

The Philadelphia Commercial Reporter recommends Robert E. Pattison, of that city, son of the late Rev. R. H. Pattison, D. D., presiding elder of the Harburg district of the M. E. church, as a suitable candidate for Auditor General on the Democratic ticket.

The Bedford Gazette says: "Mr. Schell's home district composed of Bedford, Somerset, Fulton, Franklin, Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon counties stand in a compact column for his nomination. The 'Gibraltar of Democracy' old Berks, and sterling Lancaster are solid for him, while all along the entire line the cheering word of success is heard. We (Gazette) say to the convention, give us Wm. P. Schell for Auditor General, and his election is assured."

The following extract from the Chicago Times indicates that the militiaman of the Illinois variety is not greatly admired in his own locality:—"A militiaman is one entrusted with a gun and some cartridges, who goes about hunting for a rioter to whom they may be handed. The object in life of the militiaman is to point a pic nic and adorn a tea-party. He is lily-livered and lacks gall, but he dances divinely. His clothes are too large for his courage. He is a pretty man in the piping times of peace, but when the blast of war blows in his ears it isn't safe to trust him with a gun. In short, a militiaman isn't a soldier." The recent strike has demonstrated the fact that the militiaman of Pennsylvania is of about equal calibre with his brother of Illinois.

The sea serpent has been seen as usual off Nahant, Mass. It was an estimable citizen of Nantasket that saw the monster this time, as after dinner, on a Sunday afternoon he watched the waves from the piazza of a public house. The time and place are somewhat suspicious, but we give Mr. Godham's story from the Herald as a contribution to this rather "fishy" subject:—"It was between two and three o'clock that my attention was called to an unusual appearance on the water, in the direction of Nahant about half a mile distant. I immediately procured a powerful opera glass, with which I proceeded to investigate the phenomenon, and I, with others, immediately saw a sea serpent or some monster of the deep not generally known to natural history. The head was distinctly visible and raised about eight inches above the water line. The formation of the head owing to the distance, I cannot describe, but it certainly seemed to be about forty feet, and I counted twenty fins, or something like them, projecting out of the water about three inches apart from the head to where the tail was supposed to be. It was first seen approaching the shore between Nahant's Light and Sun Block at a distance of about three miles, until he suddenly whirled around and faced the sea. This he repeated twice, and finally disappeared in the direction of Nahant, as was seen about half an hour."

The Strike and Its Results. Two weeks ago mob violence threatened to get the upper hand of law and the lawful authorities throughout the whole of the great belt of Middle States, from the Hudson, Delaware and Chesapeake to the Missouri; to-day the mob is everywhere subdued. The railroad strike is not ended, but the mob is conquered. This was an inevitable result from the beginning, whether the violence of the mob raged out its mad course in a few hours, days or weeks. It must always be the result in civilized countries. And now, after two weeks of disorder, confusion, destruction and alarm in scores of communities, let us consider what has been gained or lost to the cause of working men—to the cause of labor. Of gain there has been nothing, and can be nothing by such lawless proceedings, while on the contrary the loss has been incalculable. The loss comes upon every one, but heaviest of all upon the working men and laborers of the country.

Says the Philadelphia Ledger: The violence of the last two weeks has set back the revival of industrial activity for many months—perhaps, for years. The most damaging blow struck by the strikers was those which attempted to strike down the common rights of men to the control of their own labor; which attempted to strike down the common rights of men to the use of their own property; and which attempted to subvert the laws, without which there can be no safety in society. These have excited apprehensions and impaired confidence to a degree that must in the very nature of things take many a day to allay and restore. We have had bloodshed, and the sacrifice of perhaps a hundred lives, some of them worthless, some of them valuable; such results, while deplorable, are not irreparable. We have had great destruction of property, involving enormous losses to people not able to bear them; but this also is not beyond repair. We have had vast interruption to trade and to the regular course of industry, with wide-spreading ramifications of damage, delay and loss, which must be added to the many millions of damage by direct destruction; but this likewise is repairable in some sense by lapse of time. But the damage to society in which all the interests of all the people are interwoven—the impairment of confidence in safety for person and home, and security for saved earnings and all property—the fears that must hold people back from under-

taking new industrial enterprises, and opening up new fields for the employment of labor—the misgivings excited in the efficacy of law and in the protecting power of the free institutions of the United States—this damage is incalculable, and unless the firm front presented by our City, State and National authorities, backed by the good and true men of the country, shall be as firmly maintained from this time forth, it is incalculable.

Such is the result of the two weeks of violence, destruction, alarm and bloodshed, through which the country has just passed, and into which it was thrown by the strike of the railway men. The strike upon its face was a contest for wages; in the train of destructive influences it set in motion it was a war upon all labor. No one disputes the right of any man, on a railway or anywhere else, to say he will not work unless he gets the wages he thinks his services entitle him to and which he demands. This is the indisputable right of all men; but there that right ends. They have no right to say other men shall not work for any wages the latter choose to agree to. They have no right to prevent or attempt to prevent other men from using their tools, their horses and wagons, their factories, their mills, their engines, their locomotives, their trains of cars, their hands, their brains, or any other implement or appliance that belongs to them or their trades. When the railway men quit work to force an advance in their wages they exercised an indefeasible right. The method by strike is a bad one, however, on railways especially, because it inevitably involves a breaking of agreements and contracts, and damage to the rights of innocent third parties who have nothing to do with the dispute. Still the right to quit work, if wages are not satisfactory, is a natural right and cannot be gainsaid. That far it is a contest of workmen in behalf of their wages and the rights of labor. But when the railway strikers advanced beyond that, and by violent demonstrations, threats of shooting and other means of intimidation, prevented other men from going to work, and stopped the trains, blocking all traffic for thousands of miles, their acts were no longer a contest for the rights of the working men, but a war against all working men and against the rights of all labor. They blocked at once the great wheels of industry. Materials and tools for thousands of workshops were embargoed along the tracks—wool on the way to the looms; cotton yarn on the way to the spindles; iron and lumber to the work-shops; leather going to the shoemakers; grain to the flouring mill; oil to the hands in the refineries; manufactured articles on the way to market; meats and provisions to millions of consumers; mails containing messages of life and death; money on the way to employers, to be distributed in wages; goods to be shipped by land and by sea; coal from the mines on its way to market. In all these instances the workmen and laborers who would have been otherwise employed were interrupted, were thrown into enforced idleness, because the railway strikers, not content with the exercise of their own indisputable right to quit work themselves, marched forward in a lawless attempt to stop others. They and their allies did stop less than a hundred thousand who had nothing to do with the strike, and no part in the dispute between them and their employers. This, it must be repeated, changed the whole character of the contest—it was no longer a struggle for the wages of labor, but a war against the rights of all labor.

That war was inaugurated the moment the first railway train man at Martinsburg threatened another railway man with death if he took out a train, and it became an open, avowed, undisputed war on all labor, when that method of vindicating the wages of the railway men was ordered on all the lines by the leaders of the strike, who kept themselves in the background. From that moment it was not only a war against all other labor, but a war upon the safety of society. When the combined railway strikers set the lawless example of intimidation to other workmen—of seizing by force and preventing the use of depots, trains and tracks—of successful defiance to municipal and State authorities—of subversion of all law—they let loose upon all labor and upon all people the worst men, the vilest passions, the most destructive elements of society. Scoundrels of all sorts, swindlers, demagogues, thieves, burglars, assassins, jail birds saw their chance in the temporary triumph of lawlessness over a law established by the railway strikers, who resorted to violence in the stoppage of trains and in taking forcible possession of all railway property. The degraded villain who never works, whose lives are spent in deprecating on those who do work, instantly rushed in; made themselves the champions of labor, and carried on the terrible business of violence by stopping workshops, mills and factories, and by burning, robbing, destroying and slaughter of the lawful authorities. Whenever they appeared they left blood, and devastation, and terror in their tracks.

All this came about because a contest by the railway men for the wages of labor was perverted by the strikers into the setting of an example of war against all labor. Surely the mass of the membership of the Train Men's Union could never have contemplated such proceedings with such terrible results when they bound themselves hand and foot to that organization. Yet such proceedings and such results are sure to follow whenever men surrender their individual liberty—their natural and indefeasible right to refuse to do wrong, and undertake to follow blindly the orders of a secret society, whether those orders are lawful or unlawful, or right or wrong. No man but those inside the Train Men's Union can of course have any knowledge of the nature of their secret pledges, or obligations, or oaths, or whatever the bonds may be—but all men outside of that organization now know that those secret pledges involve the violation of law, the seizure of property and the subversion of common right, if orders come from the leaders to

commit those acts. These things have been done simultaneously by concerted action by the railway strikers in at least twelve States. The fact is beyond dispute.

Can it be possible that such widespread violation of law and of right, and such resulting damage, terror and destruction, such letting loose of all the villains and malefactors of the country, could have been in contemplation by the masses of the membership of the Train Men's Union, when they surrendered their individual liberty to blind obedience to lawless leaders? They are forced to look at the fearful result now, and some of them will be fortunate indeed if they do not severely suffer from their error. To most of them the remedy is in their hands, and that is to quit so lawless an organization. In this country no man can bind himself, without criminality to an allegiance above the law. Loyalty to the law is the paramount obligation. No Society, Union, Church, Order, or organization of any kind can lawfully hold its membership to any obligation that requires violation of the law and of the common rights of society; and yet the lawlessness of the past two weeks shows that the leaders of the Train Men's Union have tried to hold, and in many instances, have held the members of that Union to just such lawless and criminal obligations. They had better look to this without delay.

The Riot at Reading. READING, July 28.—The reports which have gone abroad in reference to the riot and the action of the military in this place are calculated to produce an impression upon the public totally at variance with the established facts. One of our duties is afraid to tell the whole truth, and the other has openly encouraged the rioters, and is mainly responsible for the disorder that has existed here. This is not only the opinion of your correspondent, but that of every reputable citizen. A great ado has been raised about the shooting down of women and children, but a glance at the list of killed and wounded will disclose the fact that not a single woman or child was hit by a bullet, except some half-grown boys who were at all times the most active participants in the riot. The troops instead of charging suddenly and without warning upon the crowd, as has been stated, marched down Seventh street to the music of life and drum, and when they were yet more than a square from Penn street, the showers of well-aimed stones and bricks are good evidence that the mob knew of their whereabouts. When the attack became severe the wagon drivers halted and their horses were being treated on all sides by a most terrible fusillade of pistol shots. General Hancock ordered his cavalry to dismount before a shot was fired and the ranks were thrown into confusion. The soldiers refrained from firing until they came to the Court street bridge, within half a square of the Court street bridge, where they fired and killed several men. The soldiers refrained from firing until they came to the Court street bridge, within half a square of the Court street bridge, where they fired and killed several men. The soldiers refrained from firing until they came to the Court street bridge, within half a square of the Court street bridge, where they fired and killed several men.

mails and passengers for New York and Philadelphia. Another train arrived later in the day with five mail pouches and full complements of passengers. Both of these trains were held up by the mob, but the men who were on the Hamilton street car still out. The pay car arrived here about noon, and the men were paid off. It is four o'clock in the afternoon before the strikers had a chance to be reinstated. As the morning train was on its way back to March Creek, it was stopped by a mob of miles below here by a tie that had been laid across the rails. The obstruction was placed at a curve of the track, but the engineer was able to stop the train in time to avoid a disaster, although the engine struck the tie before the train could be brought to a halt. The miners of East, Upper Lehigh and Jeddah, held a mass meeting this morning, at the latter place, which was very largely attended. The men seem desirous of reorganizing the Train Men's Union, and are reported to have recommended that they should at once re-organize. The question of a strike was discussed but the speeches and entire proceedings were in opposition to that course, and since the morning the Company continue to work. Later—8 P. M.—Information has just been received that the railway men of this county have signified their desire to return to work, and that all local as well as through trains will run to-morrow. Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 1.—The following is the most concise of despatches received at the Executive Department to-day:—Mobs are in entire possession of everything in Kingston, Plymouth and Nanticoke. The Lehigh Valley commenced running trains in the morning, but were mobbed and stopped at Wiscataway, where a riot is threatened. The whole country is in possession of rioters, and mine pumps are stopped generally. At Scranton the mob is in possession of most of the city, and several hundred rioters have driven the train from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad shops and from the Iron Company's Furnaces, and have assaulted and killed the Mayor. Three or four have been killed. General Hinckley, with the First Division of National Guards, arrived at Nanticoke, and is proceeding cautiously to Kingston. With Barré and Scranton, Gov. Harris, with additional troops, artillery and supplies, is on the way. Although there are reports of mob violence elsewhere, the way to Luzerne county. Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 1.—About forty persons, numbering about thirty men, a few women, charged with riotous conduct, were given preliminary hearings this morning. Nearly all were committed to trial at the next term of Court. Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 1.—About forty persons, numbering about thirty men, a few women, charged with riotous conduct, were given preliminary hearings this morning. Nearly all were committed to trial at the next term of Court. Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 1.—About forty persons, numbering about thirty men, a few women, charged with riotous conduct, were given preliminary hearings this morning. Nearly all were committed to trial at the next term of Court.

THE NEWS. Judge Black is visiting his native county of Somerset. The rolling mill at Nanticoke is working day and night. The total number of persons killed in the Pittsburgh riot was about forty. The loss by the destruction of the grain elevator at Pittsburgh is \$250,000. The Lancaster crop this year will be the largest ever raised there. Mrs. Patrick McGovern, of Berks county, Pa., is believed to be a missing woman. A large amount of property was destroyed by the Harrisburg fire, over one-half of which was insured. The citizens of Haverhill, Montgomery county, are excited against the purchase of a steam fire engine. Four children of the family of Frank M. Trout, of Lancaster county, died within a few days of each other. The income tax of the late wreck on the West Penn road is to be yet removed, but will be in a day or two. The case can be settled at once, and the road will be open. Two trains were arrested at Haverhill recently on suspicion of being the murderers of James McGee, of Berks county, found dead near the 21st St. The fire fighters at Bear River colliery have completely conquered the flames, and work has been resumed in the two shafts. A fire with a brass ring in its nose is frightening the citizens near Dreherville, Schuylkill county. It is believed to have escaped from a circus. Harvey Senter, a young man of Lancaster, a few days ago from a height of forty feet, was working near the caves of a house when he fell. His injuries are fatal. Mrs. Anna Hummel, of Snyder county, put her infant child to bed. When the mother returned to the room the child had disappeared by the neck between the bed and wall, and 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 outlaws are in jail. Orlando Bortz, a lad of fifteen, living with his grandfather near Allentown, committed suicide the other day, having written a treatise on the solution for the act is not understood. It is said to be the desire and intention of the officers and directors of the National bank of Allentown to discontinue business in consequence of the exceedingly dull and unprofitable times. The Merchants' Exchange of Cincinnati urge on the railroad officials to yield or cede to some underbidding with their own, and offer to pay an increase of from 10 to 25 per cent. on freight provided it will be used to increase the wages of the men. Mary Sellers, an old lady of Pottsville, has received notice of several attempts on her life. On Wednesday she jumped from a second-story window of her dwelling to the ground, in consequence of her being badly troubled about some property she produced insanity. Two militiamen at Scranton got drunk and one (James McCormick) discharged his revolver at the other. He was arrested by a policeman. The ball penetrated Beck's cheek. A policeman proceeded to arrest the assailant, when the latter drew his revolver and pointed it at the policeman, but before he could draw the trigger the officer drew his club, and striking Beck on the head with it sent the drunkard sprawling across the floor and made a deep gash on his head, from which the blood flowed freely. A charbon fever county, on Thursday, a severe epidemic, constantly increasing, and twenty-five acres of powder, exploded. Trees in the woods are almost completely trampled and the ground is almost entirely covered with leaves and branches. Here and there you can find tracks as black as a man's body completely covered with small pieces of powder, which has been everywhere. Many are not half as large as a man's head. The track belonging to the charbon fever is completely torn up, while the shute, maine, screws etc., are badly damaged. Several frame houses in the neighborhood were completely demolished, while all the cellars were broken in the house and locust trees cut down a mile away. Large piles of glass and iron were broken up, and many of the small business houses were opened, spreading out in front of them. It is said the epidemic was first very painful and attended by New Castle, two or three miles from Scranton. A man, supposed to have entered the house for the purpose of stealing powder, was taken to prison. The loss is \$15,000.

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JUST RECEIVED AT GERMAN'S! AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS, FOR Ladies, Gents, Misses, Youths and Children. Manufactured expressly for him and to suit the wear of this section. All warranted to be as represented and sold at Bottom Prices! P. A. GERMAN, Store in Semmel's New Block, opposite the Public Square, BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa. mar.11-y1

WAR ON HIGH PRICES! TILGHMAN ARNER, Successor to D. Bock & Co., At the "Mammoth Store," Opposite the L. & S. Depot, BANK Street, Respectfully announces to his customers and friends that he is daily receiving additions to his stock of LADIES' DRESS AND DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., &c. Also, just received a car load of LIVERPOOL SALT, which I am selling at Bottom Prices. SALT FISH a Specialty. If you really desire to know how large an amount of Goods you can get for a small sum of Ready Money, you should not fail to give me a call before making your purchases elsewhere. Don't forget the Mammoth Store, opp. L. & S. Depot, May 6, 1879-y1 LEHIGHTON, PENN'A.

Weissport Planing Mill & Lumber Co., Respectfully announce to Carpenters, Builders, Contractors and others, that having completed their NEW MILLS, they are now prepared to supply them at VERY LOWEST PRICES, with every description of DRESSED LUMBER, Such as Siding, Floor Boards, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Shutters, Moldings, Brackets, Cabinet Ware, &c., &c. (On the shortest Notice. Our Machinery is all New and of the Most Approved Kind, so that we have no limitation in Guaranteeing Perfect Satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders. If you have not time to call and select what you want, send your orders and they will be filled promptly, and at no price as though you were present. Give us a Trial, and you will be convinced of what we say. SOLOMON YEAKEL, D. B. ALBRIGHT, WM. BERRY, JOHN BERRY. Office and Mill, nearly opposite the Fort Allen House, WEISSPORT, Carbon county, Penna. June 10, 1876-gt

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