The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new Journal Building, Fifth Street.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every friday by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at \$2,00 per sonnum in ADVANCE, or \$2.20 if not paid for in six months rom date of subscription, and \$3 if not paid within the

3m 6m 9m 1 yr 3m 6m 9m lyr All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of imited or individual interest, all party annou coments, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party Legal and other notices will be charged to the party ing Agents must find their commission outside Agents must find their commission.

S.
Sinking fund, ordinary receipts do. new loan, 5 per ce premium on Lew pr JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors

Professional Cards	Premium on gold Compensation, Fa
DR. J. G. CAMP, graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office 228 Penn Street. Teeth ex- tracted without pain. Charges moderate. [Dec7 '77-3m'	Mechanics' Nat Coupon int. paid a
D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3rd street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71]	Balance in Tre
D.R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan4,71]	Over-due loans, been stopped ar ment
E. C. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. J. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl28, 76.	Redeemable loans upon which into not presented for Five per cent. pay
GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Street, Inov17,775	Six per cent. pays Five per cent. pays Four and one half
G. L. ROBB, Deutist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12.71	Six per cent., rede able in 1882 Six per cent., red
H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Penn [ap19,71]	able in 1892 Five per cent., red able in 1902
J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd Street. [jan4,71]	Six per cent., Ag ble 1922 Relief notes in cir Interest certificate
J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Of- fice on Penn Street.	Interest certificate ed Domestic creditor Chambersburg Outstan ling
S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, oppo- site Court House. [feb5,71	Chambersburg unclaimed
S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in <i>Monitor</i> building, Penn Street. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. [aug5,74-6mos	Total debt, Dec., Pennsylva.ia raili representing as ness, January 51 Allegheny Valley bonds
WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Hunting- don, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Penn Street. [ap19,71	Balance in Sinking vember 30, 1887.

 J. Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invited pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Of- fice on Penn Street. [jan4,71 		
I. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, opposite Court House.		
S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in <i>Monitor</i> building, Penn Street. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. [aug5,74-6mos		
WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Hu don, Pa. Special attention given to colled and all other legal business attended to with car promptness. Office, No. 229, Penn Street. [apl5]	nting- ctions, e and 9,71	
	oks.	
GOOD BOOKS		
FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHO The following is a list of Valuable Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied from the College of the Household Books, which we applied the College of the Household Books are the College of the Household Books and the College of the Household Books are the Household Books are the Household Bo	all he	
supplied from the Cffice of the Huntingdon Jou Any one or more of these books will be sent post-pa any of our readers on receipt of the regular price, is named against each book.		
Alleu's (R. L. & L. F.) New American Farm Book Alleu's (L. F.) American Cattle.*. Alleu's (B. L.) American Farm Book Alleu's (L. F.) Rural Architecture	\$2 50 2 50 1 50 1 50	
American Rind Fancier	1 00	
American Gentleman's Stable Guide*. American Rose Culturist. American Weeds and Useful Plants	1 00 30 1 75	
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses	I 50 3 50 2 50	
Barber's Crack Shot* Barry's Fruit Garden Belr's Carpentry Made Easy* Bement's Rabbit Fancier	1 75 2 50 5 00	
Beument's Rabbit Fancier Bicknell's Village Builder and Supplement. 1 Vol* Bicknell's Supplement to Village Builder* Bogardus' Field Cover, and Trap Shooting* Bommer's Method of Making Manures Boussingault's Rural Economy Bracket's Farm Talks paper, focts.; cloth Breck's New Book of Flowers Brill's Farm-Gardening and Sed-Growing	12 00 5 00	
Bommer's Method of Making Manures Boussingault's Rural Economy Brackett's Parra Talk *	25 1 60	
Breck's New Book of Flowers. Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing	75 1 75 1 00 75	
Broom-Corn and Broomspaper, 60cts.; cloth Brown's Taxidermist's Manual*. Bruckaer's American Manures* Buchanan's Culture of the Grapeand Wine making* Buel's Cider-Maker's Manual*. Buist's Flower-Garden Directory.	1 00 1 50 75	
Buel's Cider-Maker's Manual* Buist's Flower-Garden Directory Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	1 50 1 50 1 00	
Burnham's The China Fowl*	1 00	
Burn's Altentectural Drawing Book* Burn's Illustrated Drawing Book* Burn's 'Qrnamental Drawing Book* Burn's Vegetables of America* Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis. Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis. Canary Bird's Paper 50 cts Cloth Choriton's Grape-Grower's Guide Claycland's Landscane Achitectures	1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 3 00	
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis	2 00 75 75	
Clok's Diseases of Sheep*	1 5 ₀ 1 25 75	
Cole's American Veterinarian	75 75 20	
Corbett's Poultry Yard and Market*pa. 50cts., cloth	5 00 75 10 00	
Cummings & Willows Anabitantons	10 00 10 00 3 50	
Cupper's Universal Stair-Builder. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12 mo. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 12 mo. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 8vo, cloth*	1 50 1 50 2 5 0	
Dada's Muck Manual	2 50 1 25	
[new ed.]	5 00 1 75 10 00	
Dinks, Mayhew, and Hutchison, on the Dog* Downing's Landscape Gardening	2 50 3 00 6 50	
Dwyer's Horse Book*. Eastwood on Cranberry Exgleston's Circuit Rider*. Exgleston's End of the World. Exclusion's Hooging School Management	2 00 75 1 75	
Eggleston's End of the World Eggleston's Hoosier School-Master Eggleston's Mystery of Metropolisville	1 50 1 25 1 50	
Eggleston's Mystery of Metropolisville. Eggleston's (Geo. C.) A Man of Honor. Elliott's Hand Book for Fruit Growers* Pa., 60c.; clo. Elliott's Hand-Book of Practical Landscape Gar-	1 50 1 25 1 00	
dening*e Elliott's Lawn and Shade Trees* E liott's Western Fruit-Grower's Guide	1 50 1 50 1 50	
Eveleth's School House Architecture*. Every Horse Owner's Cyclopedia*. Field's Pear Cuiture. Flax Culture. [Seven Prize Essays by practical grow-	6 00 3 75 1 25	
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses*	30 2 50 2 50	
Finnt's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming*. Frank Forester's American Game in its Season*. Frank Forester's Field Sports, 8v. 0, 2 vols*. Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing, 8vo., 100 Engs*. Frank Forester's Horse of America 8v. 9 vols*.	3 00 6 00	
Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen, 8 vo.	3 50 10 00 3 00 1 50	
Fuller's Forest-Tree Culturist	1 50 1 50 1 50 20	
Fulton's Peach Culture Gardner's Carriage Painters' Manual	1 50 1 50 1 00	
Gardner's How to Paint*	1 00 1 25 4 00	
Gould's American Stair-Builder's* Gould's Carpenter's and Builder's Assistant* Gregory on Cabbages paper. Gregory on Onion Raising*	30 30 30	
Gregory on Cabbages paper. Gregory on Onion Kaising* paper. Gregory on Squashes paper. Gueuon on Mich Covs Guillaume's Interior Architecture*	30 75 3 00	
Gun, Rod, and Saddle* Hallett's Builders' Specifications* Hallett's Builders' Contractor	1 00 1 75 10	
Harris's Insects Injurious to VegetationPlain \$4; Colored Engravings	6 00	
Hedges' on Sorgho or the Northern Sugar Plant*	1 50 1 50 7 50	
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure Henderson's Practical Floriculture	1 50 1 50 1 50	
Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers Holden's Book of Birds	1 75 50 3 00	
Hooper's Dog and Guapaper 30c.;; cloth Hooper' Western Fruit Book* Hop Culture. By nine experienced cultivators	1 50 30	
Husmann's Grapes and Wine*	1 25 1 50 5 00	
Hussey's National Cottage Architecture	6 00	
Jennings on Cattle and their Diseases* Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy* Jennings on the Horse and his Diseases* Jennings on Sheep, Swine, and Poultry* Jersey, Alderney, and Guerisey Cow*	1 75 1 25 1 75	
	1 50	
Johnson's How Crops Feed	2 00 2 00 1 25	
Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry Kern's Practical Landscape Gardening* King's Beekeepers' Text BookPaper 40ccloth	1 75 1 50 1 50	
Lakev's Village and Country Houses	75 1 75 6 00	
Leuchar's How to build Hot-Houses.	1 75 1 50 1 50 2 00	
Long's American Wild Fowl Shooting*	2 00 3 50	

State Interests.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

GOVERNOR of PENNSYLVANIA.

Gentlemen, of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Many important and grave questions will Many important and grave questions will occupy you during the coming session.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, seven and all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

Many important and grave questions will occupy you during the coming session. Among these, the finances of the State, being of first importance, will claim a corresponding share of your time and attention. Fortunately, they are in such excellent condition, and the credit of the State so high that you will probably have State so high, that you will probably have little difficulty in re-adjusting the funds to meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the year, without imposing addi-

tional taxation.

DISBURSEMENTS. \$4,010,381 30 8,035,196 28 1,414,651 63 13,726 38

asury, Nevember 30, 1877. \$2,162,046 87 Public Debt. FUNDED DEBT. upon which interest has nd not presented for pay-

as of 5 and 6 per cent, loan, terest has been stopped and for payment yable in 1878. Able in 1878. If per cent, payable in 1882 leemable in 1877, and payemable in 1882, and payeemable in 1892, and payricultural College payaculation... \$ 96,174 00

13,038 54 certificates certificates 52 21 certificates , 1878, of... \$4,686,413 06 railroad

3,200,000 00 gFund, No-1,705,014 87 \$13,352,386 38

five per cent, gold interest bearing bonds. This reduction of the rate of interest will of its provisions. save the State more than fitty thousand

GENERAL FUND. Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1877: salance in fund November 29, 1876. Balance in fund November 30,1877..... Estimated revenue for 1878 \$4,098,075 50 \$ 268,925 50

The depressed condition of the industrial interests forbid the attempt to meet banks of discount is fatal to the interests evening of the twentieth. this deficit by increased taxation. I, there of the depositors, even where the business into the General Fund for the present year | must be conducted as a business and candiverted will, in part, pay the extraordi perfectly legitimate for a business man, can only be avoided by the closest scrutiny stitutions designed for the safe keeping of

Receipts and payments for fiscal year endichange.
ing November 30, 1877:
A more

RECEIPTS. Balance in fund, November 29, 1876... ennsylvania Railroad Company, (commu-tation tax.) New 5 per cent loans, issued by act, March

PAYMENTS. Five per cent. gold loan re-deemed \$3,166,000 00 Six per cent. loan redeemed 4,863,188 38 Relief notes 8 00

Premium on gold for pay-ment of interest 1,414,651 63

645,950 00 113,882 73 Available for payment of public debt No-

Estimated receipts and payments of Sinking Fund for Fiscal year 1878 :

Total receipts, 1878...... \$1,667,000 00 Interest on public debt...... \$1,225,000,00
Coupon account of 1877...... 2,256 50 2,256 50 Surplus for 1878

The Constitution provides that the an-

oupon, 10x15, 6 per cent., call of May 18, 1877......\$ 369,000 Redeemed to November 30, 1877..... 2,000

Amount of loan, on which interest has been stop

The call contained the notice that indays. These loans not presented in ac-62 draw interest since the time given in the

complied with. Board of Revenue Commissioners, the law Under the laws, the Orphans' Schools close the majority with pistol balls, and a numis very defective for the purpose of obtain-finally on the first day of June, 1879, and ber of the mob killed and wounded. 2,472,200 00 adapted to the valuation and equalization and providing for the rest in the homes and crews who were willing to man them all parts of the country.

9,995,800 00 of personal property. The reports from the commissioners of the several counties of the returns made by the assessors are so unequal in the valuation of the property, and some of the moderate the sound and placed wholly represented the manufacture of the moderate that the state, will close this noble undertaking, as it was begun, in charity. The pride and pleasure they have unation of the property, and some of the moderate the state that. The though the time that the special that the state that the special that the state that the special that the special that the state that the special that the spec of the various kinds of property taxable for State purposes, that great injustice is will meet the warm approbation of the outside. From this time on, the troops county and the mayor of the city and the city and the mayor of t done to the Commonwealth, as well as to people of Pennsylvania. many counties, in consequence of this want of uniformity in valuations and complete ness of returns. The power of the Board of Revenue Commissioners to remedy this by going behind the returns to make corrections from information derived from other sources has been questioned, and a bill was introduced into the Legislature at the last session to remedy this defect, and to define the powers and extend the duties of the Board of Revenue Commissioners to remedy this by going behind the returns to make corrections from information derived from other sources has been questioned, and a bill was introduced into the Legislature at the last session to remedy this defect, and to define the powers and extend the duties of the Board of Revenue Commissioners to remedy this defect, and the powers and extend the duties of the mob a great and fatal advantage. The mob, rapidly increasing in numbers and boldness after dark, broke into various gunstored that time hob, rapidly increasing in numbers and boldness after dark, broke into various gunstored the mob, rapidly increasing in numbers and boldness after dark, broke into various gunstored the costly railroad bridge over the Schulkill was burned on at the evening of the twenty-second and freight trains stopped. The sheriff of great enterpositions to the public and with considerable loss to the rioters. At nine o'clock General Pearson and staff left the round-house, and General Britton remained in command of all troops at that may eventually lead to the final settlement of the continued depression in business. As a precautionary measure, however, in consultation with the Adjutant General, I gave him instructions, in case of the continued depression in business. As a precautionary measure, however, in consultation with the Adjutant General, I gave him instructions, in case of the continued depression in business. As a precautionary measure, however, in consultation with the Adjutant General, I gave him instructions, in case of the continued depression in business. As a precautiona many counties, in consequence of this want Indebtedness unprovided for...

NEW FIVE PER CENT LOAN.

The new five per cent. eight million loan, for the redemption of the Board will take place this by act of March 20, 1877, was duly adverby act of Mar by act of March 20, 1877, was duly advertised, and the bids therefor were opened on the first day of May, 1877. The bids above par amounted to over \$17,000,000, the first day of May amounted to over \$17,000,000, the first day of the State is to keep the fifty wounded, the rioters were dispersed. Shortly after the first day of the State is to keep the fifty wounded, the rioters were dispersed. Shortly after the fifty wounded, the rioters were dispersed. Shortly amounted to over \$17,000,000, the fifty wounded, the rioters were dispersed. Shortly amounted to over \$17,000,000, the fifty wounded the fifty wounded, the rioters were dispersed. Shortly amounted to over \$17,000,000, the fifty wounded the fifty wounded the fifty wounded, the rioters were dispersed. Shortly amounted to over \$17,000,000, the fifty wounded Of the eight millions of bonds redeemed adequate power to ascertain the amount,

> sons who pay these taxes, but to pay appropriations it is necessary to have revenue.
>
> The accounting and financial officers of the will produce no revenue unless the means time, early on the morning of the twentieth, At eight o'clock on the morning of the of assessing and collecting the taxes are upon the call of the sheriff, the Adjutant twenty second, General Brinton left the provided.

SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

reality, simply banks of discount and ex-

A movement is on foot to organize a 100,000 00 litical character. It invests the Federal 460,000 00 government with a vast trust, and clothes \$11,174,589 26 | conservatism of a great vested interest. securest depository for their savings, and and integrity of the National government. Upon the whole, it seems to me to promise enduring benefits to the people individually,

closed, in the sum of thirty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-eight cents. But, by a further ex-cordance with the intention of the Legisterest would cease at the end of ninety examples, proving the feasibility of the the officers at once stopped firing. From set out again for Pittsburgh, and gather

9,161 44 presented practically, the constitutional fying intelligence of the welfare of those provision as to the annual reduction of the who have completed the course, "nearly all State indebtedness has been more than fully of whom are at work-many engaged in the simpler kinds of hand labor, but many Under the several acts constituting the at trades, on farms, or in the professions. district, together with the State Treasurer, and the principal subject of taxation was real estate. The Board now consists of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and personal property only is liable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The law as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of the first, to repeal the act closing the subscitute due to the result intended; but, though dustries required by modern society. These duest the rilative gigantic works and conduct the great in their business, and were prepared to do it, I would support them with the whole duest the real estate. On Monda

THE JULY RIOTS. Many appropriations are asked for an county authorities to restore traffic failed, up the other detachments of the First di-

General, ordered the Sixth division of the round house, and marching rapidly, crossed manding, to assist in restoring order. Of river and passed into the open country. these institutions during the year demon- and eighty-two officers and men, but six and a number wounded. The Adjutant

fore, recommend that one third of the reve is conducted with ordinary integrity and the gravity of the situation, and that he await the arrival of his other detachments, enue derived from the corporation tax be prudence. Banks of discount and ex- feared the majority of his troops were in preparatory to other movements. Acting diverted from the Sinking Fund and paid change, although entitled savings banks, sympathy with the strikers, the Adjutant upon his own discretion, the General dis-General ordered the First division of the regarded this instruction. There will still be ample funds, after payment of interest, to more than comply with the constitutional provisions for the enterest of the constitutional provisions for the enterest of the debt. The one-third so diverted will, in part, pay the extraordinary expenses of the July riots, which are involve risks which ought not to be taken and keep supervision of all troops ordered out troops. Finding that General Brinton the State were running on schedule time, estimated to be about five hundred thous by a trustee. The law should separate banks out. He arrived at one o'clock on the would not effect the junction designed, in and by the early part of November, all and dollars. The balance of the deficit can only be avoided by the closest scrutiny and dollars. The balance of the deficit can only be avoided by the closest scrutiny and dollars. The balance of the deficit of discount for business purposes from inmorphisms and dollars. The balance of the deficit of discount for business purposes from inmorphisms that the afternoon of Sunday, the Adjusted of the military moves and the first field of the military moves.

The balance of the deficit of discount for business purposes from inmorphisms that the afternoon of Sunday, the Adjusted of the military moves are designed in the first field of the military moves. of all appropriation bills, and the strictest the carnings of the people, and ought not Ohio, the Fort Wayne, the Allegheny to his command, and directed him to con- ment here outlined, I refer you to the reeconomy in all Departments of the govern to allow them to be deceived by the name Valley and the Pennsylvania railroads. centrate his division at Altoona, as the port of the Adjutant General and accomof savings banks, applied to what are, in The force in the city was then about three most available point to secure supplies for panying documents. regiment being at Torrens. During the morning, just before daybreak, the Four-railroad centres throughout the State and the troubles the State was greatly national postal savings fund. Such a teenth and Nineteenth regiments and country, and all the railroads being ob- indebted for the co-operation and moral scheme is a subject for serious reflection. Breck's battery, under Brigadier General structed, and fearing a failure of telegraphscheme is a subject for serious reflection.
It involves not alone questions of a pecuniary nature, but those of a profound position and position of a pecuniary nature, but those of a profound position and fearing a failure of telegraph
Structed, and fearing a failure of telegraph
Brown, were moved to take position upon it communications, the Adjutant General Hancock (which is the structed of the nineteenth century is independent and General Hancock (which is the structed of the position upon desided to return to Harrisburg to pressure the structed of the structed It involves not alone questions of a pecuniary nature, but those of a profound political character. It invests the Federal government with a vast trust, and clothes it with corresponding influence. It would add intense interest to our elections, and of the attempt contemplated in the after-noon, upon the arrival of the Philadelphia roops, to clear the tracks and open the competition, she must content herself with the state.

Brown, were moved to take position upon the hill overlooking the tracks at Twenty-decided to return to Harrisburg, to prepare and concentrate the troops for a marching decided to return to Harrisburg, to prepare and concentrate the troops for a marching decided to return to Harrisburg, to prepare and concentrate the troops for a marching decided to return to Harrisburg, to prepare and concentrate the troops for a marching decided to return to Harrisburg, to prepare and concentrate the troops for a marching decided to return to Harrisburg, to prepare and concentrate the troops for a marching decided to return to Harrisburg, to prepare and concentrate the troops for a marching decided to return to Harrisburg, to prepare and concentrate the troops for a marching the hill-side free of people, in anticipation to assure their standing and for control of the Appendix,) acknowled the foreign nations and a few of the States and for control of the Appendix,) and for control of the Appendix,) and for control of the Appendix, and for control of the article and for control of the article and for confict and begun to edigning our sense of t add intense interest to our elections, and noon, upon the arrival of the Philadelphia the State arsenal, which was reported in ciation of our people for its admirable conexcites an abiding interest in the perpetuity but, owing to a failure to carry out the with the scenes of arson, pillage and dewhom were many women and children. ing.

many of whom were attempting to crowd who joined me at Harrisburg. Normal Schools are an essential part of a public school system, and the Legislature will, no doubt, see that those of Pennsyl- among their foes, the soldiers fired. Under opening communications, for the reasons and directed the civil and military officials to recommend the trial of the cautious system of compulsory education of vagrant children, proposed by the Superintendent, and have elsewhere given my views of the subject of industrial schools and workshops, which he fertifies by his arguments and facts and examples, proving the feasibility of the scheme.

The report of the Superintendent of Superintende recommend the trial of the cautious system A soldier is stationed or commanded to with the State troops, and that General cordance with the notice have ceased to draw interest since the time given in the call has expired. The principal will be record of the progress and health of the stricken, the crowd upon the hill-side and taken was apparently large, but as it was call has expired. The principal will be paid, without interest from that time, when presented practically, the constitutional presented practically, the constitutional presented practically. The principal will be paid, without interest from that time, when presented practically, the constitutional presented practically, the constitutional presented practically. The principal will be precord of the progress and health of the stricken, the crowd upon the hill-side and taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was also all taken was apparently large, but as it was all taken was apparently large, but as it was all taken was apparently large, but as it was all taken was apparently large, but a soldiers, and the main body of the rioters fell back along the track. In the melee, fifteen or twenty soldiers were wounded,

rived from that source, there should be ployes, which culminated in the strikers few members of the Fourteenth regiment, regiment, were withdrawn; but the next West guarding the provisions and ammunition day, the twenty fourth, upon the arrival of ry of the country without being struck with with the proceeds of this loan, over five millions were six per cent. currency inter should be passed without delay, in order that the Revenue Commissioners, at the approaching meeting, may avail themselves the passage of all freight trains east and informed of the position of the troops, west. All attempts of the municipal and labored zealously during the night to bring nually for the benefit of the classes of per-sons who pay these taxes, but to pay ap. and by the evening of the twentieth, a vision, en route from Philadelphia, and the Eighteenth regiment, stationed at ands of head of live stock and merchandise Torrens. Owing to the want of ammuni-The accounting and financial officers of the Commonwealth should be provided with States were massed at Pittsburgh. Every transporting it by wagons and the inability workmen from the railroad shops and fac-

Being informed by General Pearson of about five miles from Pittsburgh, and

previously set out for Pittsburgh, receiving, to the scene of the disturbances, and he States or State troops; and before the midwas then stopped on the Baltimore and General arranged for provisions to be sent ed. For full details of the military movehundred and fifty men, the Eighteenth a large body of troops. In the meantime, when there were few or no people upon it, The Legislature and people are familiar instructions, the hill side was covered by struction of property enacted by the mob noon with an excited crowd of men, among during Saturday night and Sunday morn-

Upon the whole, it seems to me to promise of enduring benefits to the people individually, and to the nation, and to be worthy of property. While it is true that the workingmen, who began it, contemplated no began throwing the time that the anabled on the tracks in the neighbor and the surface of the strikers were approximated by the crowd, and, in fact, because a part of such a system, which much, of necessity, recommendations of last year, not upon you the passage of a law, embodying streets and tracks in the neighbor and the strikers were approximated by the crowd, and it is commendation of a last year, and throwing the ways to ling.

From the time the trouble commenced to the time the trouble commenced to such the system, and the time and throwing the ways to ling.

From the time the trouble commenced to such the system, and the time demands by sopphying indication and throwing the ways to ling.

From the time the trouble commenced to the time that the manner in which the proceeded to enforce the time the manner in which the proceeded to enforce the case the endergoing, and the Slate of the situation; and a large the commendation of the laws and throwing the ways to ling.

From the time the trouble commenced to the time that the manner in which the proceeded to enforce the case there is the strates, in the endergoing, and the Slate of the stitutes and origination and the strikes in the endergoing and the strikes in the endergoing and the strikes of the definition of the strikes and origination of the strikes and origination of the strikes and origination and th and dollars. It would appear, apparently, by the record of the debt cancelled, that the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the fiscal year just the fiscal year just the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just the fiscal y

carrying with it many of the Pittsburgh and several miles of track, it was thought proof that labor is growing, more and more, best to be prepared for any contingency. So fearful were the citizens, even at that time, of a renewal of the outrages, that in time, of a renewal of the outrages, that in spite of the necessity for opening traffic which they had formerly pleaded, they now lights, for their protection and advancement.

And if in this as in many other cases. "A life had for the cases "A life had if in this as in many other cases." A life had if in this as in many other cases." is very defective for the purpose of obtaining a fair and equal assessment of the subjects of State taxation, and for ascertaining and determining the value thereof. When the Board was organized in 1844, it consisted of one member from each judicial district, together with the State Treasurer, district, together with the State Treasurer, them. Of the three plans set forth by the by activity and care might have prevented vania Railroad Company desired to pursue corporations grew up to conject the large and district, together with the State Treasurer, them.

In the middle coal field of Luzerne county, the miners, under the prevailing ex-division of labor-saving machines, the minute sub-July, and all trains were stopped upon the roads running through that region. At Scranton, on the first of August, a large body of roan endeavoing to drive the workmen from the railroad shops and fac- required. But another cause, arising from the the means of ascertaining and collecting effort to move freight by the company, of the railroad company to furnish engiimposed. To declare by law that a subject or article of property, is liable to taxation, As the trouble was serious and threaten ality, materially contributed to impoverish ing, and rapidly growing beyond the con-trol of the mayor and his small force, brave been collected from workingmen and squantrol of the mayor and his small force, brave National Guard, General Pearson com- the Sharpesburg bridge over the Allegheny and determined as they were, I directed and determined as they were, I directed millions have been lost through enforced idle-the First Division, under General Brinton, ness, without even a transient effect upon the An examination of the many failures of this division, aggregating one thousand these institutions during the year demonstrates that to allow them to be used as hundred were gotten together by the General had directed him to effect a junc- forces; and on the third of August, the tion with Colonel Guthrie at Torrens, railroads were once more put into regular operation. A body of troops, regular and thrift. The regular education of skilled me militia, were stationed there until the early | chanics has been restricted by the same agen part of November, when all fears of any disturbances being removed, they were withdrawn. Slight outbreakes which had

When called upon, the Federal govern

the broader and deeper lessons of the strike, while there is much to cause solicitude, there is much, also, to awaken confidence in the fi-

were kept on the defensive, which gave public spirit of the citizens, who responds strikers, dulled only by their own unlawful the mob a great and fatal advantage. The ed to the call of the authorities, the dis- acts, the workmen have assurance that in all

> increase of common day laborers. Many causes may be assigned for these results. The inven citement, struck on the twenty-fifth of among producers and manufacturers have, no dered in profitless strikes, during which other tyranny of a class and they have gradually learned to depend for prosperity upon other agencies than their own personal industry and cies, forcing the growing generations into the ssible to derive from such means can com pensate for their deteriorating effects upon the condition and morale of the laboring class The growth of the individual is dwarfed, and all others are closed against them by his fellow-workmen, and they must enter another calling, or become the mere drudges of socie-ty. As long as the trades are closed, as at present, we must ever complain of over crowd-ed professions and commercial pursuits, of a lack of skilled mechanics and an excess of

common laborers.

In this question, not only the workingmen, Thus ended the great railway strike of 1877 in Pennsylvania, which resulted in violence, murder and arson; which caused the death of over fifty civilians and five soldiers, and the wounding and maiming of a hundred or more, and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property. While it is true that the broatstrike employment ones to be a property of the production of raw materials, and her people disturbances which nowrequire the interference of the military could be settled without its use. Any citizen of the Commonwealth care wounding and maiming of a hundred or more, and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property. While it is true that the broatstrike employment ones to be acceptable and literating and her people disturbances which nowrequire the interference of the military could be settled without its use. Any citizen of the Commonwealth care is securing the co-operation of the work-ing men; creating new industries and diversity of the protection of the same service of a citizen that had been and the people which now require the interference of the military could be settled without its use. Any citizen of the Commonwealth care is securing the co-operation of the work-ing men; creating new industries and diversity of the protection of the same service of a citizen that had been and the people without its use. Any citizen of the Commonwealth care is the production of the military could be settled without its use. Any citizen of the Commonwealth care is the production of the military could be settled without its use. Any citizen of the Commonwealth care is the production of the work-ing the military could be settled without its use. Any citizen of the commonwealth care is a common that it is a common that it is a contraction of the same and the common that it is a contraction of the same and the work in the production of the work in the production of the without its use. Any citizen of the commonwealth care is a contraction of the same and the work in the production of the work in the pr

cordance with the intention of the Legis lature. Although relieving them from the ranks or wrench the temporary embarrassment, it will be necessary to provide for their future welfare.—

Normal Schools are an essential part of a for which they must depend upon the over-stocked labor markets, of the old countries, as they cannot afford to educate new hands. rect agency of the State, I renew my recom-mendation, contained in the message of 1875, for the establishment of workshops in councevania are not restricted in their sphere of usefulness by the want of funds. I fully the attempt to disarm or overpower them.

The distribution was submitted to the circumstances they did right to resist the attempt to disarm or overpower them. The supreme Court, and its decision according that I should proceed at once to Pittsburgh with the views of the Department, all appearintendent of Public Instruction for the proofs.

> proof that labor is growing, more and more, to an equality in strength and importance to schools and academies. Finally, the appreci-ation and demand of works of art and skill must keep pace with capacity to create them. Museums. art galleries, and other public collections, are also important factors in industrial education. Accordingly, I took occasion last year to recommend the arrangement, for public exhibition. of the specimens collected by the Geological Survey, and to suggest that you consider the advisability of extending the public schools system will receive a sym-metrical development corresponding with the conditions of a highly industrial age and the large and varied resources of Pennsylvania.

ARBITRATION. It is to the interest of the Republic that itigation should cease, it is still more to the interests of the people that the conflicts be-tween different classes should be brought to a close. As it is becoming the public opinion of the civilized world, that the nations cannot afford to submit their differences to the costly arbitrament of the sword, so it is becoming the settled conviction that nothing can be gained by a war of classes, to compensate for the loss caused by the disturbance of all in-dustrial relations, and the dangers threatened to individual independence and free institu-tions. And in many places the same idea is gaining ground among the trading classes for adjusting the conflicting claims of individuals. Since, therefore, arbitration has been successfully used to settle international questions, an even the petty disputes of individuals, why cannot the same peaceful agency be invoked to adjust the relations of capital and labor?

The subject, though important, is not new, but has floated in public discussion for some time, and no apology is needed for calling your attention to the suggestions made in the message of 1876. "Does it sam practicable to appoint a court of arbitration, composed of even the petty disputes of individuals,

three or more of the judges of our courts, as many operators, and a like number of the rep-resentatives of the working men, to whom could be referred the disputes arising between employers and employes, so that, at least, a full, fair, and impartial discussion could be had, and the public enlightened upon the merits of the controversy; and, if there was no legal remedy, the force of public opinion would constrain the parties whose claims were ar-bitrated, to do justice to those who were wronged." Any plan is surrounded with wronged." Any plan is surrounded with difficulties, from the constantly changing re-lations of the great interests involved and the doubtfulness of securing a stable settlement with the proper opportunities of revision ac-cording to these varying conditions; but since labor now has organizations, and representa-tives by whom these organizations will be bound, it seems practicable to devise some plan by which all relations and disputes of capital and labor can be harmoniously ad-

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

I have repeatedly represented to the people the reluctance with which the Executive re-sorts to military power, and urged upon the Legislature the necessity of devising some means of fixing the responsibility of suppress-ing local outhreaks upon the local civil authorities. At present, any sheriff or mayor can escape under the ambiguous provisions of the law, without having made a single honest effort to preserve the peace. As a consequence, there is growing a pernicious tendency to rely upon the State. It has even been curiously argued that the arrival of the State troops supersedes the local civil authorities, and thereby suspends their functions as peace officers, and relieves them of all responsibility The military is called in to aid, not to super-sede, the civil authority. It would be a strange construction of the law by which the desertion of their sworn duties by the peace officers of municipalities would make the State authorities, who answer their call for aid, respondent

less city.

The office of sheriff was formerly one of dignity and power; it has degenerated, standing without change in new conditions, until its main duties are those of a jailor and auctioneer. Some means ought certainly to be taken to clothe the office with its original importance and responsibilities. If, upon the written request of a certain number of competent freeholders of any city or county, havdisturbances which nowrequire the interference of the military could be settled without its justice; surely, the preservation of order and the protection of life and property, will justify the exaction of the same service of a citizen within his own county. Such a law would also serve to fix the status of the inhabitants would at once respond; those who refused would thereby indicate their sympateies for the sheriff or mayor, or in default of these officers, the citizens themselves could, with reason, call upon the Executive, and no question, so far as the State was concerned,

of troops.

The people have, happily, been so unaccus-The people have, happily, been so unaccustomed to the use of troops to enforce the laws, that much misconception exists regarding the real position of the military power in the pellcy of the government, and the relative duties of citizens and soldiers. A simple statement of these relations may enable the line between the friends and enemies of law and order to be drawn hereafter with precision and advantage. For the presence and use of troops, the Executive is responsible; of their necessity, he is the judge. The law clothes him with that power, and the discretion to use it; for that power, and the discretion to use it; for its use or abuse, he is responsible alone to the representative of the people. The presence de facto of troops at the scene of a disturbance is prima facie evidence of their presence de jure. Whether they are there by authority or jure. Whether they are there by authority or not, whether their presence is necessary or unnecessary, is no affair of the rioters or their sympathizers. The tribunal to decide that question is not a mob, or then; but the Legislature or the courts, and afterwards. For the time being, it is the duty of the authorities and all law-abiding cifizens to co-operate with them in restoring order or suppressing violence. them in restoring order or suppressing violence. To resist them by force, upon any pretext, in

(Concluded on fourth page.)