

## THE TIMES.

New Bloomfield, July 31, 1877.

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## OUR CIRCULATION.

For the information of advertisers and others who may be interested in knowing, we will state that the present circulation of THE TIMES is between eighteen hundred and nineteen hundred copies each week.

THE WAR REPORTS from Europe show some Russian advances and some minor defeats to the Turks. Nothing of consequence has however transpired, that looks to any speedy termination of the war. There are some rumors of attempts to bring about a peace through mediation, but the prospects of such an event are very slight.

THE CITIZENS of Pittsburgh are reported to have looked on with some complacency at the destruction of the property of the railroad when it first began. By this time, they no doubt are repenting, that they did not stop the riot at the outset.

If they are not repenting in sackcloth and ashes, they at least have plenty of ashes to help their repentance.

THE magnitude of the strike may be better understood when it is seen what number of men are employed on the main line roads.

The New York Central and Hudson River employs 15,000 men; the Lake Shore and Michigan Central, 10,000; the Erie, 15,500; the Baltimore and Ohio, main and leased lines, 10,000; and the Pennsylvania, with its lease-holds, 27,500.

Thus it is seen that the five large companies employ regularly 84,000 men, and the smaller companies which act as a feeder to these lines probably employ half as many more.

THE PHILADELPHIA TROOPS have reason to complain of the treatment they have received. In the first place the number sent was so much smaller than the crowd of rioters they were asked to quell that they had little chance of success. And then they were not supported by the citizens of the place they were to operate in. After troops have been badly defeated, even by other regular bodies, every one knows how utterly demoralized they become, and when dealing with rioters it is very much worse. The Philadelphia *North American* in referring to this matter says:

Had the Allegheny county regiments come to aid the men who were sent from Philadelphia to help them in suppressing riotous demonstrations, there would not now be so much cause for deploring their disaffection among the hitherto thrifty and prosperous business men of Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh militia fraternized with the mob, and the miscreants who exhibited such an extraordinary intensity of diabolism in their efforts to roast alive the Philadelphia troops in the round house knew that they would not be interfered with by the soldiers (?) of Allegheny. The shame attaching to these unparoled and armed men who sympathized with the thieves and ruffians of Pittsburgh on that occasion will cling to them through their lives and blur the page of history upon which the record shall assuredly be written.

Had the militia, had good officers, and been allowed to act, we have no doubt they would have quelled the riot even though the odds was so terribly against them. It is easy to try to ridicule the troops and speak contemptuously of their courage, but is there any of the men who use such language who would not have made even a worse record?

## Crop Reports.

The Agricultural reports from the whole country to the department at Washington, show returns as follows: The winter wheat already harvested and the spring wheat indicate an unprecedented yield, which will not fall short of 325,000,000 bushels, an increase of over 50,000,000 of bushels over last year. The surplus, available for foreign exportation, will not be short of 100,000,000 bushels, an increase of 10,000,000 on the highest surplus ever known in the country. The Eastern war, according to official information, has very disastrously affected the wheat production of southern Russia. It is therefore evident that all the wheat which can be spared by the United States for exportation will be demanded, as the movements for exportation of crops have an important bearing upon the business and finance of the country, and as the time for their movement is near at hand, some apprehension is expressed in government circles that the recent disturbances of the railroads may lead to embarrassment which will detract much from the beneficial effects anticipated from the shipment of the abundant crop of the present year.

## A Week of Riot and Bloodshed.

## The Strike About Over!

The Road in the Hands of the Military!

## ALL TRAINS AGAIN RUNNING!

The past week has been one of riot, bloodshed, arson and pillage. The strike of the railroad men has extended to all the main lines running from the West to the Atlantic. All trade is paralyzed. No through freight trains are moving on any of the roads. On some of them local freight trains run occasionally. Passenger traffic on the Pennsylvania R. R., is as yet kept up with some regularity. The result of the strike up to the time when this is written (Saturday morning) may be summed up as follows: Fifty two persons killed and sixty-five wounded at Pittsburgh; ten killed and fifty wounded at Baltimore; eleven killed and forty wounded at Reading; four killed and five wounded at Buffalo; one killed and many wounded at Philadelphia; fifteen killed and nearly two hundred wounded at Chicago; five killed and many wounded at San Francisco. There are probably many others wounded who have been taken care of by their friends. In addition to this loss of life and list of injuries, we must add the loss of probably twenty millions of dollars worth of property, the loss of the work of over a hundred thousand men, besides the demoralization of business generally. In many parts of the country scarcity of food is already added to the list of evils caused by the strike, and a few days more of this general stoppage of freights will cause much suffering and perhaps more serious riots.

On Thursday night Gov. Hartranft with about two thousand troops passed up the road, but up to this time has not got beyond Altoona. From there to Pittsburgh the road and the property of the company is entirely at the mercy of the mob. This mob is not composed of railroad men, the strike having passed entirely beyond their control, and it is probable that not one in fifty of the crowd of rioters ever did a day's work on a railroad and many of them would do no work at any price. The following dispatches will give a general idea of the situation in different parts of the country:

PITTSBURGH, July 27.—The police, regular and special, are busily engaged in making arrests of suspicious characters and parties who participated in the attack on the Philadelphia soldiers. A large amount of stolen property is being recovered, four wagon loads having been found in one house. A large force of workmen are clearing the burnt district and relaying the tracks. At the Allegheny depot the strikers have posted a notice that one train will be allowed to run daily each way over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Erie Railroads. The Superintendents will be allowed to run other trains if they can obtain men to run them. This is signed by the strikers. The situation on the other roads remains unchanged.

NEWARK, O., July 26.—Two companies of citizens have organized at Newark, all veterans. The strikers have also formed themselves into an organization for the purpose of suppressing any outbreak. The employees of the McCuneville salt works, located near Shawnee, Perry co., struck this morning for ten per cent. increase in wages.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 27.—The strike has extended to every branch of industry in the Lackawanna valley. Miners met today in the roads to the number of 10,000. The answer of the President, stating that the company could not grant the demand of twenty-five per cent. advance was read amid profound silence, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that the men would die before returning to work at what they call starvation wages. The mine engineers and pump hands struck to-night. They drew the fires, and the mines are now flooding. If allowed to become flooded it will take a year to prepare them for work again.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 26.—A passenger train arrived by the Vandalia road from Indianapolis this afternoon. The strikers have made a demonstration to take the passenger train, but their committee finally decided to let the train go. The strikers are disagreeing among themselves. A majority favor the continuance of the blockade of all traffic, but a number think that the railroad should be permitted to carry passengers. Most of the strikers say that no passenger cars will be permitted to pass on the East and West lines to-morrow.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., July 26.—On the Canada Southern Railway the men are guarding the property. The offices are closed and trains have been cancelled.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—All was quiet here yesterday. The order of the strikers now is that all roads shall run one train a day each way, carrying mails and passengers, hauling as many coaches as may be necessary. No express or other freight will be allowed.

SHAMOKIN, July 27.—Yesterday a meeting of workmen was held, at which the men demanded employment or something to eat. Subsequently some of the citizens subscribed between \$2,000 and \$3,000 for the purpose of giving idle men employment on the streets, and thus furnishing relief to those who were most needy. The wages of the men were fixed at 80 cents per day.

The men at once stated that they would not accept that rate and demanded \$1 per day. They also demanded that those citizens who loaned the money for street work should not ask any in-

terest on their money. Council acceded to their demands, promising them \$1 per day and guaranteeing that no interest bearing bonds should be issued for the money loaned. The committee of the workmen expressed themselves as satisfied, and withdrew to report to a mass meeting of miners and workmen which was in session at Union Hall, on Rock street.

As soon as the report of the committee was made known to the workmen they voted it down with cheers, and declined to come into the measures proposed by them to council and accepted by the latter body. About 1,000 men and boys were at this time congregated on Rock street. The crowd at once moved off in the direction of the Reading Railroad depot, and began breaking in the windows and doors and carrying off the freight. The depot was entirely gutted. Everything being carried off, the mob then started towards the Northern Central depot, but by this time the citizens had armed themselves and met the rioters, firing into them, wounding three persons, two fatally it is thought.

ST. LOUIS, July 26, 1 A. M.—The Chicago and Alton railroad management have telegraphed to Postmaster Filley that as they cannot run trains without endangering the lives of their men and passengers and jeopardizing rolling stock and other property of the company, they have concluded to withdraw all trains and suspend the operations of the road until order is restored.

ELMHURST, N. Y., July 26.—The strike on the Northern Central at this point still continues. An effort was made this afternoon to send out freight trains, but failed; employees entered the round house, putting the fires in the engines out and drawing a fireman from the engine. The Sheriff with 500 armed citizens and military went to the scene. Quiet was restored, but more trouble is feared.

JERSEY CITY, July 27.—The passengers leaving Long Branch in the 9.10 train on the Central Railroad, on Wednesday evening, were ordered out of the train, which was stopped by strikers at Elizabethport. They were compelled to walk to Elizabeth, a distance of three miles, where they took the train for New York. On the road between Elizabethport and Newark the train was stoned by the strikers and the passengers were compelled to lie down on the floor of the cars for safety.

## THE LATEST!

MONDAY MORNING.—As we go to press this morning, we are gratified to be able to report a brighter outlook. On the Penn. R. R., all trains are running between Philadelphia and Altoona, with the assurance from the authorities that the road shall be opened for all traffic through to Pittsburgh to-day. The Governor is now in Pittsburgh with 4,000 troops.

The trip of the Governor and his troops from Altoona to Pittsburgh was a very difficult and dangerous one.

After leaving Blairsville the trains ran very slowly and not a light was to be seen on any of them. Each bridge was carefully examined before a train crossed, and as they approached deep cuts or curves the train was slackened up and the troops were deployed up the road as skirmishers. Headlights on the locomotives were put out so that the strikers should not see the guns on the first car, and it was extremely difficult to see any obstructions placed on the track.

Attacks were made on the trains at various points, the worst at Johnstown, where each section was greeted with showers of sticks, stones and pieces of metal. The missiles went through the windows, striking the soldiers and inflicting ugly wounds. The troops were restrained from firing at first, but finally the patience of Colonel Hamilton, who commanded the regulars, was exhausted and he jumped up and pulled the bell-ropes. The engineer, under guard, responded to the signal. It was lucky that the speed of the train was stopped, for the fiends composing the mob had forced open a switch at what is known as Cambria siding, and with hellish ingenuity had so twisted the switch bar as to indicate that the track was all right.

The engine and five cars were thrown off the track, but fortunately only two men, the engineer and one soldier received injury, and they are not hurt seriously. The soldiers were at once deployed and succeeded in arresting over fifty of the rioters who were taken to Pittsburgh.

With the strike over on this road, the vitality will be taken from the movement at all other points, and we may feel assured that the troubles as far as the railroads are concerned are about over. The worst trouble now is among the miners, but with the end of the railroad strike, the State authorities will have time to attend to the miners in a manner that even they can understand.

PITTSBURGH, July 30 8 a. m.—One track now in order and trains are leaving regularly. To-day another track will be cleared so that connections can be made at the Union depot. Six freight trains have already been dispatched from this point for the East.

One of the peculiarities of the railroad strike is the fact that rates of wages which are perfectly satisfactory to laborers on one road only afford an occasion for a strike upon another. Before the recent reduction firemen on the New York Central were paid from

\$1 25 to \$1 75 a day, while on the Erie Railway they were paid from \$1 76 to \$2 36. A reduction of 10 per cent. on the Erie would bring wages down so that they would range from \$1 58 to \$2 12—much more than on the Central before the reduction; and yet against these larger rates the Erie firemen strike. On the Baltimore and Ohio the old rates were \$1 50 and \$1 75 a day, while the reduction leaves them at \$1 35 and \$1 57, an average above the old pay on the New York Central.

A telegram was received on Wednesday at the Internal Revenue office from Collector Harvey, at Chicago, saying that a mob had forced the suspension of the Phoenix distillery. They have put a guard in front of the premises and refused to allow United States officers to perform their duty. The law puts distilleries in charge of government officers, and they are thus virtually in the possession of the United States.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corn and Flour Exchange at Baltimore Wednesday, it was resolved that, in view of the existing state of rioting and anarchy, and the consequent interference with business interests, an urgent appeal be made to the President of the United States for the utmost military protection authorized by the Constitution.

G. Schmidt, a Pittsburgh gunsmith, has already instituted a suit against the county for \$3000 damages for the acts of trespass at his store on Saturday night.

## Robbing the Mails.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Samuel Cooper a letter-carrier of the Baltimore post office, was arrested yesterday by Special Agent Wm. T. Henderson, charged with robbing the mails. He was arrested at his home on Williamson street near Light. He drew a pistol and threatened to shoot Mr. Henderson, but was disarmed, and Assistant Special Agent Troy seized him, and with a pistol brought Cooper to terms. Nine dollars of the thirteen taken from the decoys, it is stated, were found on his person, and were identified by the special agent. Cooper has been a letter carrier in the office eight years. He was committed by United States Commissioner Rogers for a hearing to-day.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25th, 1877.

Mexican matters are not Washington matters, but the inhabitants of the latter place are just now considerably interested in what is going on at the former, the time for our Government to come to an understanding with Mexico appears to have arrived. It is absurd for the United States to hesitate about settling her sick neighbor. A Government so weak that it cannot restrain its subjects is one that would hardly be missed were it suddenly wiped out of existence. Texas, our Lone Star, is large, fertile, and warmly invites immigrants who wish, heartily, to people the State—sure of good reward for toil and industry given her—but who dare not go for fear of the lawless, marauding banditti, who have by many years' plundering made the frontier both unsafe and unprofitable. Mexican authorities are unable to suppress this custom or punish the offenders. In contemplating this state of affairs one can but wonder how long Great Britain would bear such doings did a similar state exist upon our Northern frontier. One of the first duties of the Government is to attend to this grievous wrong. As has been said: "If a country is so weak, and therefore so wicked, as to be a nuisance to its neighbors, there is no good reason for the maintenance of its existence." If Mexico cannot control her citizens in such cases, the United States surely ought to establish good Government there. On this account it is that many are urging the annexation of some of the Mexican Northern States—that the boundary line may be changed to where Mexico can attend to her share of National business on her own side of the line. However the present crisis may turn, we shall undoubtedly sooner or later take some part of Mexico under our control.

The President's order, by means of which he designs to divorce the public service from partisan politics, is meeting with much opposition and will only be carried through by hard and persistent fighting. Its opponents are powerful men—office holders, all of them. The question naturally arises where is the money coming from to run the political machinery necessary for campaign purposes? Hitherto the "ins" side has furnished it. Without overstepping legal bounds, money is required, considerable of it, for party purposes. No party could expect success without Stump orators, public meetings and the like. They all cost money, to say nothing of the hiring of public halls, torch-light processions, lamps, oil, fuel, posters, bills, advertisements, tickets, and a thousand and one expenses trivial in themselves, but by multiplying and increasing they swell the cost amazingly. Now, if office-holders must not be taxed for party purposes, where are the "ins" to get money to fight their party's battle? Shall the Government set aside a few millions for the purpose? This is no small matter. In the city of New York alone the Republicans incurred the expense of \$27,800 to maintain their organization throughout the year in the 21 Assembly Districts of the city. Added to that was the sum of \$91,450, the average amount spent for election day requisites, making a total of \$119,250, exclusive of all the occasional outlays for mass meetings, processions, and the like. If an illegitimate source of supply of the sinews of war is to be closed, a legitimate one must be opened somehow.

Rumors are rife concerning the Speaker-

ship of the next House. The more moderate Southern Democrats it is said, are intent upon a Union sufficiently strong to elect a defender of the President's Southern policy. Something is to be done about it at the meeting at White Sulphur Springs next month.

M. M. W.

## Miscellaneous News Items.

Traffic on the Canada Southern road is entirely suspended. Everything remains perfectly quiet.

The price of provisions along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio is rising rapidly.

The anniversary of the battle of South Mountain, in which battle President Hayes was severely wounded, will take place at Fremont, O., September 14.

On Tuesday a week a three year old son of Henry Yeager, residing near Womeldorf, fell into a large boiler of hot water, scalding himself so badly that death ensued in a few hours after the accident.

A Franklin firm has lately shipped a car load of butter to Canada, which, it is understood will be shipped by way of Montreal to Liverpool, and will be the first Vermont butter to find such an outlet.

Two of the largest silk mills at Paterson, N. J., have just received an order from Paris for the manufacture of a certain description of silk goods. This is believed to be the first order ever received for American silks.

A Turkish soldier buying a sword at Damascus, tried its temper by cutting off the head of a Jew who happened to be passing, and the only notice taken of the occurrence by the authorities was an order to him to join his regiment.

Wednesday morning some twenty tramps went to the round house of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Phillipsburg, and wanted to join the strikers. The latter declined their assistance and drove them away.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* accuses the Sunday papers of that city with having encouraged the mob to its work of destruction in language as pointed and fiendish as any that was used by the leaders of the Paris commune.

An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch says an up-train on the Georgia Railroad ran into several cows on Tuesday last. The engine was overturned and the express and baggage cars and two coaches were burned. The engineer was burned to death and several others wounded.

E. G. Smyser, of York doesn't believe in the necessity of keeping up expensive division fences. He has removed all the interior fences on his farm of 250 acres in Codorus township. The entire farm is now one unbroken field, with only an exterior fence enclosing it.

President Vincent E. King of the Board of Fire Commissioners, having learned on Monday afternoon that nine cars, loaded with ninety tons of gunpowder, were standing at Spayten Duyvil station, immediately ordered it removed. It was put on lighters and towed down to the forts in the harbors.

A construction train collided with the pay train at Baykins on Tuesday morning last, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Both engines were badly smashed. A regular passenger train, with delegations from Montgomery, Macon, Augusta, Columbia and Wilmington to the Postal Convention, was delayed three hours.

The Fulton *Democrat* says fears are entertained by many that a pestilence may be bred in consequence of the great number of swine that have died recently at and near McConnellsburg from cholera—many of them having been not buried at all, or at a very short distance beneath the surface of the earth.

Miss Emma Bingham, a young lady of Shippensburg, daughter of John Bingham, had her right arm amputated Monday week by Dr. Witherspoon, assisted by Dr. Howland. Two years ago a tumor was cut from the arm, and a year after it began to reproduce in malignant form, becoming seriously diseased, and the arm was taken off to save the lady's life.

At South Vineland, last week, two children were severely bitten by a rat while asleep in their bed. Their cries attracted the attention of their parents, when it was found that the night-gown of one of the children was covered with blood. After this the children were changed to another room, and the father occupied theirs, when he, too, was bitten in the foot by the rat.

Newport broker, who went trolling for bluefish a day or two since, when in the vicinity of Beaver Tail Light was beset by a large fish, which followed his boat wherever way she went. He became somewhat uneasy, and attaching a butcher knife to an oar, continued to pierce his assailant until the water was discolored by his blood, when the broker managed to escape, but without knowing what kind of fish it was.

The *Mirror*'s Hollidaysburg correspondent charges Constable Houck with this story: "He, in company with David Shires, passing an old meadow, discovered a red fox making the circuit of the field, stopping at each revolution at a certain spot, where, it seems, was a bumble-bees' nest. He used his tail to excite the bees and with them attached thereto scattered them broadcast. After much manoeuvring, he secured the honey."

The Philadelphia and Reading R. R. company offer \$15,000 reward, as follows: Ten thousand dollars for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who took part in the burning of the Lebanon Valley railroad bridge, and \$5,000 for any information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons obstructing its railroad, or destroying any of its property.

An investigation now going on in Columbia, S. C., of the plundering during previous administrations, has resulted in the issuing of criminal warrants for the arrest of a number of the members of the ring. Ex-Governor F. J. Moses was arrested last week, charged with having, as Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1872, issued fraudulent pay certificates. He will be taken for trial to Columbia, where, it is understood, numerous other criminal charges await him.