

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

HARRISBURG, July 12, 1877.

By direction of the Republican State Committee, the Republican State Convention, heretofore called to meet at Harrisburg on the 29th day of August next, is hereby postponed, to meet in Harrisburg, at noon, on Wednesday, September 5, 1877.

This postponement is made at the request of a large number of delegates elect, who have engagements to be present at a triennial convocation of Knights Templar, which assemblies at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 23rd day of August next.

By order of the Committee.

HENRY M. BOYD, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

The South sends word to President Hayes that the gray will stand by the blue in the subjugation of the commu-

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foot, in wagons, any way, just so they get out of the feverish state of existence that they are living in.

They will then proceed a blessing to themselves and their fellow-citizens.

Emigration is the only remedy for the present evils that have arisen from a surplus population in business centers.

Certainly, with all our boasted increase of knowledge, we are not as good as our fathers, if we cannot get out of difficulties that our fathers met and easily overcame—meeting and overcoming cheerfully, deeming it a duty to do something for their own and for public good.

We should do as they did after the Revolution, and as they did after the war of 1812. Their examples, if followed, will correct all of the evils that now so greatly disturb the country and disgrace us before the civilized world.

The strikers and their friends manufactured a good deal of sympathy for the lawless movement by citing the facts of large and extravagant expenditures of money by railroad companies of high grade. They said: "Look at the enormous large salaries. Look at the costly special cars that officials of high grade ride about in. Why are they so extravagant with the money of a public company while we, who work for the same company, have our wages reduced by the officers who get large salaries and have special cars to travel in?"

Such was the common argument used when the disorders were at their highest, and many who had no sympathy with the riotous conduct were carried away into expressions that encouraged the Commune. Others inveighed against discrimination in freight rates, and argued that if competition brought the company to pinching times in financial matters, they should not become competitors, and that instead of engaging in ruinous competition which only reduced the resources of corporations, they should all agree to fixed rates, graded for local and through business. Others denounced the Company for the violation of the Sunday laws, and declared that if corporations can over-ride Sunday laws, the people can over-ride the laws for corporations. Another argument was that the corporations are getting too strong, "that they control everything and everybody."

The five points then by which many were won over to encourage the mob, or remain silent spectators, were—

First, The large salaries.

Second, Special cars for the officers of the road, by which a show of authority was made or given.

Third, Too large a discrimination in favor of through freight as against local freight.

Fourth, The violation of Sunday laws.

Fifth, That the corporations are getting too strong and arbitrary.

These points were all vehemently argued, so as to secure the moral support, and the sympathy of the public. But when the acts of the rioters became known, the ready discriminating powers of the public saw that instead of redress for alleged grievances, the leaders were bent on the leveling process of the Commune.

Corporations have been created by acts of Legislatures, and Legislatures are made by the votes of the people. Whatever wrongs exist among railroad people can be settled among themselves, by their own rules and regulations; and whatever wrongs are practiced on the public by corporations can be remedied by legislative enactment; but no wrongs can be redressed by men who violate the rights of corporations, the rights of States and the rights of individuals.

No wrongs can be remedied by the Commune that compels men to quit work by force, that burns property, that breaks down the doors of houses and subjects the inmates to the mercy of thieves, that recognizes no power but that of stand and deliver.

Since the late riotous demonstration, the doctrine of the Commune has been advocated by many of the rioters. They have advocated the equal distribution of property, that is, that those who have anything shall divide with those who have nothing. They have their eyes particularly on those who are called bloated bondholders, and others who are supposed to have ready money; but that class would soon be used up, and then the process of dividing would have to be brought down to people who are less flush, to the men who are getting a dollar, eighty cents or fifty cents a day. They will be called on to share with the man who will not, if he can, earn a cent. That is Communism.

Last winter Congress reduced the army. At the next session it should be largely increased. Such is the opinion of law-obeying people.

There is an old saying about a man who cut his nose off to spite his face. Suppose the railroad strikers destroy the railroads and bridges; burn the cars and depots, and cripple the powerful companies. In doing this, do they not destroy their own means of livelihood?—Harrisburg Telegraph.

FASHIONABLE circles in Europe have a serious question on hand; it is concerning the wearing of Saxon and gilets, and Parisian mittens. The mittens are most favored by the aristocrats.

Strikers' Notes.

Tramps that gathered into all the large towns where rioting took place, have been driven out to the country by citizens who organized into companies to protect their property.

Citizens in each and every township should organize and thoroughly arm themselves, so as to give to each other the aid that may be necessary to break up the gangs of thieves that are pouncing the country.

It is well known that Governor Hartranft was on his way to the Pacific coast when rioters began their work. He speedily returned to his turbulent State, hastened to Philadelphia, and after conferring with United States authority there, started on Friday with State and National troops to open the line of travel to Pittsburg. When he reached Harrisburg the strikers gave way and went to work. The journey was resumed, and at Altoona the trouble was quelled and a number of arrests made. At Johnstown a switch was turned and the rear section of the strikers' train was thrown from the track. The troops were immediately deployed, and before the strikers and workers realized the situation they were brought face to face with the command to surrender, which they did. One soldier was killed, and the strikers were severely injured. Between 50 and 100 arrests were made there; and so the Governor kept moving on till the whole main line of travel and business route was opened, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

The rioters were not allowed to get the upper hand in New York and Philadelphia. The Mayor and Sheriff of those two cities acted promptly, and deserve great credit.

Indians never made a greater effort to burn people than the Devil's patriots of Pittsburg made to burn the Philadelphia soldiers that were quartered in the railroad shops and round house.

Governor Hartranft made Pittsburg his headquarters several days, when clearing up the disorders. The weather being warm and the business on hand quiet, his toilet was arranged to suit the occasion, and a stranger going to his headquarters would have overlooked him entirely, among the regular staff officers. He was attired in a faded hickory shirt, without either coat or vest, and looked more like a common workman than the Governor of the Commonwealth and commander of the situation.

All the main railroads in the country along the business belt from New York to California had more or less of trouble with the Strikers and the Commune.

In California the Strikers and the Commune were particularly severe on the Chinese.

Chicago had a large uprising of strikers. The Commune held regular advisory meetings while the rioting was going on, just as if to direct the movement of the mob. The police most probably would have been overpowered if it had not been for the military. Both cavalry and artillery were employed to suppress the mob. The artillery fired only blank shots. The infantry and cavalry were killed and wounded a number of persons.

The coal miners at Scranton struck, and produced a serious state of affairs there. The mines have been flooded, and all other kinds of business brought to a standstill. No violence has been done, owing probably to the fact that no one has had the courage to oppose their riotous work.

Engineers, firemen, and brakemen are the people who organized the strike that developed such foolish propensities. The strike was not bred among the men who receive lower wages.

The principal roads that were affected by the strike, have been paying wages to engineers, firemen and brakemen, as follows:

Engineers, Firemen, Brakemen

Baltimore & Ohio \$2.64 \$1.58 \$1.45

Pennsylvania " 3.25 2.00 1.75

Richmond & Potomac 3.50 2.00 1.50

N. Y. Central and Hudson " 3.00 1.90 1.50

Lake Shore & Michigan 3.25 1.75 1.55

Central of N. J. " 3.25 2.40 1.48

Lehigh Valley " 2.90 2.00 1.48

Del. Lack. & West. " 2.90 1.73 1.65

Chic. Bur. & Quincy 2.50 2.00 " "

N. H. & Pacific 3.75 1.90 1.50

N. Y. N. H. & H. " 4.50 2.25 1.75

Boston & Albany " 2.75 1.70 1.20

The number of people killed by the late riotous demonstrations amount to several hundred. One man was killed at Philadelphia, one at Johnstown, quite a number at Pittsburg, a number at Reading, at Baltimore, at Martinsburg, and at Chicago.

The authorities of Harrisburg are doing all in their power to break up the gang of tramps who have committed so many outrages in that vicinity. A number of the outrages are in jail.

The strike of about forty thousand railroad employes will increase the cost of provisions to at least three millions of working people in the eastern States.

A gang of strikers from Easton visited Bethlehem on Friday and attempted to prevent the passage of trains. The citizens rallied and prevented any interference.

Mr. Cohn, a Pittsburg pawnbroker, has presented his bill to the city for damages sustained during the riot of Sunday night.

The New York riots in 1862 cost the city \$1,748,436.

Sheriff Linderman, of Montgomery county, is organizing a posse of one thousand for home protection, in accordance with the Governor's suggestion.

Thursday night as James White a respected member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was patrolling his boat at Lawdale, a suburban village he discovered a suspicious character and at once arrested him. He had taken his prisoner some distance when the tramp began to resist and suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket, placed it to Mr. White's forehead, fired and instantly killed his captor. He then escaped and rigorous search failed to discover his whereabouts.

The strike is at an end on the Baltimore and Ohio road.

The riot has been quelled in California.

The Reading Railroad Company is rebuilding the bridge at Lebanon, burned by the strikers.

Two companies of militia in the borough of Conshohocken have been disbanded in disgrace, for manifesting too strong a feeling for the commu-

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On Saturday afternoon, at Pittsburg, at Governor Hartranft's headquarters, a committee of six men of the Trainmen's Union visited the Governor.

They said they represented what was popularly known as the strikers, but disavowed all responsibility for the destruction of the railroad property, and said that this had been done by tramps and ruffians, who had taken advantage of the strike to pillage. Their chairman and spokesman was a man by the name of McIlhenny, who was recognized by several of the staff officers of the Governor as a captain in the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves and a good soldier during the war. He briefly but desirably told the Governor that the committee had understood that he had come among them with the soldiers as a sort of arbiter between the railroad workmen and the officials of the company and that he could treat with them. It was so that they had written propositions to make. The Governor here stopped them, saying that they had been misinformed or had mistaken his purpose in coming to Pittsburg. He was there, not in charge of a railroad, but solely to protect it. It was his business, as Governor, to see to the execution of the laws and to preserve the peace, and he had nothing to say on the subject of the grievances between the employers and the employed, but that he intended to preserve the peace. It was learned that his written proposition was that the men should be restored to their wages and the double headers should be withdrawn.

The threat made in Columbia, Lancaster county, that any strike-keeper not giving the strikers credit would have his store goods taken charge of, was carried into effect on Monday a week. A furrierman went to pay William Gordon, a storekeeper, twenty dollars on a sixty dollar bill. After paying him twenty dollars he asked for further credit. Mr. Gordon informed him that he could not do so. Shortly after a force of about twenty men came to the store and repeated the request, but received the same answer. Thereupon they seized flour, potatoes, etc., and started off.

Judge Wm. McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, has notified strikers that the property of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and the Wilkesbarre Coal Company are both in the possession of the Court, by their receivers, and all interference by strikers and rioters will be punished, if the mandates of the Court are disregarded. All persons are warned not to interfere with the property of said companies.

Three hundred and eighty car loads of live stock and freight was sent out of Pittsburg eastward on Saturday.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT was on his way to the Pacific when the Commu-

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