The Centre Reporter.

P. GRIE.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 2, 1877.

It was not the hands who struck for better wages that burned and plundered at Pittsburg, and raised riots at other points—it was the roughs and rowdies, who do not work when it is offered them, but depend upon theft to make their way through. Hundreds of thousands of innocent people are now suffering on account of last week's outrages, and no one has been benefitted, except a few hundred thieves who plundered the freight trains of other people's goods. The real laborer did not have a hand in that work, neither did the striking railroaders—it was the lawless roughs and rowdies, against whom no community is secure.

Pittsburg will long remember the day when it permitted a mob to rule and sack the city. It will pay dearly for its folly. $2.61 on the 100 of its assessed valuation, for a city that already was cursed with heavy taxation, will be a lesson that other communities may profit by.

At Harrisburg the mob also held sway for a short time during last week's terrible crises. The Patriot speaking of the mob says:

In the crowd, sometimes amounting to six or seven hundred persons, that surrounded the Pennsylvania railroad depot on Saturday night and Sunday, it is estimated by the police that not one in ten was a railroad employee. The noisiest in the crowd were idle vagabonds and tramps who have no interest in the strike and who could not be persuaded to work at any wages if they had the opportunity. These are the birds of prey who flock together at any disturbance in the hope of riot and pillage. One man in the crowd at the depot on Saturday was heard shouting "bread or blood," and he was recognized by the police as an idle rascal who begs his bread and who would not shed a drop of his own blood in any cause. The few railroad men who were at the depot took matters quietly and soberly, and but for the outside gathering of the idle, curious, and vicious who were attracted by the expectation of a disturbance, affairs would have worn their usual appearance. Stones were thrown at one of the trains containing soldiers on the way to Pittsburgh, and there is reason to believe that this act of cowardly violence was not committed by railroad men. It is stated too that the person who compelled the engineer and firemen to abandon the freight train at the stock yards yesterday were not employees of the railroad company but belonged to the outside mob who were doing their utmost to provoke a conflict. If railroad men will reflect on the character of their allies they will be deterred from many a strike.

It has been observed that most of the killed and wounded in the Baltimore riot on Friday were not participants but "innocent spectators." On such occasions there are no innocent spectators. Those who assist by their presence are rioters and there is no means of separating them from the active participants. In case of conflict between the lawbreakers and the public they only embarrass the efforts to establish the peace, and if they are injured they deserve none of the sympathy that is so lavishly bestowed on them. All who are present in a riot unless for the legitimate purpose of suppressing it are rioters. This is the maxim of the common law and it is at the same time the dictate of common sense. The presence of the curious who are attracted by the desire of seeing what is going on is what frequently makes mobs. From which we deduce the general reflection that the best way to prevent a mob is to keep away from it.

An order was issued from the adjutant general's office disbaning company I, Sixteenth regiment, for insubordination, cowardice and mutinous conduct in furnishing ammunition to the rioters at Reading on the 24th inst.

There is plenty of chance for court martialing of militiamen for shamefully surrendering their arms to the mob during the strike last week.

The democrats of Ohio, last week, nominated R. M. Bishop, of Hamilton county, for Governor, and Jabez W. Fitch, of Cuyahago for lieutenant governor. Mr. Bishop is a good man, and he will be elected without doubt. The democrat, it is admitted, will sweep Ohio this fall.

The proclamation of Gov. Robinson of New York admirably expresses the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, pertaining to strikes of every character: "The law recognizes and protects the right of all men to refuse to work except upon terms satisfactory to themselves; but it does not permit them to prevent other men from working who desire to do so. Unless the State is to be given up to anarchy, and its Courts and laws are to be defied with impunity, its whole power must be exerted to suppress violence, maintain order and protect its citizens in their right to work and the business of the country from lawless interruption within our bodies. It is no longer a question of wages, but of the supremacy of the law, which protects alike the lives, the liberty, the property and the rights of all classes of citizens to the maintenance of that supremacy."

The prices of meat and other provisions are advancing in many cities, on account of the stoppage of freight trains by the strikers. Thus the poor are made to feel the effects of mob-rule, at a time when they are out of money and out of work. The poor classes will feel the effects of last week's bad work more than any other class. High price for provisions, and high taxes to pay for millions of damage done, will grind severely. Let a lesson be learned. Law and order, and protection of property are our best friends.

Chio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and other important states will be swept by the democrats this fall. The republicans admit it, and many of them wish to see it, in order to show their disgust for the fraudulent administration which they put in power.

In Ohio the democrats have made a most excellent nomination of Mr. R. M. Bishop for governor, who is popular throughout the state with all parties and not identified with any faction. He is one of the most respectable merchants of Cincinnati, noted for his honesty and integrity.

President Scott announced on Saturday that the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches are open for freights as well as passengers from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to points as far as Altoona, on their main line, to Kane on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to Buffalo via the Emporium route, and to Elmira and Canandaigua on the Northern Central Railroad. This territory comprises the Clearfield and Broad-top bituminous coal region and the anthracite region tributary to the Northern Central road. They expect to have their main line open to Pittsburg, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to Erie tomorrow, and their lines west of Pittsburg on 30, Monday. Their men are rapidly recognizing the situation and the fact that the interests of the company and their own are identical.

The Pennsylvania Railroad have started the stock trains from Pittsburg eastward and have now their entire line open for freight. They have directed their agents at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and all seaboard points to receive freight for all points west and south.

In New Jersey the strikes have cost the state $40,000 for militia, equipment, rations, &c., besides the pay of the men.

It is reported that the 1st National Bank of Lock Haven has failed, which caused great excitement in that city.

The riots in the middle and western states have spent their fury. The strikes are about ended, and are a failure. Hands are going to work at the old wages, and passenger and freight trains are again running on all the principal roads. In another part of the Reporter will be found some of the principal occurrences since our last issue. Order is now nearly restored at most points.

Gen. Blair informs us that it is not correct, as was reported, that he surrendered his sword to the strikers at Altoona, as he was not at Altoona at all, and his sword is at home rusted in its scabbard. That's where his fatal dadger is, and he won't give it up either.

PITTSBURG PAYS THE DAMAGE.

By a law of Pennsylvania originally framed to apply to the county of Philadelphia, and subsequently extended to the county of Allegheny (Purdon's Brightley, pp. 745-746), it is provided that "in all cases where any dwelling-"house or other building or other pro-"perty, real or personal, has been or "shall be destroyed in consequence of "any mob or riot within the county of "Philadelphia, it shall be lawful for the "person or persons interested in and "owning such property to bring suit "against the said county where such "property was situated, being for the re-"covery of such damages as he or they "sustained by the destruction thereof, "and the amount which shall be recov-"ered in said action shall be paid out of "the county treasury on warrants drawn "by the Comptroller thereof, who is "hereby required to draw the same as "soon as said damages are finally fixed "and ascertained." The jury (Rr., 116-121) may give the full value of the property at the time of its destruction, with interest to the time of their verdict.

How heavy this will fall upon the citizens of Pittsburg the following from the World will tell:

The people of Pittsburg, therefore, who stood by and allowed whole trains of freight-cars to be broken open and plundered of property belonging to their fellow-countrymen all over the country may expect to be compelled to make good those losses of private citizens as well as those of the railway corporation whose buildings and whose stock they suffered to be destroyed. It is probably a moderate estimate to put the total of all there losses at $4,500,000. The assessed valuation of Pittsburg is $172,000,000, and it contains a population of 140,000 persons, many of whom, of course, have been thrown out of employment or subjected to losses and inconvenience by these scandalous events. The city therefore will have to submit to a levy on its valuation roll of $2.61 in $100 of taxable property, or rather more than one-fortieth of the total amount. This is equivalent to a fine of $32.15 laid upon every man, woman and child in the city to compensate the injured parties, or to an annual impost of $2.25 per capita to meet the interest at 7 per cent. of bonds issued to clear the indebtedness. It must be obvious to the meanest capacity that it would have been much cheaper even as a simple question of immediate outlay to preserve order and enforce the laws. Now that the mischief has been done, however, it would be cheaper for Pittsburg to "execute herself," at once, raise the money, and do justice without a lawsuit, than to incur the suspicion of being unwilling to make it safe for American citizens to expose their property within her limits. And it will be well for the tax-payers of other States to take warning in time and save themselves thereby both expense and shame.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.

Prof. Guss, in retiring from the editorship of the Huntingdon Globe, makes complaint that some of the officials whom he helped to elect did not give the Globe a fair share of their printing, and he tenders the following parting advice to his party, viz:

"Let me give a few words of advice to the Republicans of this county. Party papers are necessary to party success. Good organs are essential to the maintenance of even the best principles. You cannot expect your party to succeed if you neglect your party papers. On this subject there is a terrible laxity among Republicans in this county. Republicans patronize other print shops and even some no paper at all. There are men who want office and give all their patronage elsewhere. * * It is an outrage for men to expect papers to turn in and secure the election of candidates to fat offices, who both before and after the election do nothing in aid of the papers whose help is essential to their election. Every man who takes his job work and advertising to any office not his party organ ought never be supported for any office."

Moreover he says:—

"In view of the personal ingratitude of those elected by us we regret that we can not take a hand in the election of their successors. It would afford us pleasure to help elect H. Clay Weaver, as the next Treasurer of this county. However, we rest assured that the next Treasurer will inform the readers of the Globe when and where he will be to collect taxes. The next Sheriff will also patronize the papers that secure his election. And the next District Attorney will be a subscriber, and the next Prothonotory will fulfill his promises. It will not need my presence or aid to secure this result. The party in self respect will take care of its organ and interests."

NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE BETWEEN THE STRIKERS AND OFFICIALS.

A philadelphia reporter inquired at railroad headquarters in that city as to the probability of a compromise, and received this in response:

"There is no compromise possible. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is simply protecting its property against a lawless and frantic mob, which has nothing to do with this corporation. The ten per cent. reduction which took place applied to every officer and every employe of this company, from the president downward, and the assertion that some salaries were raised that they might not be affected by such reduction is utterly without foundation in fact. This company proposes to rely upon the strong arm of the law for protection, and its trains will be moved when that protection shall have been found adequate. The very slight reduction of ten per cent. that has been made is the only reduction since the year 1873, and in the interim since that time the owners of the property have suffered a diminution of revenues to the amount of forty per cent. against ten per cent. taken off the salaries of all employes."

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

FAILURES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1877—AN INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

It is evident that the business of the country generally only very slowly improves. The results of the first half of the present year are by no means entirely satisfactory. Neither in extent or profitableness are there many signs of improvement; while in the recovery or stability of values the indications are uncertain, and not unfrequently the tendency is still decidedly downward. The statistics of failures also, which are periodically furnished to the public by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., are not reassuring, as we gather from the regular quarterly circular just issued. The failures for the United States for the first six months of three years are stated as follows:

	Failures.	Liabilities.
First half of 1877.	4,749	$99,606,000
First half of 1876.	4,660	105,415,000
First half of 1875.	3,563	76,781,266

It is stated that the failures for the first six months of 1876 were exceptionally large, and hence it is inferred that so far as the number is concerned, the failures in the first six months of 1877 are larger than for any previous period. In the aggregate of liabilities a decline is noticeable, though for the past quarter the average indebtedness is more than maintained, as will be seen by the following interesting table:

FIRST QUARTER.

Years.	Failures.	Liabilities.	Average.
1875.	1,982	$43,176,953	$21,784
1876.	2,806	64,644,156	23,038
1877.	2,869	54,838,074	19,010

SECOND QUARTER.

Years.	Failures.	Liabilities.	Average.
1875.	1,581	$33,667,313	$21,295
1876.	1,794	43,771,273	24,398
1877.	1,880	45,968,097	23,972

According to the circular before us all the conditions seem to favor better times yet there seem to be fatal barriers to their return. These conditions are briefly stated to be better crops, higher prices therefore; small imports, abundant and cheap money; a settled political condition, a sustained public credit and the promise of another most abundant harvest. But the circular adds:

The experience of the past does not permit the hope that all this will bring around a prosperous or satisfactory trade. Something more is needed; but what the true remedy is none has yet discovered. Numerous explanations are of course at hand; and it is eloquently urged that the adoption of this or that policy would restore confidence and prosperity. Yet the fact remains that, in the presence of all favoring conditions, depression reigns, values decline and business is restricted and unprofitable. Judging from the state of business abroad all this is not chargeable to the peculiar disabilities under which this country labors. Other nations, with a gold basis, a low tariff and not chargeable with either public or private extravagance, are suffering even to a greater extent than the United States, with an absence of many of the advantages and prospects which this nation enjoys.

Referring to the now generally received impression that years of economy and liquidation must follow years of expansion and extravagance, the agency attempts to illustrate the nature and extent of this expansion by the rapid growth in the creation of debt. The figures given are probably open to criticism, but, put in this shape, they are very significant:

The figures most accessible show that the national debt, as compared with $64,000,000 in 1860, amounts to $2,200,000,000 in 1877; that the states' debt amounts to $375,000,000, the municipal debt to $1,000,000,000 the railway debt to $2,300,000,000; the discounts and loans of national and other banks to another $1,000,000,000, and the loans by insurance and other mortgage machinery may be safely estimated at another $500,000,000. Grompling all those roughly together, the visible indebtedness, of which some financial conception may be formed, amounts to the vast sum, of $7,375,000,000. The curious can calculate how far the interest on this sum, if regularly paid, would absorb the yearly product of the natural and other resources of the country.

The calculation which the curious are here invited to make leads to the startling conclusion that the interest on this debt at six per cent. amounts to over four hundred and thirty millions per annum—a sum larger than the surplus cotton and grain crops combined. The circular prodeeds to draw some further references which will repay perusal.

The rapid increase in debt creating power which the above figures imply, in some measure indicates the expenditure for permanent purposes in the last fifteen years. To what extent that growth of population, or the increase in consuming power, finds its fullest illustration in the number of enterprises now profitless, and especially those devoted to articles at the foundation of human wants, such as iron, coal, woolen and other textile fabrics, lumber, etc., etc. A leading economist in a recent article says: "The fact is now very generally recognized that the capital which * * * has been invested in the United States since 1860 in iron works and woolen mills, and which represented the savings for years of a very large number of persons, has been in great part as much wasted as though destroyed by fire or sunk in the ocean." In view of the enormous expansion which the above increase of indebtedness illustrates, is it any wonder that business is depressed and slow of recovery? Applying the same principles to the community as to an individual business man, the inevitable result of such a growth of obligation, with such an inability to pay, is that disaster and a long process of liquidation are sure to follow. The growth of the country, the development of its varied resources, economy and the steady application of conservative business principles, in time may profitably employ all the facilities the last ten years have created and adjust this burden of debt so that it can be carried and eventually repaid. Only in proportion as that period is approached may a more healthy and prosperous condition be anticipated; but the immediate future possesses no such hopes, more than it possesses ability to liquidate or make profitable the debt which has been accumulated with such fearful rapidity."

The independent postmaster who prefers party to pelf has emerged from his obscurity in a letter to Mr. Hayes. His name is Jones, Seneca Jones, of Newdlum, Oregon, Don Piatt's Capital gets the letter by special courtesy on the de facto's part, as compensation for those threats of assassination made by the Don last winter. Hear Jones, oh Rutan and Hall, and stiffen up your backbones:

"I rec'd the Pres't's order concerning being P. M. I consider this very small biziness; but you want my office and you don't want my jaw. Now I have P. M. here nigh on to 16 year, and in all that time I ain't maid my solt. Newdlum is a town without much pop, and that pop, is of the ignorest sort. They don't read nor rite worth a cuss, and half the time when the male come chased in ahead of time by injuns and other wild vermints they are no letters and no papers only dry goods—sich as whisky and tobacco. That don't pay. But Newdlum is hell on votin, and every year I get orders from the State Central Committee to fetch down the polls with so many votes, and you bet I do, for I get pade for that. So you can take your damed old office and wipe your head with it, for they're not another cuss in this neck of woods that can read or rite worth a dinn, and wouldn't have it if he could. Agin I'm ordered to be in my offis during biziness hours, and cood do that and starve I spose. True, I cood keep the offis in my hat, and be in it most of the time, if there was any thing to put in it, but ther aint. Hoping this may meet with your appreciation and find you and your family well, I remane, yours, trooly."

CONSPIRING AGAINST THE LABORER.

The lawless demonstrations, says the Tribuna, which, within the past three days, have cost the country millions of dollars in the destruction of property, and a great sacrifice of human life, to say nothing of the damage to business and to every material interest, is not by any means an outbreak of labor against the tyranny of Capital. Let us at once, and firmly, divest ourselves of any delusion of that sort. It is no more nor less than a conspiracy against the unemployed. Were there no unemployed laborers in the market willing to take the places and do the work of the strikers, there would be no disturbance. The locomotives would stand still and the trains remain stationary until the corporations owning and running them should make terms with persons competent to handle them. The whole difficulty consists in the fact that there are competent persons ready and willing to do this work for the wages offered. All the violence that has been offerred has originated in this; all the destruction of property and sacrifice of life have grown out of the fact that unemployed laborers were willing and wanted to work and the strikers would not permit them. There is no revolt of Labor against Capital in this, it is not a "bread riot," and there is not a question of "starvation" about it, except as it exists in the determination of one class of laborers who have had employment to starve another class who are out of work, by forbidding them the opportunity of earning their bread.

Labor is a commodity having a market value and a market rate. There being a thousand men in market with their labor, and employment for only five hundred, there must be competition; and if five hundred are willing to work for seventy-five cents a day rather than be idle and starve, the other five hundred cannot demand a dollar a day, and insist upon having it, even though the unemployed do starve. If seventy-five cents a day is "starvation wages," nothing a day is more so; and if we are to settle this business upon the basis of sympathy for the distressed, the poor fellows who are out of work are entitled to the first consideration. The truth of course is, that this whole matter is regulated by the inexorable law of supply and demand, and that the emotions cannot influence the relations of Capital and Labor any more than they can affect the movements of the heavenly bodies. But it is well enough to remember that there are two sides to the appeal so readily caught up by the demagogues and mischief-makers, for sympathy for oppressed and distressed working-men. All the rights and privileges do not belong exclusively to the strike. The poor fellows who are out of work are entitled to consideration. Laboring men out of employment ought not to allow themselves to be misled by any of the current cant on this subject. The present outbreak is simply a conspiracy against the unemployed, no more no less.

Chief-Justice Agnew, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been fined $20 by a Justice of the Peace, near Pittsburg for shooting game out of season. Impotent defense—ignorance of the law!

Gambetta, when addressing a Republican delegation at Paris a few days since, said that in spite of all rumors to the contrary set afloat by interested papers, the health of M. Thiers had never been better nor his mind so clear and vigorous.

Altogether about 2,600 cars were destroyed by the Pittsburg fre, over one half of which were loaded.

THE GREAT STRIKE AND ITS END.

THE MOB IN CHICAGO UGLY.

Crowds Raiding the Shops—Two Fights with the Police—Enrolling Veterans for Defense.

Chicago, July 25—4 p. m.—The railroads are running passenger and mail trains to-day, in almost all cases.

The mob in Chicago is very active today, and has begun a campaign of intimidation and interference with labor. A portion of the mob went this morning to E. M. Blatchford's white lead and oil works on Fulton and Greene streets, where 200 men are employed, and demanded that the place be closed up. This being refused, they began stoning the building, breaking the windows and committing other depredations. Other branches of the crowd of so-called workingmen scattered all over town. The Union Stock Rolling Mill and Malleable Iron Works on the South-side have been closed, and their five hundred hands are idle. The mob was making, at last reports for McCormick's great Reaper Works. They will there meet opposition. One gang of rioters is engaged in running street cars into the stables on the south-side as fast as they come. A short time ago it was reported that a branch of the mob was moving on the Gas Works on the West-side, but this is not yet confirmed. The coal men at the Water Works have been compelled to quit work, and the shot tower has been closed.

The North-side mob is the most disorderly and is busy breaking windows wherever resisted. The Phoenix Distillery was seized by them, and the proprietors called for United States troops. The strikers drove the police back from the North side rolling mills and they were compelled to return to the station. Gen. Forrance, commanding the millitary here, has been informed.

Many arrests have been made, chiefly vagabonds and thieves, who constitute the crowd.

Many men who were interfered with yesterday are going back to work to-day.

Early this morning fifteen or twenty roughs boarded an out-going train on the Illinois Central Road, and compelled the engineer to bring the train back. An attempt was made to stop the dummy from the stock yard to day, but the conductor, revolver in hand, defied the mob.

The strikers detached an incoming train from Omaha, at Sixteenth street, last night.

Troops arrived this afternoon from the Indian country. The swearing in of special police is going on rapidly. About 250 veterans are now enrolled. Vast numbers are said to be assembling in the lumber districts. All the saloons on the West side are closed. There has been no incendiarism as yet.

Two conflicts with the mob took place to-day in both the police repressed the disturbance. The mob first came in contact with the police on 22nd street, and the latter, being assailed with stones and sticks, fired their revolvers over the heads of the crowd, and for the time overawed them. Two policemen were injured. At 4 p. m. news was received of a fight at the corner of Canal and Jackson streets, in which the mob came off worst, several of the rioters being badly hurt by blows from clubs, and others being lodged in the Station House.

Chicago, July 25.—5 p m.—The mob continued its visit to the manufacturing places and shops, where a large number of men employed, during the afternoon, and caused many to stop work.

FIFTEEN OR MORE OF A CHICAGO MOB KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

The news of the mob and their disorderly action was announced at the Twelfth street station, and Lieutenant Callahan immediately despatched Sergeant Butler, with a squad of fifteen men, to the Viaduct and telegraphed to the Central Station for help. Butler's men marched to the Viaduct, and all the way were met with derisive yells and charged with being the cause of all the trouble. On approaching the Viaduct the mob fell back somewhat; but those in the rear, seeing the commotion, stood their ground and prepared for an assault. The officers marched boldly forward, driving the men before them. When they reached the south side of the Viaduct they had the whole mob of fully 5,000 to face.

The men in the mob were more discreet and kept a respectful distance, but the boys relying upon their youth, remained close by and pelted the bluecoats with stones. The officers found that these hurt as badly as if thrown by older persons and to put an end to it they discharged a few shots in the air. The boys took to their heels, and at a safe distance kept up a pretty constant throwing of stones, which did more damage to the buildings near by than to the police. The police stood their ground for about a quarter of an hour without firing much. They were too few to drive the crowd before them. All they could possibly do was to hold their position and keep the viaduct clear. The latter gain, however, was small, nobody dared to cross it while there was so much firing. After facing each other for a time the old heads in the mob made an advance forward, not in solid ranks, but very scattered.

At this time there were within a radius of two blocks of the viaduct 7,000 men and boys. They seemed to be closing up on the police from all directions and were all the time keeping up a lively shower of stones and sticks. By skulking behind fences and freight cars they were able to get very near the police.

In the first skirmish 13 of the mob were reported killed and a large number wounded. The crowd was so large that most of those injured were carried away and could not be identified.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING AT SHAMOKIN.

Pottsville, July 25.—A workingmen's meeting was held at Shamokin this evening. A number of men were offered work at $1 a day but refused it. Others willing to accept this were hissed and hooted at. Crowds of men paraded the streets and an attempt was make to make a raid on the Northern Central railway depot but seventy citizens fully armed who had been organized to protect the town dispersed them. A man named Weist while standing at the door of his house was shot and at eleven p. m. was in a dying condition.

11.15 p. m.—The citizens are still organizing and patroling the streets, and the discontented men seem to have left for their homes. It is reported that the tracks are torn up between Shamokin and Excelsior station. At Shenandoah a number of men from the mines and neighborhood came to town making a disturbance and soon after their arrival fire was seen in the direction of the Philadelphia coal company's mine and it is to be believed the extensive breaker of No. 4 mine. The stables connected with the breaker were burned with a number of mules.

Sheriff Werner was telegraphed to and organized a posse of men and immediately left for Shenadoah by special train. The proceedings of miners at the meeting held at Mahonay city to-night were kept secret.

St. Thomas, Ont., July 25.—Traffic on the Canada Southern road was entirely suspended up to five o'clock this afternoon. Everything remains perfectly quiet.

Sedalia, Mo, July 25.—All work in the Kansas and Texas shops was stopped this morning. The men are quiet but determined. No drunkeness or violence is allowed by strikers.

St. Louis, July 24.—All the passenger and express cars for the east were stopped this morning by the strikers. There is no interference with postal cars. They were allowed to go out on all the roads. All the cars at the Union Depot on this side of the river, are being moved out of the yard, immediately in front of the depot, and taken up the road some distance, leaving the tracks at the depot clear. The strikers say there is no middle ground in this case. It is either absolute victory or defeat with them, and they propose to make the issue square and clearly defined from now on, and to effect this they will put a total embargo on freight and passenger traffic.

Cincinnati, July 24.—The strikers tonight virtually have possession of all roads in the western portion of the city, and no trains can run over the Ohio & Mississippi, Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafeyette, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and Atlantic & Great Western roads.

Terre Haute, July 24.—The strikers are in undisputed control of all the roads here. All trains have been stopped on all roads except the Terre Haute and Evansville, which road has never reduced wages. The United States mail has not been interfered with. It is understood that east and west roads will run one mail train each way daily, but that they will make no effort to carry passengers.

The Food Question Comes Up.

Cumberland, July 25.—Advices have reached here that food is getting very scarce at Frostburg, Md., a mining town of 4,000 inhabitants, fifteen miles from here. It is said there are not ten barrels of flour in town, and that the miners threatened a raid on Cumberland. Several of the excursionists who were gobbled up at Pittsburg on the train captured by the tramps, belong to some of the best families here. Only a few barrels of flour remain in Cumberland. Wheat will be brought from the country to the mill at this place.

The Mob Close all Manufacturing Establishments.

Toledo, O., July 25, 9 p. m. The crowd formed in line of procession, it being announced that they would first go the whole length of Water street to the Pennsylvania depot and then through the manufacturing districts, notifying all manufacturing establishments to stop work at once. This plan was followed out, and the crowd proceeded from place to place, gaining strength as it proceeded, and ordering employes of lumber yards, mills, foundries, &c. to stop work. Most of the day was consumed in this manner, and in nearly, if not quite every instance, their demands were complied with, though not without protest in many cases on the part of the workmen.

How Commerce is Embarrassed.

Baltimore, July 25.—Supplies of bituminous coal are being exhausted. One of the largest coal shippers predicts if the railroad transportation troubles continued ten days longer, few, if any, steamers, trading with Baltimore will be able to get coal, and will have to stop unless they bring supplies from other places, from where he did not know. Twenty-five vessels are in port, chartered to load coal, and charges of demurrage for detention, averaging sixty dollars per day, for each, will be exacted. The demurrage alone will be a heavy item and loss. Eight or ten vessels are on the berths to load petroleum for Europe, but there is no oil for them, and the laborers required to load them are out of work. The contract to send out these cargoes connot be filled.

(Continued on 3rd page.)

Choice Farm

FOR SALE!

The undersigned offer the following choice homestead, near Linden Hall, at private sale. Consisting of

19 ACRES OF LAND,

under fences and in a high state of cultivation. Thereon are erected a 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, Bank Barn, all necessary outbuildings, with choice fruit on the premises, a cistern and a never-failing stream of running water.

This property is desirably located about ½ mile from L. C. & S. C. RR., and offers a fine opportunity for any one wishing to retire upon a small farm.

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17may3m. Linden Hall, Pa.

Also, a new 2-horse wagon, guaranteed in every respect, for sale, or taken in exchange for young cattle.

W. R. CAMP'S

POPULAR

Furniture Rooms!

CENTRE HALL, PA.

I manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see my stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. I keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of my business. I have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.

jul19 tf W. R. CAMP.

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market. PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE

WILSON & M'FARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP

HARDWARE STORE.

P. B. WILSON. ROB'T M'FARLANE. BELLEFONTE, PA.

We have opened a new and complete stock bought in New York and Philadelphia, from the manufacturers from first hands at extremely low prices, which we will sell at the lowest bottom prices, which we will give the people the advantage of. We say and will satisfy that we are the Cheapest Hardware Store in the country. We have a complete stock of Ranges, Heaters, Parlor and Cook Stoves. Each Stove guaranteed to give satisfaction in every respect. Bar-iron, Nails, Horse-shoes, Norway Nail Rods, warranted of the best quality, We claim we have the best Pure Lead, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, ever offered and the cheapest. Our Stock of Coach and Wagon Materials are of a very superior quality, and cheap, We will sell Saddlery goods as low as they can buy them in Phila. We will keep all kinds of Farmers Implements, Cultivators, Shovels, Plows, Pumps, Picture Frames, Moulding, Mirrors, Toilet Setts, Children's buggies, Wagons of all sizes, Oil Cloths, Tubs, Buckets, and Churns,

We have in connection a Tin Shop, Mr. Smith, foreman, in which we manufacture all kinds of Tinware.

Spouting made and put up of the best quality of tin at the lowest prices.

Call and see us and we will substantiate what we advertise, as we shall take pleasure in showing our stock.

Rooms No. 7 and 8, Humes Block, 6 doors north of Post Office, Bellefonte.

WILSON & McFARLANE,
12jul.tf

GRAIN ELEVATOR

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as any other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT

BELLEFONTE, PA.

DUNKLE & AUMAN.

House, Sign, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

Respectfully announce that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, in the neatest and best style. All kinds of GRAINING, PAPER HANGING, AND CALCIMINING, PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Calcimining a specialty. All orders by mail receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges most reasonable.

15 feb tf. J. N. DUNKLE & CO., Spring Mills, Pa.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

At times of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. [illegible] to extract teeth painlessly and without pain. [illegible]

S. & A. Loeb.

THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU, THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU'

TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN, TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,

We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS
We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.

We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.

We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.

We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.
We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.
We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.

We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts
We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts
We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts

We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.
We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.
We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.

We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00
We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00
We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50

We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00.
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00.
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00.

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00

We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25

We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50

We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.
We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.
We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.

We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts
We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts
We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts

We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts
We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts
We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts

We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents
We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents
We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents

We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25

We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50
We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50
We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50

In fact we are selling everything at prices that will convince all that we have touched the very bottom—no trouble to show goods for the purpose of comparing prices. S. & A. LOEB.

Cheapest of All!!

Largest of All!

BEST OF ALL!!!

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Wolf's Old Stand.

AT

AT CENTRE HALL,

OVER 5000 YARDS OF CALICO, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE IN THIS SECTION.

We have the Goods! Prices Low! Selection Unsurpassed!

And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. Come! we will show you the BEST SELECTED STOCK,

At prices lower than usual.

A full line of Dry-Goods,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood and Willow Ware, Hats and Caps, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand.

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

WM. WOLF.

IMPORTAN TO TRAVELERS.

—THE—

BUSH HOUS