THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
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1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$40 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column.....70 00
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G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 52—WHOLE NO. 2,581. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878. NEW SERIES—VOL. 19, NO. 29.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

HENRY BRETH,
(LATE H. C.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878.1y

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*j5'1872

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Alleghany House.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ap'4,'67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8:772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:1873 Clearfield, Pa.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9,'78-tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:35:71

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

New Marble Yard.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a new Marble Yard on Third street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a stock of various kinds of marble. All kinds of
TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,
Posts for Cemetery Lots,
and all other work in his line will be promptly executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates.
He guarantees satisfactory work and low prices. Give him a call.
J. FLAHARTY.
Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1878-tf.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield REPUBLICAN office.

The most Complete Series of Law Blanks published.
These Blanks are gotten up in superior style, are of uniform size, and furnished at very low figures for cash.
Call at the REPUBLICAN office and examine them. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Address, GOODLANDER & LEE,
July 25, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa.

WEST BRANCH
INSURANCE AGENCY.
PENTZ & BROCKBANK, Agents.
(Successors to Murray & Gordon.)
The following first-class companies represented:
North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of England.....$29,000,000
Scottish Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of England.....$10,000,000
North America, of Philadelphia..... 4,700,000
Fire Association, of Philadelphia..... 3,100,000
Watertown Fire, New York, insures farm property only..... 700,000
Mobile Fire Department Ins. Co..... 275,000
Persons in the country wanting insurance, can have it promptly attended to by addressing us in person or by letter. Lowest possible rates in first-class companies. No assessments. Office in Pie's Opera House.
ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.,
S. T. BROCKBANK,
Clearfield, May 1, 1878-1y. Agents.

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,
cooking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec16'75 JOHN TROUTMAN.

Cards.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. ypd

G. R. & W. BARRET
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je26,'75-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
e26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 25,'77-1y

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
sept.5,'77. CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan1'7

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, '78tf.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding.)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:3074

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:76

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:93:tf.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug1078

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 3 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 8 p. m.

DR. B. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. H. R. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 134 Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23j'72

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 19-'75.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20-68-y Curwensville, Pa.

THE TYPE SETTER.

Written on hearing a friend called "talented for a mere Type Setter."

BY J. P. BATES.

"A mere type setter!"—still a man
The world, perchance, may well revere;
Unknown, unnoted, one who can
Have naught to hope and naught to fear;
Yet, where's the kingly sceptered hand,
The brow that wears a princely gem,
That wields so well a wide command—
Whose "stick" may match a diadem.

"A mere type setter!" Let us see:
Who gave the glorious stripes to air,
That mark the banner of the free,
And bound the stars that glimmer there.
Who turned the bolt of heaven aside,
And conquered its ethereal fire?
Who bade the lightning harmless glide
Along the magic wand of wire?

"A mere type setter!" Search the past,
The record of each battle field;
Who nailed our colors to the mast,
And died because they would not yield?
Who taught our band to strike the blow,
Through toil, and danger, and distress,
That severed England's chain of woe—
Who but the masters of the Press?

"A mere type setter!" Name of fear,
To bid the slave to freedom wake—
That tyranny should quake to hear,
And old oppression's empire shake?
Is Franklin a forgotten name,
That men no longer may revere?
Has Prestice lost his soul of flame;
Did Greeley drop his pen for fear?

"A mere type setter!" Honored name,
That ages yet unborn may bless,
When empires crumble, and their fame
Has sunk in worse than nothingness;
Show me the thing who e'er decide
The "mere type setter's" humble school,
And I'll show you a type of pride,
As brainless as a dandy fool!

CLOSE OF THE CONGRESS.

THE TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED AT BERLIN

The following is the substance of the articles of the treaty of peace concluded by the Berlin Congress:

Article I. Bulgaria is constituted an autonomic tributary principality under the suzerainty of the sultan, with a Christian government and a national militia.

Article II. The principality is limited on the south by the Balkans.

Article III. The prince shall be elected by the population and confirmed by the Porte and the powers. No member of a reigning European dignity shall be prince. In the event of a vacancy a new prince will be elected under the same conditions.

Article IV. The plan of government will be prepared by an assembly of nobles convoked at Tirnova before the election of a prince. The rights of the Turks, Roumanians, Greeks and others will be taken account of in whatever relates to the election or government.

Article V. The following shall form the basis of the public laws of Bulgaria: Distinction of religions belief or confession shall not operate against any one as a reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concerns enjoyment of political right, admission to public enjoyment, functions or honors, or the exercise of the different professions and industries. Liberty of public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population of Bulgaria as well as to strangers. No trammel shall be imposed on the hierarchi, organization of different communions or their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

Article VI. Until a permanent organization is completed Bulgaria shall be governed by a provisional organization directed by Russian commissioners, who will be assisted by delegated consuls of the great powers.

Article VII. The provisionary government shall not be prolonged over nine months, by which time the organic government shall be settled and a prince elected.

Article VIII. Treaties of commerce, etc., between the Porte and other powers regarding Bulgaria remain in force. The people and commerce of all powers are to be placed on a footing of equality.

Article IX. The tribute to the Porte shall be settled by the signatory powers at the end of the first year of the new organization. Bulgaria shall bear a part of the public debt of the empire.

Article X. The principality shall carry out existing railway conventions between Austre Hungary, Servia and the Porte.

Article XI. The Ottoman army shall evacuate Bulgaria. All the fortresses shall be destroyed within a year, and new ones shall not be erected.

Article XII. Mussulmans who remove from the principality can retain their real property by allowing it to be administered by third parties. A Turkish-Bulgarian commission shall be engaged two years with the regulation of all matters relative to the transfer of State properties and religious foundations.

Article XIII. There is formed south of the Balkans the province of Eastern Roumelia, under the direct political authority of the Sultan having administrative autonomy and a Christian Governor General.

Article XIV., fixing the limits, is missing.

Article XV. The Sultan shall fortify the frontiers, keep troops there, employ no irregulars, nor quarter troops on the inhabitants. Internal order shall be preserved by a native gendarmerie and local militia, in the composition of which account shall be taken of the religion of the inhabitants where they are stationed, the officers to be named by the Sultan.

Article XVI. The Governor may call on Turkish troops if security is needed.

Article XVII. The Governor shall be appointed for five years by the Porte with the assent of the powers.

Article XVIII. A European commission shall determine in three years the powers of the Governor, also the judicial, financial and administrative requirements of the province.

Articles XIX, XX and XXI provide that all international arrangements applicable to Roumelia be continued in force and insure religions liberty.

Article XXII. The Russian army in Bulgaria and Roumelia shall not exceed 50,000 men. They shall begin to evacuate the territory in nine months. Three months being allowed them to complete the evacuation.

Article XXIII. Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary, with the exception of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar.

Article XXIV. The independence of Montenegro is recognized.

Article XXV. Applies the condition of article V, respecting religious liberty to Montenegro.

Article XXVI. Fixes the new frontiers of Montenegro.

Article XXVII. Antivari is annexed to Montenegro. No fortifications shall be constructed except to protect Scutari. Montenegro shall have the right of free navigation of the Bayana, but shall have no flag or ship of war. Antivari is closed to war ships of all nations. Spizza is incorporated with Dalmatia. The consuls of Austria shall protect the merchant flag of Montenegro the latter adopting the Dalmatian maritime code.

Article XXVIII. Prescribes for Montenegro the same provisions as article XII., except that the Turko-Montenegrin commission continues three years.

Article XXIX. The Montenegrins shall evacuate within twenty days the territory beyond the new limits of the principality.

Article XXX. Montenegro shall bear a share of the Turkish public debt proportionate to her new territory.

Article XXXI. The independence of Servia is recognized on the conditions prescribed in the following article.

Article XXXII is a repetition of article V.

Article XXXIII., laying down the new frontier of Servia, is missing.

Articles XXXIV and XXXV provide that the present commercial relations, etc., of the principality with foreign countries shall continue in force until new arrangements are made.

Articles XXXVI and XXXVII make the same provisions for Mussulman property, private and public, as article XXVIII.

Article XXXVIII. The Servians shall be allowed fifteen days to evacuate territory not in the new limits.

Article XXXIX. The tribute to Servia shall be capitalized, the rate of capitalization to be arranged by the powers with the Porte. Servia shall bear a share of the Turkish public debt proportionately to the territory she acquires.

Article XL. The independence of Roumania is fixed on the conditions in the following article.

Article XLI. is a repetition of article V., relating to religious liberty.

Article XLII. Roumania gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia taken under the treaty of Paris.

Article XLIII. Roumania receives the Dobrudja; also the territory south as far as a line starting east of Silistria, and joining the Black sea south of Wangalia.

Article XLIV. The lines of boundary and water division shall be fixed by a European commission and the Danube commission respectively.

Articles XLV., XLVI. and XLVII. continue the present commercial relations of Roumania in force until new arrangements are made.

Article XLVIII. The tribute shall be capitalized at a rate arranged by the powers and the Porte.

Article XLIX. Roumania supersedes the Porte in all obligations relating to public works in that principality.

Article L. The fortifications on the Danube from the iron gates to its mouth shall be raised. No ships of war shall navigate the Danube downwards from the iron gates. Guard ships of the powers at the mouths of the river may, however, ascend to Galatz.

Article LI. The commission of the Danube, in which Roumania and Servia shall be represented, is maintained. It will exercise its powers henceforth as far as Galatz with complete independence of territorial authority, and all arrangements relative to its rights are confirmed.

Articles LII. and LIII. contain further regulations in regard to the Danube commission.

Article LIV. The work of removal of obstructions which the iron gates and the cataracts cause to the navigation of the Danube is entrusted to Austre-Hungary.

Article LV. The Porte engages to apply in Crete the plan of government of 1868. Analogous regulations adapted to local requirements shall be introduced into other parts of Turkey. Special commissions of the Porte in which the native element shall be largely represented, shall elaborate the details of these plans. The Porte before promulgating these acts shall take the advice of the European commission for Eastern Roumelia.

Article LVI. In case an agreement relative to the rectification of the frontier provided by protocol 13, between the Porte and Greece should not be realized, the powers are ready to offer their good services to Turkey and Greece.

Article LVII. The Porte having expressed willingness to maintain the principle of religious liberty and give it the widest sphere, the contracting parties take cognizance of this spontaneous declaration. In every part of the empire difference of religion should not be a motive of unfitness in anything relating to civil and political rights, admission to public offices, duties and honors, and the exercise of all the professions and industries. Every one should be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals. The practice of all religions should be entirely free. No impediment should be offered to the hierarchical organization of different communions or to their spiritual chiefs. Ecclesiastic, pilgrims and monks of all nationalities traveling in European and Asiatic Turkey shall enjoy the same privileges. The right of official protection is accorded to agents of the powers in Turkey and the holy places with their religions and charitable establishments. The rights conceded to France are expressly reserved, it being understood that the status quo with respect to the holy places shall not be seriously affected in any way. The monks of Mount Athos, of whatever nationality, shall maintain their possessions and enjoy, without exception, full equality of rights and prerogatives.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AT BERLIN.

There is probably no living man more profoundly satisfied with his position than Lord Beaconsfield. It is impossible not to imagine him delighted with the sensation which it is impossible to suppose that he did not intend. He is the first minister and really the ruler of England, because it is well understood that British policy is his policy. He is one of the most conspicuous figures of the time. He is apparently one of the most mysterious and successful of statesmen. Yet there is no man about whom there is more speculation and wonder and admiration and distrust; and there is probably only one thing in which those who admire him and those who dislike and distrust him agree entirely, and that is his inexpressible enjoyment in the conscousness of being precisely the spectacular kind of man that he is. We are, indeed, contemporary with one of the picturesque characters of English history. There is nothing more remarkable than that the grandson of a Venitian Jew of Spanish descent, growing up in England socially in the solitude of his race, dashing into literature as a brilliant novelist, and into politics as a free lance, should rise to Supreme power, and, as a peer of the realm, control her foreign policy at a most critical moment, supported by the court, the aristocracy, and the squearchy, a Tory of Tories, and restoring by what seems sheer audacity and ancient renown of England.

Prime ministers not native to the countries which they controlled are not unknown in European history, notably in Spain, which ranks as one of the proudest of nations. But the English feeling has always regarded these instances as those of the amazing success of adventurers, who sometimes left the countries that they had ruled, and died neglected and exposed. It has considered both Alberoni and Ripperda as Cagliostros in politics, and it is this feeling, invincible in the British breast, which looks upon Lord Beaconsfield as a charlatan. The world is openly and generally used in speaking of him, and some striking articles in recent numbers of the *Fortnightly Review* were devoted to the political adventures of Lord Beaconsfield—a cunning implication that Lord Beaconsfield is a political adventurer. It is a curious inquiry whether the kind of distrust and aversion with which this dazzling and successful career is regarded in due wholly to the fact of race. It is not mere party spite, because it is not peculiar to party, and it is unique in the history of British parties. It is not due wholly, and perhaps not at all distinctively, to the conviction of want of principle. Lord Palmerston was not supposed to be troubled with principle, but he was the darling of the exclusive British feeling which now cherishes Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Palmerston wanted England to have a finger in every pie, "as the saying is," and his foreign policy charmed the bully instinct in John Bull. The clubs and courtiers and the whole Tory interests have applauded in the same way the foreign policy—not quite honorable and fair, as it seems to many—of the brilliant Beaconsfield, with his jaded face and his vanishing curl, relic of the days of gorgeous and half-vulgar coxcombry.

There is a drawing, by Charles Martin, of Disraeli in the old dandy days. It represents him lounging at length in a huge luxurious easy chair in a loose coat and the gaiter trousers of the time, fully forty years ago. The head is very handsome, the head of an Antinous. The hair clusters around the fine dome of the brain, so to speak, and the mouth is full, rich, and of voluptuous lines. It is precisely the figure that every romantic and fascinated reader of Vivian Gray would expect to see as that of the author—an imaginative and intellectual Sybarite. Yet a photograph of Lord Beaconsfield to-day in his seventy-second year, showing the familiar Hebrew expression more strongly defined, and the look of supreme satisfaction in the fullness of passionate youth faded into the weariness of dandyism grown old, is not unlike that earlier drawing. It is easy to believe that either of them is the dramatic personage of the Berlin Congress. "Lord Beaconsfield," said the reporter of the opening days, "is the centre of attraction. His personal qualities, past career, and recent success equally command the interest of the public. The Kaiserhof hotel, at which the British premier alighted, attracts hundreds of curious visitors all day. If on passing before the Kaiserhof one sees a crowd, it is certain they are watching to see Lord Beaconsfield."

You smile as you read. Thousands and thousands of persons in England and America smile as they read, and say to themselves, "Aha! old Truepenny!" This is Disraeli. No greater self satisfaction is conceivable than that of the luxurious lounger of Park lane reflecting that, as prime minister of England, he is the chief and mysterious and popular figure at a great European Congress to re-adjust the map and compose the continent. It is the measure of the man that undoubtedly the feeling is universal that the *eclat* of the position is as delightful to him as any service that he may do, and that even if he could restore to England, as his sycophants allege that he has already restored, the foreign renown that it had in the days of Pitt, his chief interest in the matter would be his own glory rather than the welfare of England. This feeling may be very unjust to his patriotism, but it is undeniable that it is not an impression that Pitt, or Canning, or Gladstone, or any other of the great English ministers, could have possibly produced.

At this time of writing it is altogether too soon to try to foretell the actual results of the Congress. But it may be surmised safely that the unostentatious skill of Russian diplomacy, which has been so successful thus far, is not to be easily baffled. The agreement upon which the Congress assembled showed conclusively that Russia had made no serious concessions. If what is now said to be the aim of Lord Beaconsfield — an English protectorate over Turkey—should be attained, the advance of Russia would nevertheless have been accomplished, and the Turkish empire would have been overthrown. These, however, are not matters for the easy chair. But certainly all the easy chairs in the world could not have a more sensational figure to contemplate than the first Lord Beaconsfield, the last earl of his race.—*Editor's Easy Chair in Harper's Magazine for August.*

EVILS OF GOSSIP.

We have known a contrary society which withered away to nothing under the dry rot of gossip. Friendships once firm as granite, dissolved to jelly, and then ran away to water, only because of this; love that promised a future as enduring as heaven and as staple as truth, evaporated into a morning mist that turned to a day's long tears, only because of this; a father and son were set foot to foot with the fiery breath of anger that would never cool again between them; and a husband and his young wife, each straining at the heated lash, which in the beginning had been the golden bondage of God blessed love, sat mournfully by the grave where all their love and all their joy lay buried, and all because of this. I have seen faith transformed to mean doubt, joy give place to grim despair, and charity take on itself the features of black malevolence, because of the small words of scandal, and the magic mutterings of gossip. Great crimes work wrongs and deeper tragedies of human life spring from the large passions; but woeful and most mournful are the uncatalogued tragedies that issue from gossip and detraction; most mournful the shipwreck often made of noble natures and lovely lives by the bitter winds and dead salt waters of slander. So easy to say, yet so hard to disprove—throwing on the innocent all the burden and strain of demonstrating their innocence, and punishing them as guilty if unable to pluck out the stings they cannot see, and to silence words they never hear—gossip and slander are the deadliest and cruelest weapons man has ever forged for his brother's heart.

COAL TRADE OF THE CLEARFIELD COAL REGION.

The following article taken from "The Coal Trade," an annual publication, being a review of the interests of the coal trade and production in the United States for the year 1877:

This coal field is located in Clearfield and Centre counties, in the central portion of the State of Pennsylvania. For an outlet of the products of its mines, it is dependent upon the Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, extending from Tyrone on the main line (224 miles west from Philadelphia), to Clearfield, 41 miles. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns the railroads, the shipping wharves, and all the means of the access to the markets, of the Atlantic seaboard; the advantage of being connected with a railroad of such magnitude, with its wonderful ramifications and connections, gives the coal proprietors of this region great facilities for the proper conduct of their business, and it is owing to the very liberal policy of this corporation, that the district has been enabled to take the rank which it has assumed, in connection with the fuel supply of the seaboard. The figures given of the production, show that the market for this quality of coal has steadily increased, while other districts fell off; its introduction at New York and the East, having been most successful during the past year or two.

The coal is used for steam purposes under stationary, marine, or locomotive engines, for making iron and steel rails, for glass works, in lime kilns, and many other purposes, being much liked wherever used; ignites freely, burns readily, and leaves a white ash. It is not easily friable, and bears transportation remarkably well.

The latest report of the State Geological Survey, says:—"It may be noted here that these coals are frequently, perhaps usually, termed semi-Bituminous, having over twenty per cent. of volatile matter on the average, while the semi-Bituminous belongs to the Cumberland, Towanda, Blossburg, etc. coals, which average between fifteen and twenty per cent. of volatile matters."

We take the following analysis from the geographical report:

No.	Water.	Volatile Matter.	Fixed Carbon.	Sulph.	Ash.	Coke. Per ct.
1.	.81	20.84	74.62	.507	4.02	78.55
2.	.67	21.36	74.28	.433	3.25	77.97
3.	.78	21.68	73.05	.688	3.80	77.34
4.	.71	23.10	72.21	.532	3.14	75.89
5.	7.65	20.89	74.72	.666	3.70	79.14
6.	1.10	23.07	71.19	.611	4.92	75.83
7.	1.10	22.43	72.39	.....	4.15	.....
8.	.57	24.53	68.48	1.966	4.50	74.80
9.	.74	23.21	68.62	2.122	3.30	74.85
10.	.70	23.36	68.39	1.715	5.13	73.72
11.	.62	22.13	68.72	.867	7.65	77.24
12.	.80	23.26	72.35	.590	3.60	75.94
13.	.64	24.36	61.08	2.378	7.34	79.00
14.	.82	23.90	69.60	1.373	4.96	75.28
15.	.56	24.09	71.68	.571	3.10	75.36
16.	.56	23.19	71.01	.487	2.65	74.25
17.	.41	22.81	66.69	.179	6.30	76.78

No.
1. Penn colliery, Houtsdale, five and one-half miles southwest of Osceola.
2. Franklin colliery, Houtsdale, five and one-half miles southwest of Osceola.
3. Eureka mine, Houtsdale, five and one-half miles southwest of Osceola.
4. Sterling mine, Houtsdale, five and one-half miles southwest of Osceola.
5. Moshannon colliery, on Beaver branch of Moshannon, three and one-half miles southwest of Osceola.
6. New Moshannon mine, north side of Beaver branch of Moshannon, three and one-half miles southwest of Osceola.
7. New Moshannon mine, analyzed by Booth & Garrett.
8. Hale's colliery, one mile north of Osceola. Upper bed.
9. Hale's colliery, one mile north of Osceola. Lower bed.
10. Mapleton colliery, on Shimmel's run, one and one-half miles north of Osceola.
11. Logan colliery, on Shimmel's run, two miles northwest of Osceola.
12. Laurel run colliery, on Shimmel's run, two miles north-northwest of Osceola.
13. Decatur Coal Co.'s colliery, one-half mile north of Philipsburg, Centre county. Lower bench.
14. Decatur Coal Co.'s colliery, one-half mile north of Philipsburg, Centre county. Upper bench.
15. Morrisdale mine, three miles north-northwest of Philipsburg. Lower bench.
16. Morrisdale mine, three miles north-northwest of Philipsburg. Upper bench.
17. Derby colliery, one-half mile west of Philipsburg.
18. Glenwood mines, one and one-half miles west of Philipsburg.

The coal measures are found to be admirably adapted for working, dipping gently toward the Moshannon creek, which flows through the centre of the basin. The lowest seam of coal (A), five feet thick, crops out on the level of this stream. The next, (B), sixty feet above, is three to four feet in thickness. Fifty feet above, is another seam (C), ranging from two to three and one-half feet in thickness. Again, fifty feet above, is found a seam, (D), of five feet of good solid coal.

The rate of wages paid in this coal field, during 1877, were only forty cents per ton for the digging of the coal; this was lower than in competing regions, and is one of the causes, in connection with the favorable arrangements made with the carrying company, that enabled the region to make so large an increase in the matter of product.

We give the following statistics of the product from the beginning:

In the year 1857	169,219 tons.
In the year 1858	171,238 tons.
In the year 1859	259,994 tons.
In the year 1870	379,863 tons.
In the year 1871	343,598 tons.
In the year 1872	431,915 tons.
In the year 1873	592,569 tons.
In the year 1874	639,636 tons.
In the year 1875	928,297 tons.
In the year 1876	1,281,581 tons.
In the year 1877	1,374,927 tons.

*[This valuable work is published by F. E. Saward, editor of the *Coal Trade Journal*, at 111 Broadway, New York.]

THE GIRL IN CURL PAPERS.

The girl in curl papers does not make regular public exhibitions of herself, but she is to be found in large numbers in-doors all over the country. Her age ranges from ten all the way up to where girls cease to have any age to speak of, and she patronizes all kinds of papers, from the daily journals to the brown sheet which the grocer uses to wrap a bar of soap, although she really has a special fondness for any newspaper which some member of the family may have laid away for some more important use than hair curling. Sometimes it occurs that she will use hairpins to twist her front locks into the countless contradictory shapes demanded by fashion or someting of that kind; but hairpins are not as cheap as newspapers, and hairpins can be used for other things than hair twisting, whereas the average girl rarely has any other use for a newspaper. The girl in curl papers of to-day is not the girl we used to know in other years, the girl who wound her long back tresses up at night and let them wave in freedom about her shoulders in the morning. The back hair of the girl in curl papers of to-day doesn't trouble her much to wind up; she can hang it on a towel-rack or over the back of a chair and sleep in perfect peace with the whole thing off her mind. The chief anxiety of the average girl is her front hair. Her social affairs, her dresses, her ribbons, her household duties—if she have such—all combined are not half the care that her frizzes are, and when she once has these tightly wound in papers or hair-pins it is no ordinary thing that will induce her to take them out. If it should not happen to be Augustus' evening and no one else should come, the girl in curl papers will keep her knots intact, because nobody knows so well as she what a dreadful responsibility comes upon her the moment the papers are taken out. Those frizzes, which look just killing to the casual observer, are wretchedly frail structures and require the closest attention, besides an invisible net and a lot of invisible hair-pins, to save them from utter demoralization. No kind of weather has yet been invented which is wholly favorable to the preservation of the modern frizz, no matter how carefully that delicate little ornament is prepared. The rain takes the twist out, the hot weather melts it, and the moist atmosphere at the seaside is the constitutional enemy of the frizz—it sickens and dies there almost without a struggle. The only real safety is in the store frizz, with a reliable twist in, something that won't droop, and that can be tied on or removed without any physical exertion or mental anxiety.

The girl in curl papers no doubt experiences her greatest troubles at this time of the year and at the various warm weather resorts. She finds so little time to lay the foundation for a good frizz that it is awfully provoking. She is compelled to make a radical change in her habits that doesn't suit her. She can't wear her curl papers down to breakfast, to dinner or to anything else, as she never fails to do at home, and it's the most wearing thing in the world to have the great care on hand so many hours. Between breakfast and dinner and dinner and tea she can slip away to her room and do up her frizzes, but it is a sacrifice as well as a labor. She will miss a walk or a drive or chat, almost as dear to her as her frizzes. But the frizzes refuse to be neglected, and the girl who wears herself thin twisting curl papers into her hair the whole year around must go somewhere in the Summer for relaxation, and nobody will deny that she ought to have it. That she doesn't get it is the fault of that Summer resort etiquette which hasn't yet tolerated the girl in curl papers in public places. The actual social demand is for the invitation of a resort where curl papers, will be as welcome as frizzes; where all young womanhood can lounge around in brown or white curl papers, with or without back hair, and not be talked about. Unless something of this kind is done our Summers will be more and more a terror every year and our loveliest young women will be carried off by insanity. The girl in curl papers wants as much freedom in public as at home and as a matter of humanity she ought to have it. A frail frizz can't be on duty all the time, even for fashion's sake. Let the girl in curl papers have a rest.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE TRAMP PROBLEM.

Hon. W. A. Galbraith, President Judge at Erie, in a recent charge to the grand jury, discussed the tramp question at some length. He made some pertinent recommendations for the treatment of this "vexed question" which we subjoin, thinking they will be found interesting to our readers:

"What the tramp most dreads is work, and the real underlying cause of the idle wonderings of the vast bulk of this immense mode of worthless drones is laziness—a chronic aversion to labor. The pretense is inability to get work to do, but the actual fact is determination to shrik and avoid it. So long as he can be fed by the charity or mistaken benevolence of the public, sleeping in barns and occasionally stealing such portable property as comes in his way, he will not work. He prefers to be a pestiferous eyesore and a continual burden and menace to society—a terror to the unprotected and defenseless, ready for any crime, from robbing a hen-roost to murder, rather than to do an honest day's work for a living.

"The plain and obvious remedy for this threatening and alarming evil is compulsory hard labor in county and district workhouses. If every tramp coming within the bounds of the county could be committed at once to a workhouse, where he would be required to work at some suitable coarse labor not requiring skill, for from three to six or nine months, we should soon be comparatively free from the visits of this dangerous class. They would avoid us and bestow themselves elsewhere, and could this system be made general, so that there would be no State where he would be safe from arrest and sentence and hard labor, the evil would soon be greatly alleviated and ultimately diminished to insignificant proportions, for even a tramp, when he found work to be inevitable, would prefer being his own master and having his own earnings to working for the public.