adopted governing their sale and storage.

The Governor pays a high compliment to the National Guard, and commends the suggestions made by Major General Snowden and [Adjutant General Green-

PACTORY INSPECTION.

In the matter of fire escapes on industrial nstitutions the Governor contends that full authority should be given the Factory Inspector. Other suggestions are:

That no minor shall be employed in any factory or mercantile establishment for a longer period that 10 hours per day, or 60 hours per week. Section 4 of the same act hours per week. Section 4 of the same act permits the employment of children under age and permits them 1) work without restriction, provided a less number than 10 are employed. Section 2 of the Factory act provides for the employment of children at 12 years of age. I recommend that 14 years be substituted as the age of employment of children. There are more than 20.691 under 16 years of age employed in the state.

under 16 years of age employed in the state.

The duty imposed by the act of 1891 upon the Factory Inspectors to see to the enforcement of the semi-monthly pay law has been more than the department, with its present torce, could properly execute. I recommend that the Mine Inspectors be required to enforce its provisions in their respective districts, and the Factory Inspector of required to see to its observance within their jurisdiction.

guired to see to its observance within their jurisdiction.

BOADS AND ROAD LAWE.

There is no doubt of the popular demand which exists for the enactment of legistion on the subject of roads and roadmaking. At the last session of the Legislature the act passed for the improvement of our road system was so unjust in its distribution of State aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the Constitutional objection of containing more than one subject, and I felt constrained to withhold my approval. The basis of distribution which it proposed was the amount of road taxes collected and expended by each township for road purposes during the preceding year. This would have put it entirely within the power of the rich and populous districts, such as adjoin large cities and boroughs, to receive a large share and possibly the full amount of State bounty, while remote districts where road improvements were most needed, would have been without relief.

The importance of good roads, in their relation to travel, traffic and economy, is conceded. Under existing laws the expense would largely fall on the farms of the Commonwealth. These already have more than their share. To construct a desirable road under the most improved method would cost at lead \$5.000 per mile. To construct 50 miles of such road in a county would cost \$100,000, and in 65 counties \$10,00,007. In addition to the cost of construction must be counted the annual expenditure under existing revenues of county and state could not be made in a period of two, five or ten years, and if made would largely increase the tax on real estate. I will cheerfuily cooperate with you in any legislation which will bring about a uniform road law, and at the same time adjust our system of taxation to that all shall contribute alike for the cost of improvements.

The Governor concludes with a tribute to the late Adjutant General William McCleiland and ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt.

THE only truly brave people are nose who are not afraid of the trush.

BATTLE OF BOONEVILLE.

Recollections of the Fight, by Shert-dan's Headquarter's Bugler.



Iowa Cav., under the command of was camped at the Col. P. H. Sheridan, village of Beonville, Mi-s. About sunrise on the morning of July 1 we heard sharp firing at our picket-posts, which was in com-mand of Lieutenaut Scranton, of the 2nd Mich. Col. Sheridan ordered me to sound boots and saddle. In to minutes the command was ready to mount.

Capt. R. A. Alger, of Co. C. 2nd Mich., was ordered to take two companies and make a detour to the rear of the enemy, and charge through, if possible; if not, to come back the way he went. Capt. Campbell, Co. K, 2nd Mich., was ordered to take the balance of the 2nd Mich. to the support of the picket line.

picket line.

How well I remember the noble Capt. Alger as he rode out of camp at the head of that small but devoted band of rough riders on that caim July morning 30 years ago, with orders to charge the rear of a whole division of the enemy, under the command of the rebel Gen. Chalmers. But Alger and the noble officers and men of his command was never known to finneh when duty called. They rode to the rear of Chalmer's Division and struck the Blackland road a short distance in rear of Chalmer's Headquarters. Capt. Alger gave the command. 'On right into lines: draw sabers; charge.' In an instant 90 bright sabers flashed in the sunlight, 90 brave voices rang out shrill and clear on the morning air, and away they rode pell-mell into and through the rebel ranks, cutting, and riding down the enemy in their front until they met the forces, or front line of Chalmer's, which Sheridan, had driven back, but had in no way demoralized, as they showed a solid front.

Alger then gave the command to return saber and draw pistols. By this time the rebs in the rear of Alger had somewhat recovered from their surprise, and were massing their forces on his rear and flanks, evidently intent on wiping him from the face of the earth.

After ligher the first sheet from the control of the contr

of the earth.

After tiring the first shot from their Colt's revolvers, Capt. Alger ordered his command to about-face and charge to the rear: which was obeyed in grand style, although men and horses went down like the falling leaves in Autumn all along the line of that fearful charge to the rear. Capt. Alger's horse became unmanageable by the breaking of his bridie-bit, and ran under the limb of a tree, knocking him off, and he was left for dead on the field. But happly he was only sunned, and soon returned to his command to carve a name in history that all old yets are proud of. Now, to return to the balance of the command under Sheridan. I do not recollect what disposition was made of the grand old 2d flows, but will say that they always stood shoulder to shoulder with the old 2d Mich. In every emergency in which they were placed white brigaded with us. A short time after Capt. Campbell went to the support of Scranton on the picket-line Col. Sheridan rode out to the iront and found Capt. Campbell's command dismounted at the forks of the libackland road, with led horse; on the rear. At the forks of the road there was heavy timber, with underbush on each side of the road, with a cleared field south or in front. Capt. Campbell sat on his horse like a statue at the forks of the road, with but few of his men in sight. The rebeis were coming out of the timber on the other side of the clearing in columns of fours and forming in line of battle. They formed in two lines, one quite a distance in rear of the other. They formed in tine as though they were on dress parade. Col. Sheridan rode up to Capt. Campbell and, not seeing many of his command, said; "Capt. Campbell, where are your men?"

"Oh, they are around here," said Campbell.

"Great Ceag." said Sheridan, "the enemy was forming for a chatge they will be or to After firing the first shot from their Colt's

on, they are around here, said campbell.

'Great Cesar," said Sheridan, "the enemy are forming for a charge; they will be on to you in a minute."

Well, let 'em come, — 'em; let 'em come" said Campbell, sang out to his men, "Steady, boys, steady." His men were in line, and every man under cover. The rebel hugle sounded forward, and they moved out towards us on a walk in splendid orler. Then the bugle sounded tre; gallop, and charge. On they came in wo lines about 100 yards apart.

Cant. Campbe I now rode along the line to

Capt. Campbe I now rode along the line to hold the boys steady to the work that was before them, and the click. click, click of the Colt's revolving rifes told Col. Sheridan plainer than words where the men were. The Johnnies came within about 100 yards of our line, when Capt. Campbell sang out to the men to give them —, and to feed it to 'em; and how those old Colt's rifles did talk and the Johnnies reel from their saddles.

dies.

About the second volley they came to a hait, and at the third they broke and ran back into the woods from whence they came leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Col. Sheridan immediately ordered a charge, and I think the 2nd Iowa made the final charge, and the rebel Gen. Chaimers, with a whole division of cavalry, was out eneraled and whipped by Little 'Phil and two regiments of Union cavalry.

Now, boys, I have written this from memory, and if I have made any mistakes please call me down.

Now, boys, I have written this from memory, and if I have made any mistakes please call me down.

We of the old 2d Mich. Cav. are proud of its record and proud of its officers and men. We are proud of the records of our old Coloneis, Johnson and Campbell, Gordon Granger, Phil Sheridan and Alger. They were all rocked in the cradie o the old 2d, and christened in the blood of its fallen heroes.—Anner B. Stimpson.

ONE CAPTURED THIRTEEN The Feat of Lieutenant Pratt at the Siege of Vicksburg.

Captain McKay's splendid record of seven at one haul is bested six by that of Lieuten-ant Morton Pratt, Third Illinois Cavalry ant Morton Pratt, Third Illinois Cavalry (now a prominent physician at Wichita Kan...) at Vie sburg, who one rainy day while our lines were being drawn about that doomed strongho d, as he was returning alone from forsging, rode into aConfederate outpost within pistol-shot distance and in plain view of a large enemy's camp, mistaking the outpost for one of ours.

Wearing his pocho the mistake was mutual. Of course the Yank first took in the situation (when did one ever fail to and managed to get between the enemy and their stocked syns. White talking to them the was making ready a masked battery of two massive horse pistols, which frightful arms, be it remembered by all cavalrymen, did their greatest execution in the rear.

render and parole, to which demands, in view of the exigencies of the occasion, they yielded reluciantly. Like the outpasts squad, they too, wanted to star at home. The Lieutemant marched them to the rear across a Rebel cavalry patroled road to the nearest Federal outpost, when they receiv-ed 13 individual paroles, which they doubt-less violated a few days later.

PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

SOME IMPORTANT MAPPENINGS

Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keyetone State.

KIRK'S ROAD LAW.

Third Revision of an Act Providing for a State Road Department and Its

Third Revision of an Act Providing for a State Road Department and Its Operation.

Arthur Kirk has just sent out the third revised edition of his road law, which will be presented to the legislature, probably this month. He invites criticisms to be sent in speedily so they may be considered, with a view to amendments, before the till is introduced. It is practically the same bill presented by Mr. Kirk two years ago.

Mr. Kirk sets torth at lengtil the reasons why the road should be made only by the State as they are exclusively the property of the common wealth. When the land of the State was first platted six acres were reserved for every hundred for road purposes, and as a hundred years' experience has proven the counties and townships cannot be demended upor to make either good or uniform roads he thinks it is time for the State to take control of this important feature. Mr. Kirk thinks convicts should be made to work on the roads.

The act itself provides, first for the appointment by the governor, and subsequently at each election for governor, for the election of a State superintendent of roads to have full coursel subject to decision of court in all matters periaming to location and improvement of roads. He shall appoint for each county a county superintendent and he in turn district superintendent, all of whom are held under heavy bonds for performance of their duties. State superintendent's salary is fixed at \$4,000 a year county superintendents, \$1,000 a year county superintendents, \$1,000 a year each.

The expense is to be provided for by the issue of \$6,000,000 in bonds each year for ten years, payable in twenty years with interest at 3 per cent, maybe by the state treasurer semi annually. It also provides for a property tax whech shall be levied on all property allow, whether in city, borough or country, but Mr. Kirk argues rooperty in thecountry will be vo enhanced in value in twenty years by good roads that the burden will not be felt.

It has the usual previsions to prohibit superintendents from

over good roads that the burden will not be felt.

It has the usual previsions to prohibit superintendents from being interested inany contracts for either work or material.

It also provides that any private individual, pipe line, telegraph or telephone company, electric light or power company, or any transporation company desiring to encroach upon any road must file a map and particulars with the district superintendent, who will transmit with inform tion to the county superintendent, who shall pass upon the question and fix the charges for such encroachment.

The bill in detail is leastly but the features of the superintendent.

the question and if the charge encroachment.

The bill in detail is lengthy, but the fore-going are the main provisions. There are some good ideas in it and it is now generally admitted that some kind of a road law is a

HARRITY'S REPORT.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS MADE REGARDING THE

BALLOT LAW.

HARRISHUM.—Secretary Harrity has submitted his annual report to Gov. Pattison. It shows that during the last two years 1.

108 charters were granted under the act of April 20,1804, and 79 locomotive and 127 street railway companies were incorporated, besides a great deal of miscellaneous business. The fees for the last twenty-two months amount to \$1,577.39, which does not include the bonus fees received on the granting of charters. The expense of the department for the same period was \$61,141.62 from this it appears that the fees more than exceeded the expensitures of the department by the sum of \$10,458.84. In addition to this there has been received from commissions, certified copies and miscellaneous sources the sum of \$12,015.12, which would make the excess of such receipts over the expenditures amount to \$22.452. The total commissions issued were 6.342.

Secretary Harrity refers to the defects in the new ballot law, and makes suggestions for the benefit to the legislature. He thinks that nominations made by nomination papers, which do not have attached thereto the number of signatures as required for any state or district nomination, should not be certified to county commissioners and sheriffs as directed in section 10 of the act. The reason for this is that no authority is given in any part of the act to anyone to determine what is the required per centum of

sheriffs as directed in section 10 of the act. The reason for this is that no authority is given in any part of the act to anyone to determine what is the required per centum of the vote at the previous election in the district from which a nomination paper purports to come. It is suggested that section 4 should be so changed as to set out clearly what political appellation may or may not be used by parties making nominations by nomination papers. He thinks that the time for filing objections to nomination papers and certificates should be reduced one half.

Regarding the form of ballot he says: "In justice to the several political parties compelled to make nominations by nomination papers this section should be so amended as to allow their nominations to be arranged on the ballot in the same manner as nominations made by certificates of nominations." Further, he suggests that the manner of marking the ballot by the voter could be simplified by providing that one cross mark opposite the party name or appellation at the head of the list of candidates shall be considered as a vote for all the candidates of the party.

THE BIG KRUPP CAR.

CARGEST IN THE WORLD, AT LAST COMPLETED AT THE ALTOONA SHOPS.

ALTOONA.—The largest freight car ever built in this country was turned out of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops here, it will be used to transport from Sparrow Point, near Battimore, to Chicago the 124 ton cannon being manufactured at he works of the Krupp Gun Company in Prussia for exhibition at the World's Fair. The car practically consists of two cars, aith eight pair of wheels each, joined by an iron bridge, thus presenting the appearance of one long car with 16 pair of wheels

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

In an opinion delivered by Judge Green in the case of the Latrobe Building and Loan Association against Margaret A. Fritz, the Supreme Court has decided that a married women can now make any kind of a contract in relation to the improvement of her seperate estate, which she could make if she were a single woman, including even the giving of a bond. In this case the Court reverses the county court, which had treated as illegal and void a bond given by Mrs. Fritz for the payment of money loaned her by the building association for the improvement of her real estate.

Paul Good, a prominent resident of Wes moreland county, dropped dead near Harr son City. A singular coincidence is the fa-that his wife a short time ago dropped de-at Manor church, while attending a fo

BECAUSE he couldn't pay his room rent at the Mansion house at Whitehaven. Samuel Evens bow out his brains Wednesday night.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

ist Day.—At noon, Tuesday, Lieut. Governor Watres called the senate to order. Secretary Harrity was then introduced and handed the president the certificates of new-ly elected members, which were read and the members sworn in.

Senator George Handy Smith placed Senator J. P. S. Gobin in nomination for president protem, and Wm. Penn Lloyd numinated Jared C. Brown of York county for the same office on behalf of the Democrats. There were only two members absent, Senator Film of Allegheny and Senator Brown of Westmoreland. The vote 'resulted as fullows: Golsin 31. Brown 17, Senator Gobin was declared elected.



Mr. Gobin made a rather lengthy speech, in which he said the legislature should be made up of a fair class of citizens and he beleved it was. "This is a government of the people, and we must be successful if we take an interest in the welfare of the people. We must not confer monopolistic legislation, but must legislate for all the people and relieve burdens where we can."

On motion of Sensior Peprose, E. W. Smiley was elected chief clerk, and the other officers named by the Republican caucus were also elected. After the Senators had listened to the Governor's message the joint resolution for an adjournment until Thursday of next week was adopted.

In the House, when the members had been formally sworn in Caleb C. Thompson of Warren county was elected speaker over



GEN, GORIN, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Walter E. Kitter of Lycoming, the Democratic nominee, by a vote of 153 to 69. After the members had been sworn in it was discovered that both Andrews and Higby had gathered with the crowd and both had taken the oath. Higby arrivel first this morning and took possession of the seat assigned to the Crawford county member. Andrews will probably slip into the seat the first time Higby vacates it, and thus the war promises to go on.

Mr. Leeds of Philadelphia nominated Charles Voorhees for chief clerk, and Mr. Wherry nominated E. P. Kearns of Allegheny, on behalf of the Democrats. The roll was called and resulted the same as the speakership. After the officers were sworn in several resolutions were presented relating to rules. The House then met in joint session with the Senate to insten to the reading of the Governor's message, after which an adjournment was made to Thursday poext.

Dext.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE. The Final Figures Showing Cleveland's Large Majority.

The settlement of the Oregon contest makes it possible to give an accurate table of the votes for president as it should be cast by the electoral college, as follows:

STATES,	leveland	farrison.	Veavor
Alabama Arkansas	11		
California.	8 8	1	
Colorado			14
Connecticat	6 3		
Delaware Florida	4	Y	
Georgia	13	1	
Idaho	1000		3
Illinois	24 15		10.0
Indiana	15		100
lowa	1 10 10	13	
Kansas Kentucky	13		10
Louisiana	8	201	-
Maine	1	6	
Maryland	8	200	
Mass	5	15	
Michigan Minnesota	0	9	
Mississippi.	9		
Missouri	17		
Montana	177.18	3	
Nebraska		8	000
Nevada N. Hamp		100	-0.03
New Jersey	10		
New York	36	100	150
N. Carolina N. Dakota	11	N 00	1130
N. Dakota	1	-	
Oregon	-	22 3 32	SUB
Penn	17.70	39	200
R. Island	1 2 3 7	4	
S. Carolina.	9		
S. Dakota		4	
Tennessee	12	OF THE STREET	133
Texas Vermont	10	1	
Virginia	12	1000	
Wash		4 3	
W. Virginia Wisconsin	12	15 80	
Wisconsin .	12	1	
Wyoming.	Diam's Control	3	
Totals	276	144	94

As the last legislature falled to me an appropriation for the Maryland prositial electors they will have to pay their expens a and obtain the money from next legislature.

Necessary for a choice Cleveland's majority