

000 in promoting education. It is a fine expression of the intelligence and purpose of a great people, and it is a cause for satisfaction and congratulation that all parts of such a system of education are working together so harmoniously and effectively.

The Education Building.

The Education building is approaching completion. Parts of it are likely to be occupied very soon and the whole promises to be finished by the next summer or early fall. It will be a beautiful, even a monumental, building, well worthy of the Empire State. This is the first instance in which any State or any other country, so far as I know, has provided a building for the exclusive use of its educational activities. It is especially fortunate in view of the serious injury to the Capitol and almost total loss of the State Library by fire, that this new home for the Education Department and a new library was well on the way.

It is very desirable that every effort be put forth to make the new library available to the people of the State as early as possible. It would be fortunate if that could be done by the time the whole building is available for use. It has occurred to me that it might be well to dedicate the Education Building in October or November next, with some elaborate exercises which would claim the attendance of leading educators from other States and even from other countries. I recommend this to your consideration, and also suggest that the appropriations for furnishing the new building and for establishing the new library provided for in chapter 901 of the laws of 1911, be considered early in the present session to the end that the building be completely equipped and in most attractive form at the time suggested for its dedication.

Banking Department.

There are 497 State banks and 24 trust companies, having resources of \$811,323,854 and \$1,751,859,001, respectively, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks. The resources of the banks increased \$30,008,220, and the trust companies increased \$149,167,232, during the fiscal year. According to the last published statements there are 384 institutions under the supervision of the Banking Department, with aggregate resources of \$4,134,166,563, an increase of \$260,158,270 from the previous year.

In the State there are 141 savings banks, with aggregate resources of \$1,751,859,001, an increase during the year of \$75,442,679. The surplus, figured on market value of securities held, totals \$114,322,607, and the number of open accounts in all savings banks is 2,963,645. The ratio of surplus held to the total amount due depositors is 7.16 per cent.

On account of the manner in which the law was originally compiled and the rather doubtful way in which amendments have been made, the law as a whole is not entirely satisfactory, and some of its provisions are vague and confusing. A general revision and simplification of this statute and a restatement of its provisions in clear and concise terms will soon become necessary. I shall, however, at this time content myself with calling your attention to certain specific recommendations.

Foreign mortgage, loan and investment companies were placed under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks in the year 1910, and the statute as then enacted together with corresponding provisions of the Penal Law, constitute about the only safeguard that this State has ever afforded its investors against the fraudulent or deceptive sale of valueless stocks or inadequately secured bonds. Its enactment was the result of the great losses sustained by investors of this State as a consequence of the failure of many so-called "Western Farm Mortgage Companies" about that time. The law with relation to such companies has been so rigorously enforced that there is not at the present time a single foreign mortgage, loan or investment company authorized to do business in this State, and no domestic mortgage, loan or investment company, organized under the Banking Law, has failed to fulfill its obligations.

At this time, when the protection of the investing public is engaging the attention of the legislatures of so many States, I think it may be well for the Legislature of this State to consider the advisability of extending the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Banks with respect to the sale of bonds and stocks, and some means should be devised for exercising supervision over so-called "Real Estate Companies," which do a business so similar to that of mortgage, loan or investment companies, as defined in the Banking Law, that they can with difficulty be distinguished from the same.

While the Banking Department is not directly charged with the enforcement of the Penal Law of the State, the Superintendent of Banks and his subordinate have been in frequent consultation with the District Attorneys of various counties in an endeavor to bring to justice those who have wronged or defrauded institutions under his supervision. As a result of the conferences in connection with prosecutions instituted against the officers and directors of failed institutions, it seems very desirable that the attention of certain crimes against the financial institutions of the State should be more clearly stated and somewhat amplified, and it is believed that the addition of certain sections adopted from the National Banking Act will assist in safeguarding the interests of depositors.

I hope that bills embodying these suggestions may meet with your approval.

Canals.

The most important work under the jurisdiction of the State Engineer at the present time is that of the construction of the Barge Canal, having an approximate total length of 450 miles. During the past year the construction work on the Barge Canal has advanced at a rate never before equalled, as is shown by the amount of work done and included in estimates for the various contracts. During 1909 there was approximately \$7,000,000 worth of

work completed; during 1910 approximately \$9,000,000 and during 1911 to December 1st over \$14,000,000. It is a conservative statement to say that during 1911 the contract work exceeded that done in any previous year by more than 50 per cent.

On the Cayuga and Seneca Canal careful consideration has been given to the type of locks to be constructed, particularly at Seneca Falls, to the end that the interests of the State might be best conserved and that little damage would occur to property owners and water powers in that locality. The particular type of lock to be constructed has been decided upon and the State Engineer and Surveyor is now preparing plans and specifications for the same, to the end that the entire Cayuga and Seneca Canal may be placed under contract at the earliest possible date.

At the general election in November there was submitted to the people of the State for their consideration the Barge Canal Terminal referendum. It is a source of great gratification to know that the people of the State approved of the proposition authorizing the issuing of bonds in an amount of \$19,500,000 to provide proper terminals and necessary freight handling facilities for the barge canal system. Necessary officers and engineers have been assigned to take up the work of preparing the plans and specifications for such terminals and work upon the same will be advanced with all possible haste to the end that there shall be submitted to the Canal Board for its consideration the plans for certain portions of this work within a period of 60 days.

Cold Storage Law.

The act passed by the last Legislature for the regulation of cold storage and refrigerating plants and the sale of cold storage foods has been enforced with the result that all cold storage plants in the State are now under inspection, all foods placed in storage or removed therefrom are stamped with the date of entry or removal and there has been a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the plants.

While the full benefit of this law will not be felt until the 10 months period has expired (the limit of time placed by the Legislature on the storage of most foods), the necessity of this statute has already been clearly demonstrated.

The bill is designed for the protection of the consumer, in that cold storage foods are required to be cold and such and the necessary regulations for this purpose are now being drafted, after a full consideration of the trade interests affected thereby.

Contagious Diseases.

There is an enormous economic loss to the State from preventable diseases. Local health officials often fail in the control of epidemics of typhoid fever, small pox and other diseases, and the State should be prepared to take an active part in the prevention of tuberculosis and in checking epidemics. The use of diptheria antitoxin furnished by the State has been largely successful in controlling this disease, and the State Health Department should be in a position to assist local health officials in the control of epidemics and to more successfully carry on the warfare against preventable diseases.

Excise.

The total gross receipts under the Liquor Tax Law for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911, were \$18,319,880.27. This is an increase of \$2,177,028.08 over the receipts for the previous fiscal year. The State's share of the liquor tax for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911, amounted to \$9,358,888.89, an increase over the previous fiscal year of \$87,780.02. The locality's share of the liquor tax for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911, amounted to \$8,960,991.38, an increase over the previous fiscal year of \$184,808.73. During the year ending September 30, 1911, 27,968 certificates were issued, as against 29,839 for the previous year, being a decrease of 1871 certificates or about 6 per cent. The total disbursements of the Excise Department for the entire year of 1910-11 were \$382,682.23, against \$389,167.74, in the year 1909-10.

Attention should be directed to the prevalence of traffic in liquors in unlicensed places throughout the State. The reputable dealer who has paid the tax required by law for the right to traffic in liquors should be protected from the competition of unlicensed dealers, who of necessity must conduct such traffic in places and in a manner which prevents the proper surveillance of the traffic of the properly constituted authorities of the localities where the illicit traffic is conducted. Some provision should be made, in addition to the provisions of the law now applicable thereto, by which the person carrying on such unlicensed traffic might at least be subjected to the recovery of a penalty equal to, or in excess of that recoverable from the licensed dealer who violates the provisions of the Liquor Tax Law.

Pisons.

The number of commitments to the different State prisons and the average prison population show a slight decrease from the previous year. With the completion of 600 cells at Great Meadow Prison there is a cell for each prisoner now confined outside of those cared for in the prison hospitals.

At Great Meadow Prison arrangements have been made for the raising of trees for the reforestation of State lands by convict labor and an opportunity for the employment of prisoners in agricultural pursuits is afforded on the large farm connected with the prison. Appropriations should be made for the completion of this prison upon the plans already approved.

Prison industries are being reorganized with the view of increasing the production by introducing better business methods, from which gratifying results are already shown. Further provision should be made to allow prisoners to earn wages to a greater extent in their earnings for the benefit of the families dependent upon them.

desirability of the site and the large expenditure required for the construction of the buildings. I believe it is possible to remodel Sing Sing Prison to meet the needs of the prison population for some years to come with a very material saving in expenditure.

Care of the Insane.

The necessarily large expense required for the proper care and maintenance of the insane of the State have received my most careful consideration. While it is our duty to be sure that the large sums appropriated for this department are so economically expended as to give to the State full value for the expenditures, it will be admitted that there should not be at any time an attempt to effect economies by reducing below the proper standard the quantity or the quality of the food supplied to the patients, or of the medical care, nursing or attention to which these wards of the State are entitled.

The overcrowded conditions prevailing in the hospitals of the metropolitan district would seem to make it incumbent upon the State to assist the Lunacy Commission to complete as soon as possible the Mohawk State Hospital, and to make additions to the existing hospitals, so that the ever increasing number of insane may be suitably and economically cared for.

The development of the city of Utica in close proximity to the grounds of the Utica State Hospital led to so strong a demand for the opening of a street through the hospital grounds that a law to that effect was enacted and approved. It seemed desirable that this hospital should be moved into the country and relocated upon a farm of a thousand acres and a bill was passed and approved authorizing the State Commission in Lunacy to secure such a site. It is my hope that the hospital to be erected upon this new farm site will be in every respect a model of what a hospital for the insane should be furnishing salutory and useful occupation for the patient and that this farm and the farm portions of the other hospital properties shall be so managed as to serve as object lessons of intelligent and profitable farming.

Increasing interest is taken in the mental benefit secured to the insane through occupations of various kinds and this work, both indoors and out of doors, has my hearty approval.

For the first time in many years it has not become necessary for the Commission in Lunacy to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation to take care of deficiencies incurred in the preceding fiscal year for the maintenance of hospitals.

The commission has been able to pay all incurred debts and has done away with the practice of the Department to carry a large number of bills from the preceding year until the appropriation for the next fiscal period became available.

The Commission has begun this year's administration free from indebtedness and it has adopted a policy which will insure the payment of all bills during the fiscal year in which they are incurred.

State Charitable and Reformatory Institution.

The care of the wards of the State is a duty which must be performed humbly and with due regard to the beneficial effect upon the commonwealth. The annual increase in the population of the State means, among other things an increase of the number of dependents, defectives and delinquents for whom the State must provide in its public institutions.

Seventeen of the State charitable and reformatory institutions, including two in course of construction with an inmate population of 8,288, are under the general supervision of the State Board of Charities. This board also has jurisdiction over 81 county, city and town almshouses and other public institutions wholly or partly under private control with a census exceeding 52,773 patients and inmates daily.

As the Board of Charities points out, the current income of the State has not been sufficient during recent years to meet the needs of existing institutions, nor to construct the new ones which reasonable progress in a great State demands. It therefore repeats a suggestion formerly made, that the greater needs in this direction be met by the issue of long term bonds, and that only necessary minor improvements and ordinary repairs be paid for out of current income.

This would allow the people of the State to decide to what extent they desire to make progress in their social work, would allow such as are approved to proceed more rapidly, thereby relieving present conditions, and would, finally, distribute the expense over a considerable period of years. Such is the custom in New York and other States of the people, and seems to be in the interest of a desirable progress.

Conclusion.

In due time reports from the various State departments will be submitted for your information and for consideration of such recommendations as may be made.

I shall heartily and unreservedly co-operate with the Legislature in every effort to enact useful and beneficial laws. The people are far less concerned with the partisan complexion of the Legislature and the State government than with the quality of laws that are enacted, and the honest, efficient and economical administration of the public business. The first duty of the Legislative and executive branches of the government, each in its own sphere, is to foster and establish equal rights and equal justice, promote and advance the welfare and best interests of all the people, and to protect the honor and dignity of the Empire State.

JOHN A. DIX.

Do you know that fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply neuritis of the joints due to a greater extent in their earnings for the benefit of the families dependent upon them.

HE NAMES THREE

Harburger Appoints Women as Deputy Sheriffs.

APPLICANTS WERE NUMEROUS

One of Three Chosen Searched in Her Handbag for a Bondman—A Busy Scene.

New York, Jan. 3.—There were moments yesterday afternoon when Sheriff Julius Harburger in his office was almost entirely surrounded by young women, all of whom either wanted to be the first of the women special deputy sheriffs or wanted a woman friend to be appointed.

Mrs. Caroline Truax, widow of the late Justice Truax, who was said to be the first woman deputy appointed by Sheriff Harburger, wasn't quite sure, so she said last night at the Hotel Savoy, that she would be appointed at all. Also, Mrs. Truax was not altogether pleased when she learned that her letter to the sheriff and Mr. Harburger's reply were to be made public before she had received a reply from the sheriff's office. Mrs. Truax who was Mrs. Caroline Carington, is a graduate of New York University law school and a daughter of Isaac Sanders. For some time she had been interested in work among the insane in State institutions. On Monday Mrs. Truax sent Sheriff Harburger a letter which ran:

"While I am not an advocate of woman suffrage, nevertheless I do believe that women can do the work of deputy sheriffs as well as men. Should I possess the required qualifications, would you consider me a special deputy?"

Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, one of the callers at Mr. Harburger's office, reminded the sheriff that he had promised that Mrs. Crosby was to get the first badge. Mrs. Crosby won out. She is president of the Woman's Democratic Club, which worked for Mr. Harburger's election. Waiting for a badge at the same time was Miss Cornelia Swinnerton of the Woman's Suffrage party and also Miss Patterson, a newspaper woman. While these applicants were in line, Mr. Harburger rapidly distributed right and left his answer to Mrs. Truax's letter. Said the answer:

"Nothing would please me better than to have you accept the special deputy sheriffship. I am proud of the fact that so able, conscientious and honorable a lady applies for this position."

"I have been a great admirer of your late lamented husband, Justice Truax, and my counsel, Mr. Emmanuel Blumenfeld, who is an intimate friend of your family, has congratulated me on your acceptance of this position, in which I join."

"But," complained Mrs. Truax last night, "I haven't received any such reply yet. I meant my letter to be confidential, but it seems I didn't make that clear enough. I should

certainly like to be sworn in as a special deputy sheriff. If I find that such an office would be of help to me in my work, I certainly will not accept, however, if the women deputies are to be mere figureheads."

Anthony Comstock was another of the sheriff's callers. He wanted his special deputy papers renewed. The sheriff held forth at some length to lady deputies their power as deputies.

"Suppose," suggested Miss Swinnerton, nervously, "I see children dangerously near bonfires on the East Side, have I the authority to make an arrest?"

"You certainly—"
"I mean, do I have to make the arrests personally or shall I call a policeman to make the arrest?"
"You certainly may do these over acts personally, or you may call an officer and have him make the arrest and the arrest."

Miss Swinnerton hadn't a bondman ready and neither had Miss Patterson or Mrs. Crosby. Miss Patterson was asked about a bondman and she looked absentmindedly into her leather bag and finally decided that a bond will be ready when it is needed.

"I've patterned my life after Horace Greeley," announced Sheriff Harburger just after he had posed for a picture, this time with Miss Swinnerton. "My son is named in honor of Horace Greeley, and—"

Mr. Comstock arrived at this moment and the sheriff stopped to greet the great reformer. Mr. Comstock spoke briefly. He approved of women special deputies, saying they could be very useful in suppressing vice.

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all dealers.

Calm on the Listening Ear.

Cincinnati Enquirer.
Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, president of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise, was talking in New York about the advantages of deafness.

"When our society," she said, "achieves all it has set out to achieve, then deafness will no longer be an advantage. It's a distinct advantage now, softening to a murmur, or annihilating altogether, the clatter and bang of life."

"Yes, deafness is a distinct advantage now. I know a dear old gentleman, happily quite deaf, who was awakened at dawn one April morning by a terrific, maddening series of shrieks from a freight locomotive. 'Well, well,' he said pleasantly, composing himself to slumber again, 'that's the first Robin I've heard this spring.'"

In the matter of the estate of the late Bridget Coughlin, John C. Nolan and Austin Freeman were appointed appraisers.

New Year Post Cards and Booklets

J. F. O'NEIL
9 Clark St.



Extended to all, and may your first resolution be that you'll give your teeth the needed attention by coming to us at once.

Our services will result in your teeth looking as perfect as skill can produce, in making, fitting, crowning or bridging.

HARVARD DENTAL PARLORS

141 GENESEE ST.
Open Evenings Sunday 10 to 1

C. G. Hayden's BARGAIN STORE

139 W. Genesee St.

- Mop sticks..... 9c and 15c
- Moose Traps..... 20 and 5c
- Rat traps..... 10c to 65c
- Fry pans..... 5c to 85c
- Pan cake griddles..... 35c to 95c
- Moulding books, doz..... 10c
- Wardrobe books doz..... 5c and 10c
- House mail boxes..... 10c to 95c
- 4 doz good clothes pins..... 7c
- Clothes lines..... 10c to 30c
- Lanterns..... 10c to \$1.75
- Lantern globes..... 5c and 10c
- Hand lamps..... 10c to 35c
- Stand lamps..... 25c to 60c
- Lamp chimneys..... 5c, 10c, 25c
- Iron bolts, any length up to 6 inches..... 1c
- Ammonia by the quart..... 5c
- Wash boilers..... 65c to \$5.00
- Wash tubs..... 45c to 55c
- Milk or dairy pails..... 20c
- The best 50c Tea and 1/4 lb. free with every pound.

If you love good coffee ours at 50c is better than any 40c or 45c coffee you know of.

Persil

The Self Acting Oxygen Washing Compound is the only washing powder that will remove ink, fruit, coffee, cocoa, grease or blood stains.

- 1—Run cold water into a tub, using one tablespoonful of PERSIL to a gallon of water. Let the garment soak from one to two hours, or until the spot is free, then rub gently with the hand.
- 2—Rinse in cold water.
- 3—Place in vessel on stove in cold water, add another tablespoonful of PERSIL and gradually bring to a boil.
- 4—Allow to boil 15 minutes, rinse well in warm water and hang out.



10c at All Grocers

Comfortable Sale.

For the next few days we will offer big values in Bed Comfortables

All our Comfortables are made from best selected cotton in clean, sanitary factories.

- Comfortables worth \$1.00, sale price..... 89c
- Comfortables worth \$1.25, sale price..... 98c
- Comfortables worth \$1.50, sale price..... \$1.19
- Comfortables worth \$2.00, sale price..... \$1.48
- Comfortables worth \$2.25, sale price..... \$1.69
- Comfortables worth \$2.50, sale price..... \$1.98

Outing Flannels

100 pieces heavy outing, value 10c, special 8c yard.
200 pieces heavy outing, best quality, special at 10c yard.

Furs

All Muff and Collars at 1-3 off, to close out these goods.

Shirt Waists

Wool Flannel Waists in grey, special value at 98c.
White Pique, Waists, tailor made, worth \$1.50, special at 98c.

McConnell & Son

85 Genesee St.

Hats Clothing Furnishing Goods For Evening Wear

- Full Dress Suits..... \$35
- Fuxedo Suits..... \$34
- Dress Coats..... \$23.50
- Dinner Coats..... \$22.50
- White Dress Vests..... \$3 to \$6
- White Dress Gloves \$1.50 to \$2.25
- White Dress Ties..... 35c
- Silk Hose..... 50c, \$1, \$2
- Silk Mufflers..... \$2, \$3, \$4
- Silk Hats..... \$8

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