Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.
Corner of Second and Market Streets.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurbished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train. W. C. CARDON,
July 12-76-tf Proprietor

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Leonard Stone, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 17, '76. Proprietor.

SHAW HOUSE,
(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.
jan1'75 D. R. FULLERTON.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.
This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

LOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.
Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
jan.1,'76. ROBERT LOYD.

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. B. ARNOLD
F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.
Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,
OF CLEARFIELD, PA.
ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.
Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.
JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. #21:1;74

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

Dentistry.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,
DENTIST.
(Office in Bank Building,)
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 22 '76-tf.

J. M. STEWART,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
(Office in Masonic Building.)
Clearfield, Pa., May 3, 1877-1y.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Dr. A. M. Hills would inform his friends and patrons that he is now putting up Artificial Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS PER SET.
By a new and greatly improved process of polishing Rubber Plates, he can give a much stronger plate with less thickness—the plate being all over the palate of an equal thickness, renders it much more pleasant to the patient than the old style plates. As I have the exclusive right to use this process in this county, no other Dentist can put up as good plates by any other mode.
☞ All work guaranteed satisfactory.
Clearfield, June 13, 1877-tf. A. M. HILLS.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

FRESH MEAT—NEW SHOP.
The undersigned hereby informs the public in general that they keep on hand, regularly, at their shop, adjoining JOHN GULICH'S furniture rooms, opposite the Court House, the
BEST FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON LAMB, PORK, ETC., AT
REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
Market mornings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays. Meat delivered at residence when desired.
A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
March 1, 1876-1y. STAUB & NORRIS.

NEW CABINET MAKING SHOP.
M. B. SPACKMAN
Desires to announce to the public that he has opened a
CABINET MAKING SHOP IN CLEARFIELD
Where he will KEEP ON HAND
FURNITURE,
And do all kinds of CABINET WORK and REPAIR FURNITURE of all kinds, on short notice and in the best possible manner. Shop on Fourth street, opposite Park & Merrill's Carriage Shop. Aug. 2, '76-1y.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
Looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec1'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

READING FOR ALL!!
BOOKS & STATIONERY.
Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of
Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,
Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Preliminary notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet Music, for either Piano, Flute or Violin, constantly on hand. Any books or stationary desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.
P. A. GAULIN.
Clearfield, May 7, 1873-tf

H. A. KRATZER,
(SUCCESSOR TO)
KRATZER & LYTLE,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER,
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Jan. 3, 1877-tf

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,
Published every Wednesday by
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the REPUBLICAN, renders it valuable to business men as a medium thro' which to reach the public.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

If paid in advance,	$2 00
If paid after three months,	2 50
If paid after six months,	3 00

When papers are sent outside of the county payment must be in advance.

ADVERTISING:

Ten lines, or less, 3 times,	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	50
Administrator' Notices,	2 50
Executors' Notices,	2 50
Auditors' Notices,	2 50
Cautions and Estrays,	1 50
Dissolution Notices,	2 50
Professional Cards, 5 lines, year,	5 00
Special notices, per line,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS:

One square, 10 lines,	$8 00
Two squares,	15 00
Three squares,	20 00
One-fourth column,	50 00
One-half column,	70 00
One column,	120 00

BLANKS.
We have always on hand a large stock of blanks of all descriptions.
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,
LEASES,
BONDS,
FEE BILLS,
CONSTABLE'S BLANKS,
&c., &c., &c.

JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to do all kinds of
PRINTING
SUCH AS
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
BILL HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
&c., &c.,
IN THE BEST STYLE,
AND ON
REASONABLE TERMS.
ORDERS BY MAIL
FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK
WILL RECEIVE
PROMPT ATTENTION.
Goodlander & Lee,
Clearfield,
Clearfield County, Pa.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1877.

THE PRESIDENT'S SLIDING SCALE.

If the friends of Mr. Hayes are to be believed, he must be a pretty slippery customer. The tale which Packard has told about the method by [illegible] ship of Louisiana, the deception which was practised upon the confiding Garfield, the double-dealing by which Pitkin suffered, the mysterious trick by means of which Boker resigned without knowing it—all these things prove that the President has great skill in political chicanery. His declarations and practice in regard to civil service reform are neat specimens of his ability in making promises and avoiding their performance. His pledges of non-partisanship in appointments and immunity from removal during good behavior were made and repeated until the people actually put faith in them; but he was not long in power before he modified his original opinions so far as to say that a man who had held a Federal office for eight years should be considered as entitled to no further government patronage. This rule is simply the old one for the distribution of spoils every four years, modified by doubling the length of the office-holder's term. It is merely the old theory of rotation with a new application. Such a principle is directly opposed to the so-called reform contemplated by such men as Schurz and Eaton, which aims at erecting the office-holders of the country into a permanent class, with life tenures, and modelling the civil service of the republic after the systems of bureaucracy in vogue in the Old World, where political aristocracy is the natural result of social aristocracy. As many of the best places under the Government are in the possession of men who have held them throughout both terms of General Grant, and not a few are occupied by old appointees of Lincoln, the President probably thought that his eight-year rule would put all the plunder at his disposal which he would require in carrying on his political schemes for a change of base; but it seems he was mistaken, and a new modification of his views on the subject of the proper duration of an official's term of public service has been announced. If the Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* is to be believed—and he sometimes deviates into truth—Mr. Hayes now asserts that foreign ministers and consuls ought not to be allowed to serve abroad more than four years. At the end of that time they should, in his opinion, be willing to return to their own country, and he is determined that none of the gentlemen sent on diplomatic or commercial service by General Grant shall be exposed beyond the period of forty-eight months to the blandishments of principalities and powers in Europe or elsewhere. His reasons for this sapient conclusion are not given, but they may be imagined. We have had some representatives abroad who became so enamored of the institutions and customs of other peoples that they acquired a contempt for the institutions and customs of America. They grew old in Italy or England or Holland, and their children were born and bred in those countries, and unfitted for republican life. They became so accustomed to courts that they lost the full stature of American citizenship and were dwarfed into mere flunkeys. With the example of such unfortunate men before him Mr. Hayes is determined to rescue all their associates or successors from danger. He probably thinks that it will be safe to expose even a native of Ohio for a period longer than will suffice to give him a taste of foreign life without obliterating the savor of Cincinnati pork and whiskey. How sad it would be to have the gushing Pennsylvanian poet return to us from Russia a consumer of tallow candles, or the saintly Maynard retire from Constantinople with a caravan of Circassian and Georgian damsels on his train, or the simple minded Pierrepont quit London with all his aspirates as well as his aspirations mingled in hopeless confusion! Perish the thought! Let these and the other titanic sons of the New World, when wearied with their contact with old social habits and old political systems, come back to touch their native earth and be renewed and strengthened with republican vigor. Mr. Hayes doubtless looks at the matter in this light; but we suppose the civil-service reformers will not fail to impress upon him the fact that the longer a man serves in a foreign country, mastering its customs, language and policy, the fitter he will be to represent his Government there. After they wrestle with him for a while in prayerful argument and find that his moral jacket has, so to speak, slipped over his shoulders, and that they are exhausted and beaten, they must possibly have enough of vigor left to say something to the purpose concerning their pious but oily antagonist.—*New York World.*

PACKARD'S LAST.—Mr. Packard of New Orleans was besieged by a swarm of newspaper reporters in Cincinnati, but they all succeeded in extracting nothing from him save that his trip North has no political significance, and that he is not talking politics now. To the *Gazette* reporter he was a little more communcative than to others, saying: "Nicholls is in and I am out, and that's all about it. There has been no change in affairs; the country is simply waiting to see what the result will be, whether the colored people will be more oppressed than in the past. There isn't much trouble in the State; occasional outrages, as in other States, but very little except during election times. I suppose you know that when the Republican party went out of power it went out to stay. An effort may be made at the next election but won't avail anything."

A PITHY WARNING.—General Hancock, in his recent address to the Cadets at West Point, among other ideas advanced said: "Avoid the rocks of dissipation, of gambling, of debt. Lead manly lives and you will find opportunities for good service, when otherwise you would be passed by."

A BADLY ABUSED BUREAU.

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING AT RANDOM—WHAT THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION HAVE DISCOVERED IN THE WAY OF EXTRAVAGANCE, FAVORITISM AND CORRUPTION—ITS ABOLISHMENT RECOMMENDED.

The committee of investigation appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the affairs of the bureau of Engraving and Printing have made their report. The investigation shows that the force of the bureau has [illegible] requirements of the work, and this was the case even when work was the greatest. The committee believe that the force employed in some divisions was for a number of years together twice as great as was required for the proper performance of the work, and that it was three times as great as necessary. In one of these divisions a sort of platform had been built underneath an iron roof, about seven feet above the floor, to accommodate counters. On this shelf, on parts of which a person of ordinary height could not stand erect—deprived of proper ventilation and exposed in summer to the joint effects of the heated roof above and the fumes of the wetted paper beneath—were placed some thirty or more women, who had received appointments, and for whom room must be found. It now appears that the room was of ample size, without this contrivance, to accommodate all of the persons really needed; that the surplus force stowed away in the loft was entirely unnecessary, and that some of them at times, for lack of occupation, whiled away their time in sleep. Regarding the policy which led to overcrowding the bureau with needless employees, and in pursuance of which the enormous appropriation for the last fiscal year of $2,000,000 was spent in little over seven months, the printing of the public securities, and seventeen hundred people thrown out of employment, the committee say the apparent causes which have led to these unfortunate results are two, each of which is the complement of the other: Lavish appropriations, and appointments through political influence. The whole system seems to have revolved in a vicious circle. Appropriations have been secured by making appointments for Congressmen without regard to the fitness of the appointees or necessities of the work, and when secured they have been expended in such manner as to retain the good-will of those already friendly, or to secure that of others. Moreover, the bureau has been made to subserve to a great extent the purpose of an almshouse or asylum by outside parties, and the committee concur in this conclusion.

THE BUREAU SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

Upon the status of the bureau they say: "The singular fact is presented of the existence of a bureau, the largest as well as the most expensive of any of the bureaus of the department, whose chief receives a compensation of $4,500 per annum, but is neither appointed by the President nor subject to confirmation, for which there is no provision of law specifically authorizing its creation or defining the duties of its officers and employees, or limiting its numbers. No similar instance is to be found in any of the departments of the government. We recommend that the attention of Congress be called to this anomaly, and that appropriate legislation be suggested." The conclusion is as follows: This report has been written upon the assumption that the bureau is to be continued, and that the principal purpose of our investigation has been to correct the abuses which have grown up in it. But to our minds it past history, the looseness and extravagance which have marked its management, and the scandals to which it has given rise, furnish the strongest possible argument against the engagement of the government in branches of industry which are ordinarily left to private enterprise. We do not hesitate to declare that it would be a wise measure to relegate into private hands the entire business of printing the public securities, and to confine the functions of the bureau of Engraving and Printing to imprinting thereon the seal of the department, simply as the final authentication of their genuineness.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
E. O. GRAVES,
EDWARD WOLCOTT,
E. R. CHAPMAN, Committee.
Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SAVING HABIT.

Whether it is wholly chargeable to the lavishness begotten of the war times, when all industry lost its head in the wild belief that more rapid methods had come in, or whether young men have become inoculated with a sort of insanity in spending as fast as they earn, it is pretty certain that their ways are not calculated to lead to the success which was won by their grandfathers, but on the contrary will carry them along only a short distance in life and land them on rocks where they will have nothing to leave but their skeletons. Unless every rule of thrift and prosperity is suspended, this proud disdain of the frugal habit which fully vindicates itself by its results is as sure to end in poverty and woe as a due respect for it is sure to work out solid triumphs. To note the manner in which young fellows who are just earning their first money throw it about them is anything but encouraging to those who hope to see the natives of the country its real masters. Not to put too fine a point on it, nor yet to lapse into a moralizing strain, it excites the most lamentable reflections to witness the lordly indifference of the most of our young clerks to the value of money, at the very time when they are capable of earning so little. One can tell at a glance that all they have got is in their pockets, though they flirt their bank notes and jingle their silver like old bank Presidents. They deceive nobody, not even one another; the very men who take their money understand that they are spending all they earn, and pledging the future whenever they can. There is no fraud practised except on themselves, and their first disappointment tells them how badly they have been cheated.

There is no royal road to success of any kind, but every one must travel it for himself and step by step; and in the simple habit of using money prudently and practising self denial is involved pretty much the whole problem. That habit secretly stimulates virtues to a growth in the character that soon give it firmness of shape and edaring quality. To see lavishness in those who as yet have nothing whatever to lavish, suggests but too plainly what the end will be and how soon it will come. Let the first serious obstacle throw these young men out of their accustomed [illegible] on their parents, if they have any, after having contracted spendthrift habits which incapacitate them for either shaping or executing any plan of life thereafter. Something is in the times, some fatuity in the young nature, that seems to inoculate a scorn of the old methods by which success has always been won, and to spread the hollow belief that the world is not to be conquered by system but by a rush of luck, and that the way to make fortunes is to act as if they were already in hand. And this wild notion prevails, too, at a time when business is consuming its capital, and money earns the very lowest interest, and debt and taxation act like a paralysis on the nation. The manner of doing business may be much changed from former days, but a true knowledge of the uses of money is just as indispensable as it ever was. Where this is lacking, the first step toward success has not yet been taken, and its primary condition has been disregarded. The fact that the of relations employer and employed have so greatly changed only makes more necessary the saving habit on the part of the latter which now seems to be among young men's discarded virtues.—*Boston Post.*

TURKEY OVERHAULED.

An editorial in the New York *Herald* says: If there is one nation in Europe which came as a conquering army, which has despised civilization, which knows and respects no civil authority but the sword, whose civil policy is aggressive, and whose religion is lust and superstition, it is that Ottoman power which many ruling minds in England would perpetuate even at the expense of a bloody war. The Turks have no sympathy with us either in race or religion. They came into Europe and took Constantinople in the middle of the fifteenth century. They were Tartars from Asia. By the sheer force of arms the Turks captured the most renowned and ancient empire of the world—the home of the Greek and the Egyptian and the Carthaginian. He ruled in Athens and Jerusalem—the city of light and the city of religion. He menaced Vienna. Wherever he ruled he blighted and destroyed. The history of his advance is the history of civilization overthrown, industry paralyzed, laws violated, temples cast down, art effaced. He has never changed. A warrior at the outset he has striven to engraft his warlike empire upon the fair bosom of Christian Europe. The Turks have no arts, no science. Countries which, ages before America was known, were the homes of delicate and refined civilization have fallen under Turkish rule into decay. The story of their empire is a scandal. Not many years have passed since they engaged in a fierce war with the Georgians, "in consequence," says the historian, "of the Georgians having refused to continue to supply Turkish harems with a customary annual tribute of the handsomest daughters, offering, however, at the same time, in lieu, a yearly contribution in money."

In European Turkey the Ottomans are in the minority. Out of a population of more than eight millions, excluding the tributary States, we learn from "The Statesman's Year Book" that only a million are Ottomans. The remainder are Greeks, Slavonians, Armenians and Albanians. These races are all now, and have been ever since the Turkish advent, subject to the Turk who has reinforced himself from Asia when repression and massacre were necessary. We not only, therefore, have an empire of abomination like Turkey sustained in Europe, but we have it sustained as a ruling power over millions of Christians.

THE CHRISTIAN VS. THE JEW.

A Saratoga hotelist has produced a sensation among white men. The grand Union Hotel, at this famous summer resort, is a portion of the Stewart estate and Judge Hilton, in his official capacity, has decreed that in the future no Israelites shall be permitted to occupy rooms at that establishment. This information was vouchsafed to Joseph Seligman, the well known Jewish banker, of New York, who in accordance with his custom lately took his family to the parlors and went to the manager for the purpose of making arrangements for rooms. The distinction sought to be made by Mr. Hilton is not exactly between Jews and Christians as it is between what he calls the Seligman class of Jews and some others, holding that the presence of the former injures the business of the hotel.

Since the constitution of the United States was so amended that neither race, color, nor previous condition was to be permitted to shut any man from public accommodations of any kind nothing has occured so remarkable as this Saratoga exclusion of Jews. The distinction which Judge Hilton attempts to make between different classes of Israelites applies to Gentiles also, who have their full proportion of flashy, vulgar, ill-bred people, who frequent springs and watering places and make themselves just as absurd and pretentious as is possible for men of any other race or color. It is proposed to call a mass meeting of Israelites in New York to protest against the conduct of the hotel men. The better course would be to leave the whole affair to the public sentiment, which can take but one view of such intolerance. It is strange and mortifying enough that in this boasted era of civilization, enlightenment and liberality, the bigoted and heathen spirit of the dark ages should be manifested, in a State which claims to be the first in the Union, towards the Israelites, a class of the community which has been characterized by intelligence and public spirit and domestic virtues, and some of whose leading men are among the chief statesmen and capitalists of the world.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY SPEAKS A PIECE.

A special agent of the Postoffice Department, recently appointed from a Southern State by Postmaster General Key, having been assigned to duty which he finds quite arduous and sometime disagreeable, has written a letter to the Department, in which he complains of the work to which he has been assigned, and says that when appointed he supposed his duties would [illegible] administration and aid his party friends in building up an administration party." He also, in a letter to the chief special agent, expressed his earnest desire that the matter should be brought [illegible] the personal attention of the Postmaster General, believing that he would sustain this view of the case. Judge Key replied in the following letter, which was mailed to the special agent:

Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1877.—Mr.———, Special Agent—Dear Sir: Mr. Parker, chief of the special agents of this department, has handed me a letter of yours written to him dated 10th inst. You certainly labor under a serious misapprehension in the belief that it was my understanding that you were to serve in your State only. I should not deserve the position I hold were I to make that or similar understanding. The special agents of the depredation branch of the service are charged with the important duty of detecting thieves and rascals. A stranger is more likely to succeed in this duty than one who is well known; hence our agents must often be sent where they are unknown, must go, and be ready to go anywhere and everywhere, as the exigencies of the service may demand. They must often leave the highways of travel and go into mountains and territories, and along horseback and stage lines, traveling night and day in rain, sunshine and storm to detect and arrest offenders. Not infrequently do our agents sleep one hour in twenty-four. You are alike mistaken in another matter. You were not appointed to organize and build up an administration party in your State or elsewhere. You were appointed to do the work of the Postoffice Department. You serve your party best by doing that work, and I shall take great pleasure in removing an agent and reducing force when I discover that he has time to attend to party organization and party discipline. We must have no greater force than is necessary to do the Post-work. I cannot, I dare not, I will not give special privileges to any agent. If I give you a specific territory I must do so for every other agent. I might as well disband the force as to do this. Every agent must be a worker. He must not only be ready but willing to go anywhere in all sorts of weather on horseback or on foot if need be, to do whatever work is needed. Like a soldier, he must obey orders without complaint or objection or criticism. Truly, D. M. KEY,
Postmaster General.

MEXICAN FREAKS.—Our Southern neighbors are undergoing, as usual another revolution. Recently the administration has been supplied with a fresh and striking precedent for any action that may be taken by General Ord in pursuing the Mexican cattle thieves across the Rio Grande. At the last Cabinet meeting a dispatch was read from General Sherman, giving an account of a conflict near the Mexican border between the force of President Diaz and those of Lerdo. The battle began on the Mexican side, and Lerdo's partisans getting the worst of it, had fled to the American side of the river, where they were pursued and attacked by the forces of Diaz. Lerdo's forces, embracing several officers and some forty-five men were eventually protected and disarmed by the United States forces near at hand. For the present they are being fed by the United States Government. General Sheridan regards them as rather a hard set, and is apparently anxious to get rid of them, but the War Department has directed him to feed these men until further orders. In the mean time they are restrained from any aggressive act. It is obvious that the relations of the Government are becoming more complicated. In this case Mexican troops have taken the initiative and invaded American soil.

A NOVEL LAW.—Gov. Robinson, of New York, has signed a bill which recently passed the Legislature of that State, making the persons who would be benefited by defacing natural scenery with advertisements, either printed or painted, legally responsible for it, unless they can prove that it has been painted without their authority. A heavy fine and imprisonment is the penalty for every infraction of the law. In case the owner of the property defaced does not make complaint the overseer of the poor of a county is authorized to make one, and if any fine is obtained to use it for the benefit of the poor.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has its weather eye peeled to see son-in-law Sartoris knighted, as a natural feature of the Grant furor now agitating England. We have no doubt from the snobbish transactions now transpiring in England between the blooded family and the Grant's, but that there is something in the wind. An invitation and a few presents would make the Grant family English.

A DEFAULTER.—Sheriff Pew, of Mercer county, having failed financially, the Coroner of the county has been notified to take charge of the office. His liabilities are stated to be nearly $20,000. He was blessed with too many friends at one time, now they have all deserted him, and he is bankrupted and disgraced.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.—Uncle Sam made a good thing by the issue of fractional currency. The Commission appointed to investigate the amount destroyed that would not come in for redemption, report that the lowest estimate of loss must be at least $8,000,000. There are now $21,000,000 outstanding.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who has lived in Mexico, says that country has 1,000,000 good citizens and 7,000,000 that are worthless. He is not in favor of annexing Mexico until it is Americanized.

STILL CUTTING DOWN.—The Philadelphia and Reading railroad Company discharged last Saturday the third repairsmen on every section along the entire line of the Lebanon Valley railroad.

State Supt. Wickersham has issued an order granting the pupils of the Soldier's orphan schools a six weeks vacation, to go into effect July 21st.

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

Dom Pedro is again in London.

Ex-Marshall Packard, of Louisiana, will spend the summer in Maine.

Conkling will stay over there about two months. He has not seen Hayes yet.

Babcock is worth $50,000, saved by rigid economy out of a salary of $3,500 a year.

On Saturday week John Perry died [illegible] rags in New York city [illegible] and had [illegible]

The population of Altoona, according to a recent census, is 16,954 This is an increase of 1,625 since 1875.

Maud Oswald, Barnum's best rider, proposes to try to ride three hundred miles in twenty-six hours at Dexter Park, Chicago.

The Penns Valley part of Centre county rejoices in a new railroad, which has annexed that section to the rest of the world.

The joint legislative committee appointed to investigate and report upon convict labor in the State will meet at Pittsburgh on the 20th.

The Washington *Republican* wants it understood that civil service reform has gone to the rear with Marshal Pitkin. It could hardly be in worse company.

The emperor of Germany wears eighty eight decorations on festival days, and he can hardly be told from an itinerant seller of mouse traps and griddles.

President Hayes is represented as having expressed himself as satisfied with his title de jure. This of course, is a very great consolation in the face of the facts.

A large number of rafts are tied up at Northumberland, unable to get below on account of low water. There was no flood in the north branch of the Susquehanna.

General C. F. Henningsen, well known in years past in connection with the Walker expedition to Cuba, died in Washington yesterday, aged sixty-two years.

It every day appears more evident that if the Democracy in Congress had stuck to Tilden he would to-day have been President, and our bills would not be so hard to collect.

An article by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in the *Spiritual Scientist* indicates her conversion to Spiritualism. Harriet is a little like her brother Henry—full of vagaries.

It has been agreed to hold the State fair at Erie, provided the local committee will make the necessary arrangements; but it is said Erie is not so very enthusiastic over it.

Postmaster General Key does not propose to resign simply because Morton would like to have him do so, that Tyner could be made Postmaster General for the whole country.

Sweet and fragrant are the amenities of Chicago journalism. The *Times* describes Mr. Joseph Medill, of the *Tribune*, as "one of the most canting of Pecksniffs and dirtiest of moral polecats."

Morton said in his bloody shirt campaign that a President must accommodate himself to the policy of the men who elected him. It will puzzle Morton to tell what the party has made out of Hayes.

A moth-proof barrel in which clothes can be safely stored is a late invention. But this leaves the moth at large. What is wanted is a barrel in which the moths can be kept, and thus have the clothes at large.

Secretary Sherman's peculiarly original ideas of civil service reform have led him to say that in a short time he shall have to demand the resignation of some more heads of bureaus in his department "for political reasons."

The first shipment of pig-iron from America to Europe has been made. Five tons have gone from Pittsburgh to Antwerp. Belgium is importing American car-wheels, which seem likely to come into extended use in that country.

The widow of the late Hallon B. Holscher has sued Parker City for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband. Mr. Holscher's death was caused by injuries received by falling into a hole in an unprotected sidewalk.

Tom Ewing seems to be the coming man for about everything in Ohio. It is now asserted that he is nominating his friends all over the State for the Legislature and is going to be the successor of Stanley Matthews in the Senate.

Joseph Greenbrogh died recently at Kirkdale Jail, Scotland, aged eighty-one and leaving property valued at $1,250,000. He was at the time of his death undergoing a sentence of a year's imprisonment for disorderly and riotous conduct.

The McVeytown *Journal* complains that letters from that place to Philadelphia have been opened and checks and money purloined therefrom. The best remedy we know of would be to turn out of office the Republican officials who handle the mails.

The Reading *Eagle* calls attention to three ancient women of Berks, daughters of Abraham Kurtz. Elizabeth, now the widow of Jacob Yoder, was born in 1778; Sarah Kurtz, just deceased, in 1791, and Catharine, married to a Yoder also, was born in 1793. Their combined ages amount to 259 years.

Since P. T. Barnum offered $10,000 for the return of Charlie Ross, he has received a great number of letters from people who know where the boy is, and want $50 or $150 to send detectives to get him. Mr. Barnum has consequently issued a circular saying that he will expend no money to work out anybody's theories.

Mr. Mullett's Post Office at Hartford has cost already $445,000, and will probably require $250,000 more to finish. The building of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, near by, which is larger than the Post Office and made of better material, cost but $175,000. It is only a government treasury that can afford a Mullett.

Governor Cullom, of Illinois, is said to have written several bushels of letters to the President recommending the appointment of his friends to various places. But none of his friends got places, although in some instances he had recommended two or three for the same position. Governor Cullom has now gone to Washington to see what they have done with all his letters.

The Supreme Court have filed their decree in the case of White, Lentz & White vs. the Susquehanna boom company. By this decree any persons who catch logs above the boom and desire to pass them through the spar boom, must first have them measured by an authorized scaler and return the quantity to the boom company. This brings such logs within the charter of the company and subjects them to the payment of boomage as upon other logs.

Dan Voorhees will next year canvass Indiana for the United States Senate in opposition to Morton. The Louisville *Courier Journal* says it "will attract as much attention as the famous struggle between Lincoln and Douglass in 1858. On its result great things will depend; because, if Mr. Voorhees unseats Morton, finally redeeming the State, Indiana will appear at the front in 1880 as the leading Democratic State in the Union." This, with a few things that have happened in the past few days, of course means Hendricks for President.

Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

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