# The Huntingdon Journal. Office in new JOURNAL Building, Fifth Street.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. A. Nash, at \$2,00 per onnum in Advance, or \$2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and \$3 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

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 A-HALF CENTS for the second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions. for all subsequent insertions.

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

3m 6m 9m 1 yr 3m 6m 9m 1yr All Resolutions of Associations, Communications, of imited or individual interest, all party announcements, nd 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 them inserted.

tising Agents must find their commission outside Advertising agents
of these figures.
All advertising accounts are due and collectable
when the advertisement is once inserted.
JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors,
done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks,
Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed
at the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing

### Professional Cards

D. R. G. B. HOTCHKIN, 204 Mifflin Street. Office of D CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3rd street

Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71]

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional service to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan4,71] GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Stree [nov17,755]

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Per Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap19, 71

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in Monitor building, Penn Street. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. [aug5,74-6mos

### NEW

# STOCK OF CLOTHING

S. WOLF'S.

S. WOLF has just received a large stock of CLOTHING, from the east, which he offers very cheap to suit these panicky times. Below are a few prices: Men's good black suits \$12 50 cassimere suits 8 50 diagonal (best) 14 00 Warranted all wool suits Youth's black suits 10 00 up 6 50 Cassimere suits 11 50 4 50 up Brown and black overalls 35 up Colored shirts 1 00 up Fine white shirts 18 up Good suspenders Best paper collars per box

Large Assortment of TRUNKS, VALI-LISES and SATCHELS at PANIC PRICES.

A large assortment of hats

Trunks from \$2 00 up Umbrellas from Ties and Bows very low. Cigars and Tobacco very cheap. Be sure to call at S WOLF'S store No. 420 Penn

75 up

1 50 up

obtained for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe at reduced rates. With our principal office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent altorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who huve, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys," We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Sweedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Cascy, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. [apr26'78-tf

N. B. CORBIN,

# GEORGE FOELKER

Wholesale Dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Yarns, Twines, Wicks, Batts

Wooden and Willow Ware, 249 Market and 236 Church Streets,

### WASHINGTON, D. C. HAS THE BEST HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY, At \$2.50 Per Day, \* TREMONT HOUSE. NO LIQUORS SOLD. [feb15-y

CHILDREN TO INDENTURE.

A number of children are in the Alms House who will be Indentured to suitable parties upon application to the Directors. There are boys and girls from two to eleven years of age. Call upon r address, The Directors of the Poor of Hunting don county, at Shirleysburg. [oct4, '78-tf

FOR SALE -Stock of first-class old established Clothing Store. Store room fer Owner retiring from business. pt 27-3m] H. RCMAN.

can make money faster at work for us than at any thing else. Capital not required; we will start you \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRuz & Co., Augusta, Maine. [aprò 78-1y

# WM. P. & R. A. ORBISON.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Penn Street, HUNTINGDON, PA No. 321 Penn Street, HUNTINGDON, PA Manual Penn Street, HUNTINGDO

Best business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. apr5 78-1y WILLIAM W. DORRIS,

Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS

### Printing.

# The Huntingdon Journal,

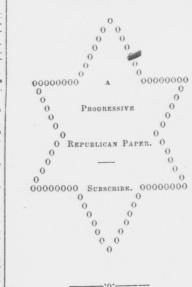
PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

--IN--THE NEW JOURNAL BUILDING, and delicate matters to adjust. As all the No. 212, FIFTH STREET,

TERMS: \$2.00 per annum, in advance; \$2.50 within six months, and \$3.00 if

not paid within the year.



TO ADVERTISERS:

- Circulation 1800. -FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

> 5000 READERS WEEKLY.

The JOURNAL is one of the best printed papers in the Juniata Valley, and is read by the best citizens in the county. It finds its way into 1800 homes weekly, and is read by at least 5000 persons, thus making it the BEST advertising medium in Central Pennsylvania. Those who patronize its columns are sure of getting a rich return for their investment. Advertisements, both local and foreign, solicited, and inserted at reasonable rates. Give us an order

# JOB DEPARTMENT:

ull supply of all kinds of mate a FIRST-CLASS OFFICE, wo obbing, such as Posters of any Wedding and Visiting Cards, I Tickets, Order Books, Segar I tographer's Cards, Bill Heads, r Books, etc., etc., etc., etc., se of Philadelphia, and our wo y done in the State. We mak best of workmen, and will not one in our Job Rooms. Satie. Send along your work, and

of material necessary for the IICE, we are prepared to do of any size, Circulars, Busi-Dards, Ball Tickets, Program-Segar Labels, Receipts, Legal Heads, Letter Heads, Pampare, etc., etc. Our prices are our work will compare favor-ve make it a point to employ will not permit an apple butter s. Satisfaction guaranteed in srk, and see what we can do.

- COLOR PRINTING A SPECIALTY. -

All letters should be addressed to J. A. NASH, Huntingdon, Pa.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

# AN INTERESTING STATE PRPER.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Rep

resentatives: As the first Legislature holding a bien nial session, you will have many difficult existing legislation has been passed in view of annual sessions, it will be necessary to make a careful examination of the various HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA, laws regulating the departments, and particularly those concerning the management of financial affairs. Without attempting a specification of all the changes rendered necessary by the new system, it will be sufficient, as an indication of the importance of the work, to point out, that, unless an amendment of the law requiring the votes for State Treasurer to be counted as the votes for Governor are now counted is passed, an extra session of the Legislature must be called in 1880 for that purpose alone, at a very considerable expense. Many reports that are now annually required can probably be dispensed with, and many changes made which will lessen the expense and simplify the operations of the Departments. The new Constitution has hitherto, in its transition state, added largely to the expenses of the government, but the period has now arrived when the people should begin to profit by the re-

> During the year the peace of the State annual reduction of the public debt of not has been unbroken; no epidemics have im paired the usual health of the people, and inclined plane loan would be \$150,000 in the earth has yielded her harvests without decrease. We are still in the gray of hard There is, therefore, no good reason why times, and the giant industries of coal and the Legislature should not permit the Sink iron are yet slumbering restlessly; but, ing Fund Commissioners to divert all that everywhere, the stir of awakening confi dence betokens the beginning of a more fund, after thus fulfilling the provision of prosperous day. Under these circum the Constitution. And, indeed, there does stances it is gratifying to be able to in | not seem to be any serious objection to pasto reduce the payments on the debt to Commissioners authority, after paying the nearly the constitutional limit for a year interest on the public debt, and redeeming those municipality interest on the public debt, and redeeming Legislature.

of the public debt, and to leave a fair bal- present rigid method is very inconvenient, ance to meet the February interest of this capecially in times when the revenues year. The revenues of the general fund, being very much less than was anticipated, and as there was no power to apply the large amount in the sinking fund used to paid, and the expenses of the next two two years, in which the deficiencies will propriated Thirdly, The absolute denial years can be met without resort to addi-

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEM-BER 30, 1878.

Receipts. Balance in Treasury, November 30, General Fund..... Sinking fund ..

rdinary expenses ...... \$4,362,170 95 Loans redeemed.......... 1,068,193 45 Interest on loans........ 1,222,408 52 Premium on gold.......

Turnpike and railroad 1,057 70 102 96

alance in Treasury, November 30, ..\$1.021.531 26

PUBLIC DEBT. 

400,000 00 can be diverted from the sinking fund reve Five per cent., payable in 1882....... Four and one-half per cent., payable and payable in 1882 ... Six per cent., redeemable in 1882, and payable in 1892. nable in 1882,

Five per cent., redeemable in 1882, and payable in 1892...... Five per cent., redeemable in 1892, and payable in 1902..... Six per cent., agricultural, payable in 1922..... standing ......
Interest certificates un-4.448 38

25 00 Chambersburg certificates Total debt, December 1, 1878......\$21.875,620 86

Pennsylvania railroad 

Indebtedness unprovided for......\$13,370,721 00

SINKING FUND. Receipts and payments for fiscal year ending November 30, 1878: Receipts Balance in fund, November 30, 1877. \$1,705,014 83 (interest on bonds) ....

sold under act, January 12, 1878).. ..... \$3,260,551 01 Five per cent. bonds

out a deficit

..... \$365,638 30 Six per cent. bonds re-deemed..... 702.548 15 Total amount of debt ....\$1,068,193 45 Premiums on gold for payment of interest. Interest paid on pub-1.058 70 Interest paid Agricul-tural College..... 30,000 00 tural College...... Expenses, sale of turnpike stock. ..... Interest paid on Chambersburg cer-tificates.....

Balance in Sinking Fund November

Balance November 30, 1878...... Tax on corporation tax...... Pennsylvania railroad commutation Allegheny Valley railroad bond.... Allegheny Valley railroad interest..

Estimated payments, interest............\$1,150,000 00 Inclined Plane loan, due April 10, 1879 400,000 00 ver-due and called 175,593. 28 1,725,593 28 A bill to that effect was introduced at the \$1,188,037 60 urplus Nov. 30, 1879 .... GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBE \$4,412,657 33 Balance Nov. 36, 1878..... ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER

Estimated revenue 1879, State Treasurer 3,395,000 00 capt fact, that about 68 per centum, or

stituents realize, for the next two years, under wise and judicious laws, the full benefits of the new order of things.

The Constitution requires an The report of the million of the interest on the public debt, there will be a surplus of over one million of dollars at the close of the year 1879. The Constitution requires an The report of the million of the millio

or two, the sources of revenue need not be the principal required by the constitution, extended or increased. would otherwise go into the sinking fund The revenues of the sinking fund have by legislation, to the payment of the debt same standard, making altogether for the have principally accumulated, a falling off or limitation of the powers to create debts

have principally accumulated, a falling off of the revenues of 1,500,000 As this extraordinary decrease could scarcely have been anticipated, but \$673,000 of the deficit can be laid to the extraordinary appropriations required on account of the appropriation appropria appropriations required on account of the Insane Hospitals for the Southeastern dis \$2.162.046 87 trict, and at Warren, the building of the 3,957,881 83 new Western and Eastern Penitentiaries, the Jefferson Medical College, the State \$7,675,464 84 Agricultural College, and the expenses and law officer), whose duties immediately claims for the riots of 1877, amounting altogether to \$1,925,000. It must also be tures, and with the power of removal subconsidered that this deficit is estimated upon the gross amounts appropriated, and

next two years without additional taxation.

nues the sum of \$1,500,000-1,000.009 in

1870 and \$500,000 in 1880-and still

leave enough in the fund to pay the inter-

ject, however, to the approval of the Govthat considerable sums will be covered ernor." "The determination in each year of the and support of vagrant and friendless back into the treasury. As for instance, the appropriations to pay for suppressing the riots of 1877 were \$710,000, and the mount paid, with almost all claims now settled and paid, is \$584,811.63. So that it is safe to assume that \$100,000 of this appropriation will not be required.

to be expended to the several objects and discussed as "A Pennsylvania plan of comappropriation will not be required.

But it is satisfactory to the taxpayers that this deficit can be made up in the part two years without additional taxation.

But it is satisfactory to the taxpayers that this deficit can be made up in the part two years without additional taxation.

making all contracts or engagements in by its title as "An act to provide education of the provide education of the provision o In the two years of 1879 and 1880, there excess thereof void."

est and redeem \$500.000 of the public loans each year, which is double the loans each year, which is double the amount required by the Constitution. In the eminent commissions are essentially in 1880, as there will be no session of the Legislature, the Treasury will have, at least, \$500,000 which is usually appropria and parties, and may, I think, be confi ted to that expense, to apply to the payment dently accepted as the correct basis of a 5,00,000 00 of the balance of the deficit. But the plan of municipal government. There revenues for the two years have been esti will of course, be differences of opinion as mated much below the amounts that may to the means and machinery by which reasonably be expected. By a vigorous these acknowledged principles of municipal enforcement of the tax laws, the revenues government are most effectively to be put for this year ought to be largely increased into operation, but it is evident that if we over those of last year, and thus still further relieve the Treasury; and I do not see why we may not reasonably expect a moderate improvement, from year to year, in the revenues of the State. If we count the commission justly observe: "If time and experiences head devalued devalued of feets, then the tax on corporations only at what it was and experience should develop defects, they last year, which was very low, the reven use will be increased for the two years by about \$400,000 or more than enough to sulting from the adoption of the system we cover the remainder of the deficiency. To propose, will amply compensate for any do this, however, it will be necessary to extend the payment of most of the appropriations over the two

8,504,899 86 priations over the two years, and rigidly Admitting fully all that the commission keep the appropriations for 1879 and 1880 say as to the difficulty and delicacy of re within the limits of the estimates. Taking pealing all the legislation upon the statute the two years together, (and hereafter the books referring to municipalities, I am recede, the difficulty of transferring the estimates and appropriations must be made still of the opinion that no permanent refor two years), it is believed the revenues form can be justly expected, while these yearly increasing. Our mining and man loop heles of escape from the provisions of ufacturing districts are consequently crowd will be sufficient to meet all expenses and loop holes of escape from the provisions of redeem, by the end of 1880, about one a general plan exist, and I deem it of pri million of the public debt, and the State | mary importance, at any risk, that this will then be able to commence 1881 with accumulation of special legislation should be swept away, and the rights vested there The change in the law, recommended in the message of 1877, by which the tax on and lasting injustice, in the way of mergrailroads was changed from all tax on divi- ing into the general system. There is dends to part on dividends and part on gross receipts, has proved very beneficial in the present depression. Without this change the State would have received from the property of the state would have received from the present depression. Without this is but one more added to the numerous to the present of the general system. There is seems to not specifically repeal any law," and that "It is but one more added to the numerous Such as by reason of these companies declaring doubtful whether section twenty seven of elevation of its industries, and the diffusion understanding of the two classes, and and, perhaps, some modification in one of small dividends. The four leading corporations, the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh
Valley, the Philadelphia and Reading, and
Western Lagrange and Reading, and
Western Lagrange and Western and State Pennsylvania and Reading and

the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western act, designate by ordinance, such of the in the increase of the value of manufactures. the early part of the year, of the services railroads have paid the State under the act of 1877, \$609,525.69, while under the old law they would have paid only \$444.625.52, law they would have paid showing an increase of \$164,800.17 in favor of the law of 1877. Many corporations have declared dividends just under the approval of such ordinary form and after the approval of such ordinary. The policy of the same are hereby repealed to such or display, and the same are hereby repealed to such ordinary. The policy of the same are hereby repealed to such ordinary form and after the approval of such ordinary. The policy of the same are hereby repealed is probably too much to assert or expect. But when we consider, that in the last appropriations necessive the form, practical workings and results of the various systems of arbitration administration to make a small, compact, in operation there, and commissioned him and efficient body of troops has been steadily pursued. When compared with the orsix per cent. and make appraisments which have been accepted, much below the mark. It is barely possible that what the comet value of stock, as measured by the divimission hesitated to undertake will be penses in the suppression of riots, which is the fullest, clearest and most satisfactory tions and our progress toward a perfect

100,000 00 adequately protect the depositors of such still in the power of the Legislature, when Confining the problem to Pennsylvania, mend the creation of a bank department, and the appointment of a bank examiner. Auditor General, in 1873, was one hundred and seventeen, with \$23,400,000 on de posit. Of these seventy-seven are represented as savings banks and trust companes, with \$16,790,000 of deposits. Since propose an amendment to the Constitution hat year, the official records show the failure or suspension of thirty one institutions

the importance of drawing the line between of passing such an amendment will be ervation of the valuable scientific library tions coming under its supervision, and the two classes of institutions, and creating an officer to enforce the law, and close up an officer to enforce the law, and close up and close up an officer to enforce the law, and close up and close It will be seen, by an examination of the an officer to enforce the law, and close up finking fund, that after the redemption of all failing institutions, before the ruinous in a great measure, avoided, by dividing consequences of concealment of insolvency. the \$400,000 loan due next April, and consequences of concealment of insolvency duced cost of its regular operation. I do not doubt that your work will be done with conscientious fidelity, and your control with conscientions fidelity, and your control with conscientious fidelity. those containing one hundred thousand inhabitants or over to constitute one class, and all with a population of less than one hundred thousand, the other. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. In conclusion, I hope the bill will b

The report of the municipal commission early brought forward for discussion and nade to the last Legislature remains unfinally passed substantially as it is; if not cted upon. The general agitation of the for the government of all the cities of the subject of municipal reform in 1875 and Commonwealth, at least for all cities con-1876 had a tendency to somewhat check taining one hundred thousand inhabitants the reckless extravagance of the preceding defade, but it is apparent to all, that, under the present system the bankruptcy of | those cities, I think the leading principles our larger cities is only a question of time. of the bill, before referred to, will meet The financial condition of the larger cities | the general and unqualified indorsement has improved but little, if any, since 1876. of the citizens and taxpayers, and its maform you that, while it may be necessary sing a general law giving the sinking fund As it is evident, therefore, that the system chinery and operation be greatly better is at fault, the only hope of the citizens of than the present organization.

The management of the smaller cities is those municipalities is in the action of the The commission appointed under the act of May 5, 1876, has well and conscientionsly performed its duties. The result the code of 1874, to adapt it perfectly to and even a casual examination of the anbeen sufficient to pay all interest due during the past year, to redeem over a million or to general expenses, as the exigencies of the past year, to redeem over a million of the State's finances may require. The may be open to objection in some of its purpose whatever, in order that council details, is yet undoubtedly founded upon men may not be tempted to get a cheap the only principles from which a perman entreform in municipal government can be expected. These principles, as set forth by the commission, may be briefly stated as follows: First, Increased powers of appoint meth and removal and supervised the manufacture of the method and reference thereto, leaving every year a method and supervised and removal and supervised and removal and supervised and removal and supervised and supervised and removal and supervised and supervised and removal and supervised and supervise

the Commonwealth are looking anxiously to the Legislature for relief from the abuses and dangers which they are unable them-

"A chief executive officer, clothed with the authority of general supervision, and the views of the Superintendent of Public with the unfettered power to appoint the Instruction, and indorse his request for a other principal executive officer, except revision and digest of the school laws, the those two (the chief financial and chief passage of an act for the compulsory education of vagrant and friendless children, affect the matter of the public expendi and the adoption of a system of industrial The act prepared by the Superintendent

sum of money requisite to be expended for children, is in accordance with the recomall objects and purposes, and what part | mendation of that officer in his report of thereof is to be raised by taxation and the | 1877, and with the views expressed, from levying of the latter sum. The appropriation, at the same time, of the whole sum tion. Although it has been published and tion and maintenance for destitute and nexcess thereof void." tion and maintenance for destitute and ne "A further enforcement of the maxim glected children," its main object being 'pay as you go,' by a prohibition against to compel the local authorities to provide borrowing or incurring debt, except under shelter, food and clothing for and to edu certain specified conditions, not likely to cate, employ and apprentice children without parents or friends, and those whom These fundamental principles thus ar- parents or guardians, either through povpecuniarly able, they may be fined and compelled to give reasonable security for the future support and education of the sage of such a bill Most of those whom the plan includes will be homeless and parentless children, and, surely, no one dividuals in the parental relations, since I am, for my own part, firmly persuaded that the social rights of adults end with the right to illimitably propagate beggars and criminals, and stop short of the privilege to educate them.

On the subject of industrial and technical training, I wish only to call your at tention to its relation to the larger labor question. As the frontiers of civilization surplus population of our labor centres is ed with capital and labor, which the present diversities of industries cannot absorb. The natural spread of population tends, in a measure, to restore the equilibrium, but the period of growth is probably reached, when it is necessary to find employment for an increasing population. Nothing, it seems to me, will so much extend the

Such a system would be costly, and the dends declared. If they could be appraised at the value indicated by the dividends declared, the receipts under the law, would be still further increased.

If they could be appraised to undertake will be satisfactorily performed by the cities' are not to be considered as the results of an unusually lawless disposition, but rather as the desperate struggles of ignorant men to cut the Gordian knot of a difficulty that its wide publication, and especially among (Continued on fousth page.)

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NO- SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES. from the passage of the act. If in the only the utmost skill and patience will ever | ihe laboring classes, will do much to pro-My views upon the subject of savings practical operation of the act, obnoxious enable society to untie, it will be acknowledge, and the unbanks having been fully laid before you, in special legislation should still survive or be edged that the gain, in that one item alone, prejudiced and rational views of the subformer messages, I shall merely renew the recommendation for such legislation as will alone, perhaps, can prove, and it will be support of the system.

institutions, by drawing and maintaining its pernicious influence shall have been it does not seem possible to adopt any the system, which is elaborately presented fiduciary relations. Last year, in connection herewith, I took occasion to recom | 1 regret, also, the supposed necessity of | improve the bread winning powers of the appropriate of the supposed necessity of production. \$2,913,630 88 the line between business enterprises and clearly demonstrated, to repeal it, or bring quicker or better measure than to increase in the report, and confined myself to urg-I regret, also, the supposed accessity of retaining and extending the classification of cities; the reasons in support thereof technical and artistic knowledge which in-A bill to that effect was introduced at the last session and passed the Senate, but From an examination of the provisions of by decreases the cost and widens the marfailed in the House. I am still convinced the bill, I think but little difficulty or in- ket of the manufactured article, and to of a competitive market enabled capital to of the advisability of such a department.

The total number of banks reporting to the Additor General in 1872.

Additor General in 1872. The creation of several classes, containing as to utilize to the best advantage the class but a single city each, subjects the system wages. For there is a skill in living quite In prosperous times labor has shared in and the taxpayers to the dangers of most injurious special legislation. To avoid the evils of such legislation, the commission people are more in need of learning. Such appears to me to be the paramount that the General Assembly shall pass no reason for a system of industrial and tech-

ure or suspension of thirty one institutions whose deposits aggregated \$8,200,000. Eighteen of these suspended banks were so-called savings banks, with deposits adhounting to \$6,650,000. It is a significant fact, that about 68 per centum, or \$4,500,000 of the deposits of the eighteen broken savings banks, was invested in disconnection of the deposits of the eighteen broken savings banks, was invested in disconnection of the deposits of the eighteen broken savings banks, was invested in disconnection of the deposits of the eighteen broken savings banks, was invested in disconnection of the deposits of the eighteen broken savings banks, was invested in disconnection of the deposits of the eighteen broken savings banks, was invested in disconnection of the deposits of the eighteen approved by the mayor. But if it be thought necessary to make a distinction broken savings banks, was invested in disconnection of the various patronage to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and make the operation of the subject will receive at your than the system which was outlined last year, but I hope the subject will receive at your than the system which was outlined last year, but I hope the subject will receive at your than the subject will receive at your than the system which was outlined last year.

The reports of the Board of Public Charities and of the inspectors and super-intendents, will present to you the general variety of the subject will receive at your than the subject will receive at your the subject will receive at your than the subject will receive a

These figures will convince you, I think, of between large and small civies, the trouble some provision for the exhibition and pres

The great question of the day, is the socalled conflict of capital and labor. While we need not indulge in gloomy forebodings concerning its outcome, it is certainly a matter that statesmen and legislators can not safely ignore. All the labor communities of the old world have passed through precisely the same turbulent career of strikes, riots, outrages and murders, which have excited so much alarm in Pennsyl vania. Occurring in every industrial community and under every form of gov ernment, they cannot be regarded as menacing particularly republican institutions, nor is the cause to be looked for in our political organization. But the direct and indirect losses and miseries they entail upon the community, demand a patient investigation of the causes and an honest attempt at re-adjustment. As mentioned generally more economical and judicious above, the State has paid for the suppres than the administration of the larger ones, and, perhaps, the only change needed in \$104,000 annually for the past eight years, uals will show that there has been a growing frequency and breadth of trouble and violence, and, consequently, a correspondlarge amount in the sinking fund used to redeem the debt in excess of the constitutional amount to the general fund, the State Treasurer was unable to meet, promptly, all the demands made upon him. The following tables will show, however, that with proper economy in appropriations and the diversion of surplus revenues of 1878 have fallen below the revenues of 1879 are \$900,000 below the from the sinking fund to the general fund. tions and the diversion of surplus revenues of 1877 some \$600,000, and the estimated from the sinking fund to the general fund, revenues of 1879 are \$900,000 below the utrages, must therefore be placed to the same account. The Mollie Maguire murders, like the agrarian murders in Ireland, and the trades union outrages, arsons and ma chine breakings in England, were not the work of the so called criminal classes. tiary have completed two new corridors, in-They did not originate in the depravity which deliberately selects criminality as a mode of life, or result from the sudden temptations of passion or avarice. They were essentially class murders; and as is were essentially class murders; and as as always the case in the bitterness engen for eleven hundred and eighty convicts, their criminality.

The report of the inspectors will be transdered by such contention, their criminality was ignored by many of the class and naionality outside of the guilty circle of the the valuable statistical tables, which are of Public Instruction for the education

order. If some of the leading spirits of prepared with so much care and judgment the class had been members of a board of arbitration as representatives of labor, with some of the employers or their agents as representatives of capital, it is not unreasunable to suppose that most of the disagreements that have kept the coal regions in a state of turmoil, might have been amicably adjusted, and many of those who were assassinated and of those who have been hanged, living to day, if spared in the ordinary course of nature, the life of the average citize; with all its undeveloped possibilities of good and evil. Under these circumstances it becomes a

that the wisdom and hamanity of the age can devise. It must eventually prove a failure in the United States. Under our political institutions the best way to promote the spread of communistic ideas is to hedge property with bayonets. In the long run, the policy of the elevation is safer and cheaper than the policy of re the expense of its public maintenance. I cannot see any valid objection to the pass. are governed so little by considerations of interest or more by mere sentiment and passion than strikes and their attendant agitations. Strikes are precipitated without reference to conditions or prospects of trade or market, and obstinately prolonged pitals at Warren and Norristown, will acafter all hope of success has vanished. Indeed the chief obstacle to any re adjust ment of the relations of capital and labor better relations is something that can best be learned from past and future experience. It is certain, however, that to be wholly be voluntary, and possibly all that the Legislature can do is to prepare the way for such a system by discountary that the discountary is designated by the Legislature in 1875, for such a system by disseminating information of its formation, operation, and advantages, and enacting a simple code as a

model for voluntary arbitration. In England, the system of arbitration and conciliation originated with the man-ufacturers and operators, and has changed, wherever fairly tried, the old feeling of bitter hostility between the employers and employed, into one of mutual respect and confidence. With the same class in Penn seems to me, will so much extend the sylvania, lies the responsibility of the ini-sphere of activity as a system of industrial tiative; with the Legislature, the responsibility of education. Deeply impressed with the importance

return to the State, in the extension and of bringing about, if possible, a mutual

I have refrained from any discussion of loss and suffering. PENAL, REFORMATORY AND ELERMOSY

public moneys, and a marked improvement in the care of the defective and criminal classes. During the year the Board met with a loss of two of its members. In 1875, upon the resignation of Mr. Harrison, the Hon. G. Dawson Coleman became a member of the Board, and up to the time of his death, on the ninth day of Septime of his death, on the ninth day of September, 1878, gave to its work the valuable assistance of his broad and liberal views, wide experience, and mature judgment. On the first day of January, 1879, the Honorable Francis Wells served his connection with the Board. For over five years Mr. Wells has labored in the cause of public charity, with a zeal and intelligence which have a partial reward in the gence which have a partial reward in the satisfaction for great improvements he has assisted to make, and a knowledge of the confidence and support which the disinter-

ested labors of the Board have won from the people and their representatives.

The over-crowded condition of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries will contique until the completion of the new Western and Middle Penitentiaries. The old institutious have found some local relief in the measures recommended and opinion of the inspectors, will be sufficient for the prison population of the Western

district, for many years to come. The inspectors of the Eastern Penitenmitted early in February, together with

by the gentlemen of the board The commissioners appointed under the act to provide for the erection of the Middle Penitentiary have located the same at Huntingdon, and are now negotiating for a tract of ground of about agreeably to the provisions of the act. As it will be some time before the convicts of the Middle district, now confined in the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, can be removed. I respectfully renew the recommendation to modify the law so that only those criminals who are sentenced to

not less than two years imprisonment, at highly important question whether the separate and solitary confinement, may be sent to the penitentiaries. The reasons old institutions, pending the building of the new prisons, will acquire additional force from year to year, and even when all the prison extensions now in progress are completed, such a modification of the law will still be necessary to secure all the benefits of the increased capacity of our penitentiaries.

The reports of the superintendents of the various State asylums for the insane, company the report of the Board of Public Charities. I need not remind the Legislature of the necessity of early and full appropriations for their support and compleis a sentimental antagonism and unreason ing jealousy. It is this which prevents a mutual understanding and knowledge of the hospital at Warren can be ready for interests and motives. How much the the reception of patients towards the close action of the Legislature can do to establish of 1879, and the hospital as Norristown in like condition some time next year. The care of the criminal insane was the

subject of a memorial of a committee of the Medical Society of Penusylvania in sages of the respective years. "Insanity but seldom renders its victims better than before in any respect; more generally, in-deed, it adds darker and more repulsive features to the character. The insane criminals are much more prone than the rest of the insane to commit dangerous and violent acts; to be concocting plans of escape, rebellion, or mutiny; to torment the feeble and irascible about them; to teach new lessons in depravity"-is the testimony of an experienced and discriminating writer. It seems to be the duty of the State, therefore, to provide for their separate confinement. The class is small,