TIIE IKON ERA, DOVBB, N. J., JATSTUABY 16, 1903.

I OOfBHSOH MlRfUfS XKHSAOE. I

C-mtmuvt jrnm „,, ,...„,
•oine miuor oHHcs In MUMP uf tin' smnll-
er counties nuch ;> law uil^Iit mltl
slightly to the I"X]I™BC of I lie i-umity.
It ao, it may be siilrt that euch count)-
can afford to j>«y nud snuutd imy n
reasonable salary fur Bei-viceu rendered.
But ai to most otttces and In itl) the lar-
ger countlra the wivlujj to the people
would amount to vci-y lurj;*1

SUUIB. Ttiia

1B eepeeliUly so us to tin1

otilee of Klicr-
lff. There in tio pnu-tliviJ rwixan why
this office should not be salaried, and
when It Is stilted that this otiice la
many counties yields in fees over $20,-
000 a year the gain to the people Is at
once apparent.

A striking illustration of the desira-
bility of the siilary over the fee system
18 shown In the results lu tiro of the
state offices where the enuutje una been
mnde.
In the office of the elerk of the su-
preme court the fumtutl receipts during
the last five years have Increased from
J44.000 to $52,000 per year. The annual
expenses have not Increased, being
slightly less lu 1902 than they were In
1888, and the net proilts to the state
after paying till expenses, Including tue
salary of the clerk, have In that peri<Ml
amounted to the substantial sum of
$110,477.10.

In the office of the clerk In chancery
for the same period the average anuuul
gross receipts have been $45,581.75, the
average annual expenses have been
$33,102.CS, and the net profits for the
period after paying nil expenses, In-
cluding the salary or the clerk, amount
to $02,393.88.

These two examples show that under
tho salary system in theso two offices
the state is making an average annual
profit of $35,774, which under the fee
Bystem the incumbents of those offices
used to put In their pockets, and the
oiUces are as well administered today
under the salary system ns they ever
were under tbe fee system. . *
Let me furnish another illustration.
In some of tlie larger counties of the
atate the fee >ystem has been abolished
In several of the county offices. In the
large county of Esses the surrogate re-
ceives a salary of $7,000, and the coun-
ty receives n substantial profit from the
office. In some of the smaller counties
the occupant of that office is still al-
lowed to take the fees, which, I am In-
formed, amount to upward of $15,000
per annum.

I cannot too strongly urge making
this change in every office in every
county in the state.
Interest on State D«iioalt..
The last legislature passed a law re-
quiring the treasurer to domaud an ln-
tereit of 2. per cent on deposits of tho
state money kept in the various banks
of the state.

Although the law was passed after a
part of the fiscal year had expired, the

I
sympath y of tuc »((«te weut out to the '<>m llii-
unfortunate city. Iiiirly In .Juno Jt alao ' -uit:ibk' p'tMciin
»»ad Kt'Hous labor tnmnii'H, whic h last- j nitinluT of M;it<-s
« i ooiue time nud linn 11 j- assumed pro- ; 1 thiuk Hie <-

JtJ/i
pnnluuH whicli raised it doubt ln tiie ' wiTlin^ m dlcnii y
niiitil of the uinynr as lo tbe ability of , i»'»n. H has no, in
the local nutlieritk-n to cope wltti tbe

thrt'iiU'iu'd dnn^tT. At tlio reijuest of a
hirKt' IIUIUIHT (ti* U'iiriluK citizL-iiH Mnyor
Illnciiiiil'i' culled ii[i'Jit me on the ulfjlit
of June li> to Hcinl iroops to I'atersoii
to 11 id tt*o iiiitliuriiit-y iu luitlntuJnlnif
order, assuring inc that he felt the
KHivlty df the Kitimtluii reyulreU thu
lirescMice of the troops.
In conformity with iiis request I or-

Anu> *.!multl jirurldo a
I- ii>v Its governor. A
i du ilih-i iilrcady, and
el,-, ut tbi« Ntjite are
ulUre lo thlu ex-
n*ii Hie custom of for-

wiib few i<,\ci']jtioim, to
(tilling tlif session of
ml «t iiMit-r times. 'I'hey
tin- NtJM.•)....nsf In the
imi' uwuy in the alter-
lumii or I'vcnin^r u» ilieir work was tin-
KJicd or uitont Duisjiud. (.'HJ/CHH frojr
every part of the state have their Inter-
views with hiru In his otiice or on

li\ e in Trent "
: Ihr It'KisliMllir

iiK :md

have grown to large one* and tboee
iilrcndy liirne have crown larger. As
their capital IWIH iucreaiied competltloo
Ililfc beci.liK' limn- vigorous UUtil in
mntiy J]i»l!im-cx It Inn tu-couic destruc-
tive to protils. The mvliers of a busi-
ness will not ioiu; <oiidtict It without a
jvlujjj on the cajiital Invested any

them frankly aad manfully and not b-
•shamed of bsing honeat.
Some carplnf critic v,uo mlnreudj m
words will suy that there la aomethln
of more value to the state than money
That Is what I aui trying to uiak
clear. There in bouesty and high put
pose ii nd the courage of conviction,
hidden, ulns, fit tJnien, but it exist*.

n*:iy to or J'rom the train, and his bab!
dcrt'd UriKadicr ('wii-rul Campbell to of lite has or necessity been lucklug in proceed immediately to 1'iilcrson with ; comfort and Ulcnlty. It is desirabl the lirst ami second battalions of the ,'"b"> ihui Hio Kmoriior should have a J<-Jr.st ri'^inii'iit ami the First troop of i house wlii-tv he may entertain visitors cavjilr.v aiul upon his. arrival to confer j from abroad ns well as to have a sulta* with Mnyur Ilinclilirfc uud "id him lu j Me KIII luring place for Important ocea-
/trcserviii^' the peace and order of the j sions in the elll-ient life of the state. II community. On June 28 the battalions j the state were poor, the question of ex-of infantry first sent were relieved from peiis-e might ho r/iised, but the state I duly by the third battalion of the Biltne j rich. The present salary paid the gov-i, to which Companies C and I>:

emor is generous, I think sufficient fo

of the Fifth i wore temporarily
attached, ami which remained In l'at-
erson until .Tilly li and were then or-
dered homo. The discretion of the offi-
cers mid the excellent bearing and con-
duct of tho troops prevented blood-
shed, and they are entitled to lb
thanks of the state for the creditabl
manner in which they performed a dis
agreeable duty

The espouses, ns shown by the quar-
termaster's report, wore $18,340.5'
There being no appropriation for this
uet'ount nnd the timount in the emer-
gency fund not. being suIHcient, tht
money was advanced by tho stnti
treasurer, tiie state comptroller and th
governor. Doubtless the legislature
will at tho proper time reimburse them,
I recommend that the sum set apart I
the emergency fund for the use of tin
! governor hereafter be increased to $25,
000.

Increane In Par of CommUaloner ol
Bniiki

The present pay of tile commlssionei
of banking and iusurnucc is $4,000
year.. The office Is equal lu luiportanci
and requires ns high an order of nblllt
and character ns any in the sttttehouse.
The pay of tho treasurer, comptroller,
tho clerks of the supreme court and th
court of chancery is.SO,000 a year. Tin
term of the present commissioner I
about to expire. The duties of the of-
fice can be enlarged to the benefit oi
the people of the state nnd should be so
enlarged. I recommend that the pay o
this office be Increased to $0,000 a year.
Tenement Iionmc Hoiculntlon.

As our stnte grows in population an
increasing number of people are com
pelled to live in tenements. Fortunate-
ly the percentage now compelled to liv
in them is not large, but as the numhei
Increases it is Important from a moral
and physical point of view that tene-
ment houses should be constructed lin-

his living in nn executive man-

report of the treasurer shows that tho ; der the latest approved standards. Suf-sum of $28,000 has been received by
the state from this source, and of
course a. larger sum may be expected
this year. This is just so much money
added to the income of the state which
it has not heretofore received and
which showB the wisdom of the law re-
ferred to.
Child Labor.
During the year many complaint!
were made that children of less than
legal age have been employed in vari-
ous factories iu the state. In some In-
stances suits have been brought and
fines Imposed for breaking tbe law. In
other cages charges have been made
a(r«ln«t certain establishments, notably
against certain glass factories in the
southern part of the state, for employ-
ing children of tender years, and the
papers at one time were filled with sto-
ries of what was described as child
slavery.

I Investigated many of these reports
and am satisfied there was much cxag
geratlon in them, and in some cases
they were entirely without foundation
in fact But, desiring to have the law
obeyed in letter and in spirit, I had a
number of interviews with the factory
inspector and urged upon him the im-
portance of prompt and rigorous action
in every case of infringement of the
law. The inspector aud his assistants
are responsible to tho legislature only.
If the power of removal was lodged
with the governor, a more vigorous en.
forcement of the law could be expected
at once. Children should be protected
from the heartlessness of parents and
the selfishness of employers. The pres-
ent legal age for the employment of
girls Is fourteen and of boys twelve
years. I recommend that tbe legal age
for the employment of boys be increased
to fourteen. That is quite young enough
and is the age prescribed by Mussuchu-
setts, Connecticut, New York and eight
other states, eleven In all. Children
cannot be expected to go to school after
tbe practical work of life has begun,
ssd their mental, moral and physical
welfare all demand that the change
recommended be made.

Hoipltal For Consumptive Poor,
I refer you especially to the report of
th» commission appointed under the
bill of last winter to provide a sanita-
rium for the consumptive poor of the
state. After giving very careful consid-
eration to the question of location and
Tislting various sections of the state
u d listening to suggestions from the
people of all sections the commission
finally chose a location In Hunterdon
county at Glen Gardner, where an
abundance of land has been purchased
at a reasonable price sufficient for an
institution of large size. I visited tho
site In company with the commission
and feel that I can congratulate the
state upon the selection made. After
obtaining statistics as to the probable
Dumber of consumptive poor in the
state the commission hare thought It
proper to recommend an appropriation
ot $300,000 for tbe construction and
equipment of a plant suitable for their
purposes. It Is possible that the legis-
lature may think it wise to appropriate
a portion of this sum at the present
Meslon, leaving the balance for tbe
•onslderation of their successors. I
recommend that, whatever the amount,
tbe commission be authorized to pro-
ceed upon a plan sufficient to accommo-
date the large number of patients they
are likely to be called upon to take care
of, tm/l I approve the suggestions made
In the report as to tbe class of cases tht
institution should accept.

Labor Troubles In P«t«rron.
ThD city of Fatenon has bad a disas-
trous year. A large part of the business
section of the city was destroyed by
fire, and a larger part was Injured by
flood. Xoss of properly In both In-
ataasM -was vary coflSldcrabls. and the

ileient space should he provided foi
each occupant, each room should bi
lighted from without, the plumbing
should be approved in character, and
generally the health and welfare ot the
inmates should he considered. The ex-
perience of our sister state of New
York shows that this can be accom-

plished and a reasonable return on til
Investment obtained by the owner. The
question is comparatively a new one fn
our state, and now is the time to con.
slder It. I recommend the appointmeni
of a commission to Investigate tho sub-
ject, with power to employ proper as-
sistance, and to report to the next legll
lature and that $5,000 be appropriated
for their expenses, the commission to
serve without pay.

'To llexnlate AnfomobfleK.

The increasing use of automobiles
and the record of accident and death
caused by them make it important that
the legislature should pass a law regu-
lating their use. They are machine*
which, as every one knows, may go
nnj'where. If a man is to drive a loco-
motive engine, he must serve 3T

ears of
apprenticeship as a fireman and under-
go successfully a rigid examination as
to his duties. And the locomotive en-
gine is confined to a carefully built
track, from which it is never able to
move very far. An automobile, with iti
power to run wild, is now allowed to
be driven by men, women or children
who in the majority of cases have little
knowledge of machluery, ana when the
thing; goes wrong, as it frequently and
suddenly does, they are helpless.

A record of the accidents of the past
year would be a long and sad one. lu
the interest of the lives and comfort of
the community 1 nsk the legislature to
pass a law that will* require a suitable
examination to be passed before any
one may be allowed to drive nn auto-
mobile and that no automobile shall be
allowed in this state that Is geared to
run at a higher speed than fifteen
miles nn hour. If because of the con-
struction of ccrtnlu machines this Is
impractlcnl, definite speed regulations
In Buch cases might be defined.

XSxtenalon ol Stntcliauae Ground*,
The legislature at the last session
passed a bill appropriating $125,000 for
the extension of the statehouse grounds
on cither side of the present building,
giving the statehouse commission pow-
er to use any dwellings that might be
on the property for an executive man
slon.
This bill received a very considerable
criticism by the newspapers of the
state, and it came to be known in popu-
lar discussion as the bill to provide an
Mcecutive mansion for the governor,
ind it was thought to be—largely, at
least—In the interest of the present
gorernor tbnt the bill was passed. Be-
cause this impression was incorrect anil
became of the extent of the criticisms
referred to, as well as for some other
reasons, It was thought best by the
itatehouse commission not to proceed
to take action under the bill, but to
ivalt until tbe next legislature. In order
that they might give the matter such
further consideration as its importance
demands.
It Is the general opinion that it Is
necessary to the proper appearance of
the statehouse that more land Bhould
be acquired on either side of it It Is a
large building and should hare a prop-
er setting. The cost would not be scri-
ms, and the attractiveness of the build-
ing, which Is of Interest to every Jer-
neyman, -would be greatly enhanced,
rhln is an important question and one
entirely apart from an executive man-
lion.
Concerning the executive mansion, I
:hfnk this may be Bald: It is brutighr. to
the attention of the legislature because
at thy onjnlon I hold that the timo.baa

sion provided by the state.
I suggest that the two questions be
considered separately. Ooo can be stat-
ed as the extension of the statehous
grounds, in conformity with the bill o
last winter, but without auy provislon-
for an executive mansion, the other to
provide for the purchase or erection o
an executive mansiou either on tho
stntohouse grounds or elsewhere, a
may be thought best by those to whom
the work shall be intrusted, so tbat i
the legislature should conclude that i
Is not advisable to provide the mansion
referred to they may at least provide
for an extension of the grounds, a mat-
ter which has been received with very
general favor throughout the state.

Chnuirea In Judicial SfNtem

The last legislature passed certain
amendments to the constitution which
provide for certain changes in our judi-
cial system. The overcrowded condition
of tbe courts emphasizes the urgen
need of the final adoption of these
amendments, which, it is expected, will
give the. relief desired. I urge the im-
portance of prompt and favorable ac-
tion by the present legislature upon
these amendments and the providing of
tho necessary machinery to carry them
Into eflect in case, the people should
rutif y them at tho polls.
llelailon of Kuw Jersey to (be Trvat
Unolloa.
There has been so much discussion of
late on the subject of trusts, and ^
Jersey is so largely interested in the
matter by reason of the large number
of corporations organized under her
laws, that I deem it advisable to refer
to it. The relations of our state to the
interests involved are so intimate and
the public mind has from many points
of view been so misdirected that I
think a frank discussion of the position
of New Jersey to the general question
is desirable at this time, and If I have
left for the close of my message what I
have to nay on* this question It Is not
because I think it last in importance.
The legislation of this state for the
past thirty years has been so wise and
has so wou the confidence of the public
that corporations to the number ot
lnuny thousands have taken advantage
of Its laws to incorporate under them.
It is the impression of some who are
ignorant of the facts that the corpora-
tion laws of New Jersey are especially
liberal aud thut corporations organized
under them have unusual and perhaps
unwise powers. This is not so. The
New Jersey law recognizes tbe right of
property to protection. It recognizes as
well the right of the people to equal
protection. It allows no oppression ot
the people by the corporation. It al-
lows no unjust assault upon the corpo-
ration by the people to be effective. It
carefully and justly guards the interest
of both. Most of its features have been
passed upon by the courts, than whom
none stand higher In the land for pro-
bity and learning. And, quite as impor-
tant as the law and the. courts, there i>
buck of both and supporting both a
sturdy and vigorous public sentiment
throughout the state that would quick-
ly call to account auy legislature that
should Infringe upon the rights of ei-
her. Corporations that want to do a
dishonest business have a bard time of
It under the New Jersey lair. Corpora-
ions that desire to conduct their busi-
ness as honest men conduct theirs are
protected as fully and completely as la
any individual in the state, but not
more. New Jersey has justly won tbe
confidence of the country because its
laws protect alike nnd with equal jus-
tice the rights ot the people and the
rights of property. The result of thla
confidence him been that so great a
umber of corporations hare organized
under her laws that the fees and taxes
rom this source are sufficient to pay
lie annual expenses of the state, to pay
large proportion of the cost of our
rabJic education nnd to leave a hand-
onto surplus besides. Other states, en-
ous of our prosperity, have copied our
laws, reduced our fees and solicited
ur business. Their success has not
icen important. Our revenues from
ls source continue to increase. The
Tiferenee Is fair that'it is because of
;he greater confidence the country has
that public sentiment back of oar
laws that makes our laws secure.
Vevf Real Trnata.
As a matter of fact, there are few If
iny real trusts, nnd the name is given
iromiscuously to large corporations ot
11 kinds, especially if composed of a
:omblnntion of a number of smaller
loncernB. It is a wrong use of the term,
nd it carries an unjust inference, but
It hns come into common use.

Whether with • just reason or not,
what Is generally known as tho trust
uestion hns become the absorbing
ucstion of the time. The sensational
press enlarges upon it, and public
ipeakers ot Intelligence and character
iscuss it as If it was some huge and
monstrous apparition whose presence
endangered the rights of the people It
aot indeed ultimately the very life of
:he nation. The discussion has reached
such a condition and the public mind !•
interested to such a degree that ft feel-
ing of apprehension exists. What are
re facts?

We are a contented and prosperous
icople—never so contented, never so
irospcrous. Wo have Increased in pop-
ilatlon, In Intelligence, m wealth and In
lower, nnd to such an extent that the
Igures that tell the story are beyond
mr power to grnBp. Labor was nerer
IO fully employed. Wages were never
j high. The savings bank deposits
•ere never so large. In the develop-
lent of our prouierlty small concerns

more than a nuchiinlc will long contin- T hc courage to stand firmly on prlnci-ue to work without Ills wage. In cast- pje nUfl do right, whether It Is for tht till! about for n remedy combination private Individual, the corporation or was devlw'd to replace destructive com- the stnte. Do not let us be disturbed petition, it IB a business plan evolved
by the neccwHltles of the catie to accom-
modate the conduct of business to the
chunked conditions of the present time.
Combination means a larger concern,
but it does not necessarily meuL a mo-
nopoly. As a matter of experience It ifl
fount} that when it approaches monop-
oly new capital Is found for new estab-
lishments, and competition again ap-
pears. Opportunities for proflt are not
long neglected. Our people are too en-
terprising to allow monopolies to exist.

by the clamor ot the demagogue or thi
ipeeches of those who in these day* of
magnificent and unexampled prosperity
aeedlessly alarm the people as to the
power of the notion to deal adequate!;
with Its own, but let us patiently an
constantly do our duty first to the peo-
ple of the state and then to those who
have sought the protection of tbe atate
as that duty shall be made clear.

Bonds.of Indemnity,
I call your attention to the adrlslbll-
It should be remembered also that the '*» ° f

P™">« « ^w requiring lltiganta
last census shows that less than 10 per : **<> seek to enjoin corporation, or oth-b f th t ' *» ^ «'!

st*f° 'T 1

Cfrytog ODt plan

p
cent of the factory labor of the country

: j
' *» ^ «'!

st*f° 'T 1

Cfrytog ODt plan.
is employed by the so called trusts and »a

°Pted by them to give a. bond of to
that less than 14 per cent of our mann- \ fl8ranity

t 0 th e
P" ^

a***f™*

to mcl

factored output is made by them; and ™m

«« «>« chancellor atall deem prop
the large number of these concerns

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l n CT8e » be finally determined that
that have appeared, flourished their ,

th e

"PPUcant for the injunction wa.
not entitled to the writ. I am informed
such a law exists in New York state.
The matter la important, and I bopa
the legislature will take such action m
ln Its judgment It may deem wise.
I shall b« glad to extend any assist-
ance at my command in the aiaoharge
of your legislative duties and hope for
cordial relations between the executi-

brief day and then disappeared forever,
should not be forgotten.
JVo Cause For Alarm*
AB a matter of fact, the country has
no more oocnRlnn for alarm than the
Arab has for an ifrlt or we have for
the ogre of our childhood. And was the
situation really threatening I still
would have supreme faith ln the ability
of the people of the country to protect
themselves in any emergency that may
arise. The nation was born In a war
for huniun rights. It has stood the
strain of the greatest civil war in his-

and legislative departments ln our Join
labors for the state.
FRANKLIN MtJRPHT.

Vlnttr and Stroiarbt Bill,

.To make tho hair simply fluffy, with- tory fought for human righto. It baa ; on t curI i lt mo|8te n)t wlt h a r e given its treasure and its blood without , t, , , n , o r ttflr f , ,t (rnwnrd to aid Its helplesB and oppressed
neighbor for human rights. It standa
today resplendent in the morning of its
existence, the envy and hope of the
world. Can such a people or the rights
of such a people be In danger from cor-
porations, however powerful, organized
under and amenable to Its own laws?
Such a danger is Impossible. The dan-
ger is not to the people from the greed
of corporate power asserting itself un-
wisely, but to tbe corporations them-
selves. "

Because of this alleged danger it has
become the fashion of the day to assail
corporations on general principles, and
the public man who Is bold enough to
Bay a word in their favor runs the risk
of bitter criticism as to his motive, as If
It were a crime to be a stockholder and
immoral to be the friend of a stock-
holder, It is time the air should be
cleared. The corporations have their
rights as the Individuals have "theirs:
We undertake here iu New Jersey to
protect them ln their rights.

Heverine Prom Corporation*.
In the past ten years the corporations
organized under our beneficent IawB
hare paid the state the large sum of
$13,000,000, and for the last tbree years
the payments have averaged $2,227,340.
These corporations represent every con-
ceivable industry. Their capitalization
is many billions, and the number of
stockholders are hundreds of thousands ,
if not millions. We hare taken their '
money and Bold them tbe charters nn-1
der which they do their business. We

:

continue' to take their money each year j
in the shape of taxes, tor which we j1

*'

give them the continued protection of '
our laws. The state hasjts obligate a '
to these stockholders. LetUB live M

wine, two ounces: cologne, one ounce;
bicarbonate <4' KDUII, oue-ualf ouaccj
rosewntiT. Tour ounces.
For tin- mil id whose hair will eui<
when stit1

Uo-.sn't want It to tliere is
remedy, fortunately. It calls for twi
ounces of buy rum, one-hntf ounce c
sweet oil and 0 few drops of essenci
of violet. Put this on the bair am
brush tliorouglily.

Mother
. " My mother was troubled with
consumption tor m»ny years. At:
last she * a s

given up to die. Tbenj
she. tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
and was speedily cured."
, . D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard

your cough or how long
you have had it, Ayer's
•Qhferry, Pectioral Is the
best thing you can take.
It's too risky to wait
until you have consump-
tion. If you are coughing
today, get a bottle or
Cherry'Pectoral at once.

Conialt jour doctor.' If hk
itlAliitfo te4'Ji« •*r>i.';'H b«1
t « It tta «tt<*k It

tkltB It,
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'kn»«.
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NEW JERSEY'S LEADING NEWSPAPER.

Hcwark
THE ONLY PAPER WHICHCOMPLETELYCOVERS

A

LL who wish to keep in touch with the,news olWew
Jersey will find In the NEWARK EVENING and
SUNDAY NEWSthtj best medium lor attaining their
desire. The NEWS Is not only a paper for Jerseymen. made by Jerseymen, but it Is a newspaper in the widest sense of the term. It contains each day more, news of the world in general than any afternoon paper printed In New
York or Philadelphia, in addition to making a specialty of
all matters ot importance in the State.

BETTER THAN

EVER IN 1903.

The facilities of the NEWS for

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