

SOME NEW LEGISLATION SUGGESTED

BY GOVERNOR HASTINGS.

Strict Economy Necessary in the Making of Appropriations.

The annual message of Governor Daniel H. Hastings was read to the Legislature on its assembling. The message covers 53 octavo pages and contains more than 15,000 words. It is just about the size of the last message of President Cleveland.

The Governor expresses satisfaction at the comparative prosperity of this State during two years of general depression. During that time there were no riots and no pestilences. Some general good advice is given to the legislators, and he invokes public respect for the lawmakers and their work. The Governor says: "The individual or corporation that seeks to obtain dishonest advantage over his neighbor or competitor, or to bring gain to himself at the expense of the State, as well as the briber and lobbyist, should be driven from your halls as the common enemy of the people."

The net revenue of the State in 1895 was \$9,265,555, and in 1896 was \$10,176,743, which exceeded the estimates only because the Auditor General and Attorney General were diligent in enforcing the payment of overdue taxes.

The sinking fund receipts from December 1, 1894, to November 30, 1895, were \$452,930, and the payments were \$278,739. The State debt December 1, 1895, was \$5,816,308. At the same time the assets of the sinking fund were \$4,577,862. This leaves the net debt \$1,238,446, the lowest for 50 years.

The Governor says that the distribution of the State appropriation of \$5,500,000 to the public schools is not fair and equitable. The distribution is based upon the number of resident taxables in each district, and this discriminates against districts which have industries to hold their adult population. The number of school children should be considered, as well as the number of taxables, and the number of schools. The Governor further says:

"The time has now come, in my judgment, when the great rural districts should be supplied with high school facilities equal to those enjoyed by the towns and smaller cities of the Commonwealth."

Those of our faring people who desire advanced education for their children are placed at extraordinary expense in sending them away from home, while many of the poorer residents of farming communities are prevented from sending their boys and girls beyond the common schools, because they cannot afford the increased outlay. Without the opportunity for education at home, parents are constantly compelled to combat the tendency of youth to stray away from home after they have formed new associates and attachments, and have become familiar with the life they find in towns and cities. A glance at the census report shows that with all growth and shifting of the population in the State, the agricultural population is being depopulated more and more each year.

"The time is at hand to give the youth of the townships advantages equal to those found in the towns and smaller cities, and the remedy is believed to be neither expensive nor at variance with our educational system. The township high school is needed in our agricultural communities to provide equal opportunities and advantages with those now in existence in the towns. If the population of the township, and other conditions, should not require a separate high school, two or more townships could unite and jointly share the expense and advantage."

After some discussion of penal systems, the Governor recommends a modification of the present English law, so that all the penitentiaries and jails shall be controlled by a State Commission, with branch commissions in the counties, having power to transfer prisoners from one institution to another.

The Governor recommends another hospital for the insane. There are now five, all overcrowded. The annual increase of the insane is alarming, running for 13 years, at an average of 318. He believes the new institution should be entirely under homeopathic management, and that the number of inmates is so rapid that the Governor thinks the counties should build the asylums and assume part of the burden.

Some defects of the ballot law are named and amendments suggested. Attention is called to the necessity of better public roads.

Some improvements in the details of factory inspection are suggested. The present law, which limits the age of children employed in factories, should be extended to apply to all other vocations in which they are employed, and the restriction of the hours of labor of minors to 60 hours a week should also apply to women. This tenement workshop law is now evaded by what is called the "family workshop," or those who take shop work home to be completed and then sublet it in various ways, the entirely void of the law. The law should be so amended as to require all family workers to have a special permit from the Factory Department before securing work, certifying that their houses are clean and in proper sanitary condition. Such workers should also be brought under the control of the Factory Department.

Minor Mentions.
The vicinity of Marlinton, W. Va., is said to be infested with bears.
Half the cattle in the African colonies are already dead of rinderpest.
The water supply of Long Island, New York, is said to be giving out.
Dr. Isalah B. Sexton, of Sparta, Mich., is one of the thirty-three survivors of the War of 1812.
Gray wolves are becoming so plentiful and destructive in Jasper County, Missouri, that parties are being organized to hunt them.
For a shipment of seventeen barrels of apples which a Wardo (Michigan) farmer sent to Boston he received only ten cents a barrel.
Hungary has given formal notice to Austria of its intention to terminate the customs and commercial convention between the two countries.
The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies has voted restrictive measures against the press of the country, and a strong censorship is to be established.

To his cell mate, John Riley, recently sentenced by Justice Bond, of Leavenworth, Kas., to a year's imprisonment, has confessed that within the last thirteen years he has been in forty-one jails.

Three bandits drove up to the grocery of Henry Cliff, in Taylor street, Chicago, in a barouche, entered the store and deliberately robbed the proprietor of \$25, all the money he had. They then re-entered the barouche and drove off in style.

An international congress of mothers is to be held in Washington in February next. It will be strictly non-political and the different systems of training, rearing and educating children will be discussed.

The police of Paris have seized several packages containing copies of a manifesto signed by Victor Napoleon, appealing to the people of France and declaring that the time is approaching for them to decide between a monarchy and a democratic form of Government.

A heartless rogue in Louisville, Ky., named Santillo, in a doctor's office, proposed in a joking tone that he had just accidentally swallowed a pint of elder in which he afterward learned his wife had unintentionally dropped a small quantity of arsenic. The doctor produced a stomach pump and washed down the warm water, and the rogue stole the pump.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate and House Well Attended at Opening Session.

The Senate chamber presented a very animated appearance Tuesday morning, there being, beside the Senators, a large attendance of visitors, who crowded the lobbies and corridors and the space back of the seats. A number of illius were present. The handsome chamber was made more beautiful by the many pretty floral tributes placed by friends on the senators' desks.

IN THE HOUSE.

The handsome hall of the House of Representatives was crowded with members, politicians and spectators from the time it opened at 8 o'clock until the assemblymen were called together at the noon hour by Chief Clerk Fetterolf. Many changes have been made in the room since the close of the last Legislature. The ceiling has been lowered six feet and a handsome new gallery room and numerous other changes made. The effect of this improvement is seen in the remarkable change in the acoustic properties of the room. There were floral tributes on the desks of many members, from friends and constituents.

H. K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, and M. J. Lennan, of Allentown, were nominated as the Republican and Democratic candidates for speaker of the House. Mr. Boyer received 160 and Mr. Lennan 33 votes. Mr. Boyer was sworn in and made a short address.

After the House was called to order prayer was offered by Rev. Ebenezer Adams, a member from the Twenty-fourth Philadelphia district. The members arrayed themselves before the bar of the House in groups of 20 to take the oath administered by Judge Simonon, of Harrisburg. The judges were escorted to the presence of the House by Charles E. Voorhees and Charles A. Muehlbauer.

The returns of the last election for general assembly were presented by Gen. Frank Broder, secretary of the Commonwealth. They were opened and read by Chief Clerk Fetterolf. To hurry the business, a motion was made that the clerk read only the names of those returned electors. Every member answered to his name when the roll was called by Reading Clerk Watkins.

The election of Jere B. Rex, of Huntingdon, as chief clerk, followed. He was opposed by James Sweeney, of Hecleton. Mr. Rex had 167 and Mr. Sweeney 90 votes. A. D. Fetterolf, of Montgomery, was elected resident clerk. He received 167 votes. His Democratic opponent, John Dohoney, of Harrisburg, was given 32 votes. The usual committees to assist the Governor and attend to other duties were appointed.

The joint Republican caucus nominated Boies Penrose to be Senator Cameron's successor. The total vote cast for the various candidates were: Penrose 133, Wanamaker 75, Senator Cameron 1, Congressman Johnson 1, Charles E. Rice, presiding judge of supreme court, 1.

Both branches of the Legislature held a short session Wednesday morning, and then took recess until January 18 to allow the presiding officers time to prepare the list of committees.

Senator Boies Penrose and ex-Lieut.-Gov. Chauncey F. Blenk were formally nominated in both Houses for United States senator, and Senator J. E. Gobin and Representative Peter H. Soper were appointed tellers. The election will be held at a joint convention of both bodies January 18.

Contrary to all precedent, bills were introduced in the Senate. No bills will be put in the House until after the committees have been appointed. Senator Vaughn introduced bills for the creation of the office of receiver of taxes in cities of the third class; to regulate civil service in cities of the third class; relating to the division of wards in cities of the third class. All of the above were introduced by the convention of cities of the third class held in Williamsport last August.

A large number of appointments of notaries public made during the recess were confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Coyle introduced a bill creating a mining department and defining its purposes and authority; creating the office of commissioner of mines, defining his powers and authority, prescribing his duties and fixing his salary; providing for the appointment of a deputy commissioner and fixing the salary. The commissioner will get \$5,000 salary, the deputy \$2,500. By clerks \$1,500 and 40 mine inspectors \$3,000 each. The Senate then adjourned until Monday, January 18.

A man who escaped from the jail at Anderson Ind., the other night adopted a novel method of breaking the scent of the bloodhounds which were put on his tracks. One of the dogs tracked him to a farmhouse north of the city. Here a stranger had stopped and begged breakfast. He had stolen a paper-box and had peppered his tracks after he had been called off. The dog almost died and had to be called off.

A Gas Exposition.

At an exposition at Madison Square Garden, New York City, opening on January 27, 1897, and holding for two weeks, will be shown every practical apparatus and appliance which enters into the manufacture or distribution of gas as an illuminating or heating agent. There will be daily cooking demonstrations, and a great tower of large dimensions will be one of the greatest curiosities brilliantly illuminated.

CYCLING NOTES.

Bicycle mittens, composed of a small muff and a gauntlet, are new.

Vercil is said to be learning the bicycle. The veteran composer is eighty-two years old.

Captain Mahan, the celebrated naval historian, just relieved from active service, is an enthusiastic bicyclist.

Mrs. Herman Davis, of New York, is the only woman who has ridden her wheel over the great St. Bernard Pass.

The bicycle wedding is the latest craze in Philadelphia. Such a wedding was recently celebrated, at which over 600 persons attended on their wheels.

One of the makers is thinking of making a number of tripelets for 1897 for racing work on the race tracks, which will be manned by fast crews and furnished free to race-meet managers.

It is probable that the output of bicycles for 1897 will not be more than one-half as large as that of the year 1893. This is a indication of waning popularity. It is the old story of overproduction.

The famous singing teacher, Mme. Marchesi, regards the attitude assumed in cycling as injurious to the chest and lungs, and the rapid progression through the air as detrimental to the vocal chords.

Sprocket wheels of bicycles can be increased in diameter by a new device which consists of a chain to be wrapped around the wheel, one side of the links fitting the teeth of the wheel and the other side having teeth to engage the driving chain of the wheel.

A hard rubber-covered handle bar has been invented at Shelton, Conn. The bar is made of strong steel tubing, and is covered with a thick coating of the hardest rubber. The rubber is applied by the vulcanizing process, and presents a neat appearance. The bar is adjustable, and is made in straight, dipped and ram's horn patterns. It is urged in favor of the new bar that it cannot rust or flange.

The reason why bigger gears have come into demand is that most riders have learned that they were wasting a lot of power on small gears. The larger ones were tried on small gears, and it was found that it was more than a little faster. Practical tests proved that it was so, and also that greater speed was got without proportionate increase of exertion. But very high gears are things to be avoided. It is far better to have some power to spare than to be called on to use the last half-dozen miles to use all you have.

CENTENNIAL FAIR.

TENNESSEE WILL HOLD A BIG WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

To Open at Nashville on May 1, 1897.—Many Great Nations to Participate—Buildings and Grounds.

TENNESSEE will hold a world's fair at Nashville, beginning May 1, 1897, and continuing six months. The occasion is the 100th anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union. While, of course, it is not to be expected that the exposition will be as great an affair as the World's Columbian Exposition which was held in Chicago, the plans now in the way of fulfillment indicate that the exposition will be as great as most of those held by foreign Nations. It will be as large as the Antwerp exposition and larger than a good many others which are well known in the history of expositions.

Since the world's fair, says the Chicago Times-Herald, there has each year been an exposition in the United States. The first was the California Midwinter Exposition, which was held in San Francisco a few months after the closing of the big exposition at Chicago. This proved successful and led to an exposition at Atlanta, the International Cotton States Exposition, which was successful in turn.

Shortly after the 1st of June, 1894, a company was organized to hold the Tennessee exposition. A charter was secured under the laws of the State and the stock was placed at \$1,000,000. The first money paid on the stock subscriptions was in the spring of 1894, and the balance of the year was spent in arranging for funds. This was a slow task, and in the spring of 1895 the available capital reached only \$200,000, but since that time the balance of the money necessary has been secured.

Meanwhile it was decided to postpone the centennial, such as the world's fair was postponed, and for the same reason. The world's fair was to have been held in 1892, but it was found impossible to finish it in time, and so it was postponed until 1893. So with the Tennessee centennial. Tennessee was admitted as a State on June 1, 1796, but it was found impossible to finish the work in time to open the exposition on June 1, 1896. Following the precedent set by the world's fair at Chicago, the ground were dedicated on the anniversary and the exposition itself postponed one year.



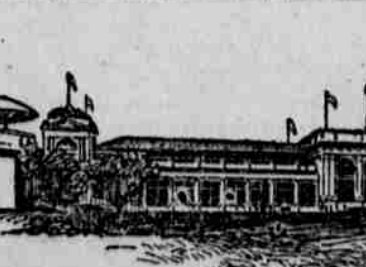
MRS. VAN LEER KIRKMAN, MAJOR J. W. THOMAS, (President Woman's Board.) (President of Fair.)

Elaborate ceremonies were held on that date at Nashville, which attracted eminent men from all parts of the United States. The glories of the State in history and the deeds of its great men were recited, due regard being paid to the memory of John Sevier, the founder of the State, and Andrew Jackson, its favorite hero.

In July, 1895, the Centennial Exposition Company leased and improved a piece of property of 200 acres lying in the western suburb of Nashville, which has for years been the famous race course known as West Side Park. The grading of the grounds for the exposition buildings was then begun. This was a difficult task. The entire contour of the ground had to be altered, only a few trees being allowed to remain as they were. Two artificial lakes were created, one of twenty-five acres and a smaller body of water of two acres. In the centre of the plan a high terrace was built to represent the Acropolis at Athens, upon which the representation of the Athenian Parthenon was to be built.

The first building erected was the Administration Building, which was completed in the fall of 1895. Here the officers of the exposition, the director of works, the architects and their assistants have had their offices. Contracts were let on January 1, 1896, for the Parthenon, the Commerce Building, the Auditorium, the Machinery Building, the Transportation Building and the Woman's Building.

Their construction began at once and those now under roof and finished, except in some cases the statuary, are the Parthenon, for the fine arts; the Commerce Building, 500 by 315 feet; the Minerals and Forestry Building, 400 by 125 feet; the Transportation



COMMERCE BUILDING ON THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

Building, 400 by 120 feet; the Agricultural Building, 525 by 175 feet; the Auditorium, seating capacity 6000; the Woman's Building, 100 by eighty-five feet, and the Administration Building, where the executive officers are located.

These buildings are built, like those at the world's fair, of steel over a heavy frame, except in the case of the

Parthenon, the walls of which are of brick, and the roof of steel and glass. The preliminary work on Machinery Hall and the Power House, Children's Building, Negro Building and Horticultural Building is being done. When these are well under way the History Building and the Live Stock Arena will be commenced. That all of the buildings will be

Longfellow, in which her father, the famous poet, formerly lived.

Perhaps the most splendid building on the grounds will be the fine arts building, which is known as the Parthenon. It is in the actual center of the grounds and is said to be a perfect copy of the celebrated Athenian building, which has been known for centuries as the finest piece of architeo-



THE AUDITORIUM.

completed in time and the exposition will be ready in May is assured.

Meanwhile the indications are that the exposition will be most successful. Exhibits are pouring in. Recognition has been given by twenty-five of the States, which will send exhibits of their resources. Its international character is assured by the fact that recognition and encouragement has been given by many of the great Nations of the world. Japan, China, Austria, England, Mexico and the South American States will be represented, and many of them have already sent exhibits and their buildings are in process of construction.

A recent visit to the grounds of the exposition showed that rapid progress was being made in the work. The grounds are easily accessible from the city, not more than twenty minutes' distance by the street cars. The park was beautiful before man began to improve on nature's handiwork, and is now even more beautiful. It is said that its site is prettier than that which any other exposition has ever had. On this park a second white city is rising, with buildings as white as those of the world's fair and forming a fine contrast to the blue of the hills and sky, and the green of the waters and the lawns. The buildings are splendid specimens of architecture, with most types represented, including the Doric, Ionic and renaissance, as well as the colonial type, popular 100 years ago in this country.

One of the most important buildings, and the first to be delivered to the officials complete, is the Woman's Building. To the women of Tennessee is due all of the credit for the building erected for their use. A woman, Mrs. Sara Ward-Conley, was the architect, and it will be managed entirely by women under the direction of Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, the President of the Woman's Board. The building has a fine location in the southwestern portion of the grounds. Its architecture greatly resembles that of the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, upon which it was modeled, although there are also suggestions of the Greek style of architecture, which produces a beautiful and novel effect. The central part of the interior is a large rotunda with a grand staircase up right and left at the rear, and the balance of the building is divided into handsome apartments for classified exhibits. The second story of the left wing, as one enters, is a large assembly hall, in which numerous congresses of women will meet during the exposition. The workmanship on the staff columns, the frieze and the figures is of the highest order.

Mrs. Kirkman, the President of the Woman's Board, has made an effort to present striking features of unusual interest, and special attention will be paid to woman's work in the arts. Every variety of decorative and applied art will be represented. One entire room is to be devoted to ceramics; there will be an elaborate display of the work of the American and Swiss wood carvers, and the best women artists in the country will send gems from their studios.

Woman's increasing aptitude as a poster designer has been shown very clearly during the last year or two, and a poster exhibition of the work of women will be one of the features. The Southern woman, even when she essays men's work, does not forget the importance of her sex as housekeepers, and this is shown by the fact that the chief feature of the woman's department will be a model kitchen where free practical lectures on cooking will be given.

Another room will be devoted to an exhibit of the patents and inventions of women gathered from all parts of the

ture created by man. The Parthenon was designed and completed in the time of Pericles under the direction of Phidias and Ictinus. The building is intended as a permanent memorial of the exposition, to last after all of the other buildings shall have been destroyed. It will therefore be entirely fireproof, with stone foundations, concrete floors, brick walls and steel roof, the exterior being ornamented in molded staff imitation of the Athenian Parthenon. Of course it is impossible to make an exact replica of the famous building in such a short space of time, but the building is startingly like the original, except for the delicate carvings on the pediment and the interior decoration.

In front of the Parthenon will be a statue of Pallas Athena, now being made in Paris, which, with its pedestal, will be forty-three feet high. From the foot of the terrace there will burst a fountain, and on all sides artistic features will be grouped in harmony with the Parthenon itself, making it the chief point of interest to the visitors.

Near the Parthenon will be another interesting reproduction, known as the Rialto. For centuries the Rialto has been an object of interest to both the architect and the student of history. It will be a faithful representation of the famous Rialto that spans the Grand Canal at Venice, amid surroundings that are not inappropriate, for the Tennessee sky in June is blue and touched with warmth resembling that of Venice.

Just south of the Parthenon and within easy reach of the main entrance is the Auditorium, which is one of the most impressive buildings on the grounds. The intention is to use it for the meetings of large bodies. Many conventions which are to be held in 1897 by various societies have determined to take advantage of the opportunity to attend the exposition and their sessions will be held in the Auditorium. It is also proposed to hold parliaments similar to those held in Chicago during the world's fair. The capacity of the building is about 7000 people. The design is colonial in form and Ionic in treatment. Four porticos, facing the different points of the compass, give the floor a shape resembling a short cross, except for the circular colonnades connecting at each corner, forming a desirable promenade and restful place for weary sight-seers, while the roof furnishes a beautiful balcony, which not only adds to the charm of the design but in addition affords a vantage point for the viewing of outdoor displays and pageants. The interior dimensions are 290 by 110 feet. The tower is 140 feet high. The architect is George W. Thompson.

The Commercial Building is the largest on the grounds. It is situated on the western side and is also designed for the display of the liberal arts. On the roof will be a garden and other concessions. The building measures 591 by 256 feet. The interior is divided into aisles and a nave, the former being twenty-five feet wide and the latter forty-five feet high. The central pavilion is two stories in height, the second story forming a gallery on either side 141 by 160 feet, overlooking the nave, and is reached by four broad stairways, one on each end of the four corners. The general style is based on the Corinthian and Ionic orders of the Graeco-Roman.

The Agricultural Building is more on the lines of the ordinary exposition building than most of the others. It is the renaissance style and was designed by Julius G. Zwicker. It is 300 by 200 feet in size, with a magnificent dome rising in the center to a height of 100 feet, while six minor domes are used to balance the structure. Triumphant arches, magnificently executed, surmount the four entrances. The Agricultural Building will be well lighted, as the domes are partly of opaque glass, while there are numerous windows. The building is located so as to show its classical lines and fine proportions to excellent advantage.

The Machinery Building is a happy combination of solidity and force, with delicate outlines. It is of the type of the famous Propyleum in Munich, the best example of the revival of the Doric. It is the first building which greets the visitor upon his entrance into the grounds. It rests on a terrace, and the power rooms are lower than the main building, and the inconvenience of heat and smoke are thus avoided. The roof is high and the interior is commodious. Shade trees grow on three sides and the power house is almost hidden from view in the foliage. The dimensions are 585 by 126 feet, with a boiler room 125 by

seventy-two feet. The arrangement of the floor leads to three main entrances, marked by imposing porticos, with six columns each, crowned by gables sculptured in high relief in appropriate designs. It is sixty-eight feet to the top of the roof. The north end of the structure borders on the lake.

An interesting feature will be the Children's Building. When the idea of the exposition was first broached the children began to take an interest in the affair, and asked that they be given a chance to show what they could do. Their pennies have been contributed to erect a beautiful building. Only such things as will amuse and instruct the little one will be admitted. Chimes will be in the front part of the building, while a deer park, with fifty deer, will be in the rear.

All of the buildings will be grouped as closely together as possible, with a view to artistic effect without sacrifice of convenience. An attempt will be made, if possible, for the visitor to travel over the whole ground in a short space of time. The chief objection, and in fact the only one to the world's fair at Chicago, was that there was too much to be seen and that the distances to be traversed were too magnificent. The Tennessee Centennial will be compact and an opportunity will be given for everybody to see that which he wishes to see with the least possible expenditure of effort.

The amusement row at every world's fair since the Chicago Exposition has been known as the Midway in honor of the Midway Plaisance, along which these concessions were grouped in Chicago. But the Tennessee Centennial has found a new name for the amusement quarter. The place set apart for them is to be called Vanity Fair, after the show mentioned in the famous book in such a short space of time, but the building is startlingly like the original, except for the delicate carvings on the pediment and the interior decoration.

In front of the Parthenon will be a statue of Pallas Athena, now being made in Paris, which, with its pedestal, will be forty-three feet high. From the foot of the terrace there will burst a fountain, and on all sides artistic features will be grouped in harmony with the Parthenon itself, making it the chief point of interest to the visitors.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Tennessee people say that the Vanity Fair will eclipse the Midway in novelties.

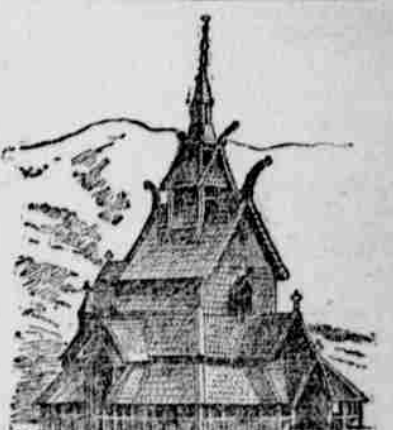
A typical Southern spot will be the place known as "Gourd Arbor." This will be a long avenue leading from the main entrance of the Auditorium to the open walks of the western part of the park. A light, airy frame-work covers the walk, which will be overgrown with flowers and vines.

The following are the officers of the exposition: Major John W. Thomas, President; Van Leer Kirkman, Nashville, Vice-President; W. A. Henderson, Knoxville, Vice-President; John Overton, Jr., Memphis, Vice-President; E. C. Lewis, Director-General.

A CHURCH 700 YEARS OLD.

One of the Oldest Edifices of Its Kind in the World.

The "Stavekirkeho" at Borgund, Norway, depicted herewith is one of the most venerable wooden edifices in the world. The interior of the church consists of a large, square auditorium



NORWAY'S ANCIENT CHURCH.

and a smaller and narrower choir, which latter ends in a semi-circular rocess, within which is the altar. An open gallery surrounds the church. Light enters only through small, round holes under the main roof, so that the worshippers are always shrouded in that semi-darkness so favorable to meditation.

Workmen's Exchanges.

When a strange barber comes to town and wants work he does not waste his time and shoe-leather walking around inquiring at the shops for a position. He goes to one of the two exchanges and registers his name. Then he takes a chair and a newspaper and proceeds to make himself comfortable. Boss barbers are coming in at all hours of the day, and if the applicant is sober he is sure to get a chance to show his skill within twenty-four hours.

The confectioners and bakers on the East Side get their employes from an exchange on the corner of Houston and Allen streets.—New York Mail and Express.

A company has been formed at Paintsville, Ky., to operate the canal coal mines now that place.