

OUR neighbor, of the Independent Daily, strains himself considerably to make political capital out of the disturbances in the coal regions, but unfortunately fails to enlist any of his Democratic friends to follow in his course. He appears to have a great aversion to soldiers who are called into service to maintain the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, and tries to imitate southern journals during the late "unpleasantness." To do so, and then ask to be let alone, appears to be a favorite policy of his. He evidently don't like Gov. Hartranft's course in suppressing rioting and the destruction of property. He says, "Now, that troops are in the Hazleton region, we can look for what Hartranft calls 'bloody work.' If there is no blood shed it will not be the fault of the mistaken policy of the Governor." What our neighbor wants is that Jeff Davis asked for during the rebellion, "to be let alone," and let the riotous element of the strikers go on, and destroy life and property—stop the wheels of progress—let the country go to ruin, and then lay the blame to the Republican party. Fortunately, we have not heard a single respectable Democrat denounce the course pursued by the Governor in checking the riotous conduct of those making disturbance in the coal regions. In fact, all praise him for his firmness in maintaining the dignity of the State, and as the editor of the Independent Daily does.

The crises of the disturbances now existing, is a contest between capital and labor, and not of any political nature whatever. And any one whose brain is shallow enough to presume that political capital can be made out of it, by either party, must certainly be approaching a crisis that would make him a subject for an insane asylum. To show what the condition of affairs are at Hazleton we copy the following from the Harrisburg Patriot, (Democrat) of Monday last: "THE COAL OPERATORS TRIUMPHANT—THE TROOPS NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN. Under the direction of Gov. Hartranft, on Saturday Adjutant General Latta visited Luzerne county for the purpose of learning whether the reports of violence among the miners had any foundation. While at Hazleton and other mining regions he mingled freely with operators, miners and the military, and all but the operators expressed the opinion that the presence of the military was entirely unnecessary. He also attended the lodges of the several labor organizations and found them conducted in the most orderly manner. But notwithstanding the quietude of affairs the Adjutant General thinks it advisable not to withdraw the troops at present, and the Governor has endorsed his views. General Latta left for Philadelphia last night."

THE Democratic Standing Committee, of this county, met at this place, on Monday last, and fixed the slate for next fall election. The candidates for the different offices were selected, as well as the time fixed to hold their delegate election, which is to take place on the third Saturday of August, and the County convention is to be held on the Monday following. The delegate election and convention will be a matter of form to ratify the action of the committee. The selection of the candidates is a considerable improvement, as it relieves other aspirants from much anxiety, and saves them the time usually consumed for electioneering. In order to carry out their programme fully, the delegate system was adopted to nominate the candidates.

GOVERNOR HARTRAFT has received honor on himself and the State, by his firm yet kindly bearing, toward the troublesome miners in the Hazleton region. With the merits of the subject in controversy he had nothing to do, and did not assume to interfere. But when the peace of the region was threatened, and the civil officers were apparently powerless, he felt it his duty to show that he could exert influence in a very decided sort of a way. When appealed to by the representatives of the miners to withdraw the soldiers, he very frankly gave them to know that so soon as the sheriff of the county was assured that peace would be maintained, he would do so; but not till then. In brief, he realizes it to be his duty to enforce law and order, against all persons whatsoever, and is determined to do it. He has no contest with the miners, as such, but with any and all law-breakers, of whatever name or order, he, as Governor, must be in conflict. His firm bearing assures peace.

OUR neighbor of the Democrat, in last week's issue, made a clean breast, and acknowledged his intended "rooster exhibition of 1872." We presume that a specimen of those roosters was exhibited in the heading of the Connecticut election news last week, for joy that the State was not lost to the Democracy. There appeared to be considerable uneasiness felt among the Democracy that Connecticut would change to Republicanism, and when "the news was carried to Jakey," that the State still remained Democratic, the best rooster was brought forth, which, by its appearance, like its owner, attempts to create a great noise to attract attention without effect. Jake makes a great noise, generally, but when the sound of his crowing dies away, he is astonished to find his tremendous efforts, to make a great display, have proved a failure.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW SIGNED.—Governor Hartranft signed the bill repealing the local option law and creating a new license law, on Monday last. The act had been in the hands of Attorney General Dimmick since the adjournment of the Legislature, who examined it with a view to ascertain whether it met the requirements of the Constitution. On Sunday he returned from Wayne county, where he had been for a week or two, and the bill was laid before the Governor, on Monday, for final consideration.

OUR neighbor of the Daily seems to have a holy horror of soldiers, and denounces the Governor for the performance of a sworn duty. During the time of Gen. Jackson there were different. He was a true Democrat, the friend of the soldier, and threatened to hang some of the Southern Democrats for treasonable utterances. The bogus democracy of the present day have sympathized with the same fellows ever since the late "unpleasantness," and denounce our soldiers on all occasions.

The miners in the Lackawanna region by a vote of 1,500 to 400, have decided against a strike. They were invited by the Southfield miners to join their strike, and have thus emphatically declined. They have shown remarkable good sense in doing so.

The Governor has signed the bill repealing Local Option. Much interest was manifested in the fate of this bill, the prevailing sentiment being in opposition to the bill. The Governor, however, is controlled by a general principle, as regards signing and vetoing bills. Unless any bill is at variance with the Constitution, his rule very properly is, to put the responsibility on the Legislature, and sign whatever it may enact. To favor or oppose on the mere score of policy, is to uncertainty a rule to be followed; hence he is compelled to sign all laws passed by the Legislature that are not unconstitutional. He has followed this rule in the present instance. The fault for whatever defects there may be in the bill is, therefore, with the Legislature. It assumed the entire responsibility, the House taking the lead. It is to it that the people must look who dislike the existing order of things.

Two members of the House of Representatives died on Thursday last—William Bardsley, Republican, of the Seventh district of Philadelphia, and Chas. Willett, Democrat, Oxford, Bucks county. Both were serving their first term. Four members of the House died before they were qualified, viz.: Messrs. Hunter, of Armstrong; Baidorf, of Berks; Wolf, of Armstrong; and Farrer, of Washington; and Fugate, of Philadelphia, died a few days after he took his seat. Thus seven members, elected in November last, have passed away. The five vacancies made last winter were filled in February, and the two existing vacancies will be filled in November next.

A Harrisburg special of the Philadelphia Press says: "It is now asserted here, in well-informed Democratic circles, that Hon. Andrew H. Bell, Senator from the Union District, will decline being a candidate for Governor. No special reason is assigned for this action, but it is asserted that an older and stronger man is to be selected, to come either from the center or the Western part of the State. There are those who believe that this declaration is to be in favor of ex-Governor Curtin, whose personal friends are working very hard to put him on the track as a Liberal Republican and Democratic candidate."

A shocking tragedy occurred in Philadelphia about ten o'clock on Wednesday night of last week. A man named Lewis R. Loye, living in the 25th ward, quarreled with his wife Leah and attacked her with a bread knife after she had gone to bed. He stabbed her in the breast and cut her throat, killing her at once; and then cut his own throat so effectually that he died in a few hours. A son of Mrs. Loye, aged 14 years, was present and gave the alarm to the police. The murderer was a sober, industrious man, and is supposed to have been inflamed by jealousy. His wife was a very beautiful woman.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS RAISED ON FORGED PAPERS BY A BERKS COUNTYMAN.—A gentleman whose father and father-in-law are very wealthy has just fled from Berks county to Canada to avoid his arrest for forgery. He was engaged in a manufacturing business, became involved, assignments were appointed, and the establishment was sold for the benefit of creditors. It is stated that within the last three years he raised thousands of dollars on forged checks, deeds, bonds, promissory notes, &c. He forged the names of his nearest relatives to raise money. On a forged bond he secured the loan of \$2500 from a well known Penn street merchant, and on a forged check drew \$2000 from one of the Reading banks. Letters were received yesterday from the accused, who acknowledges that he forged numerous documents in order to raise sums of money, but promises to repay all. As no arrest has yet been made, the name of the person is withheld.—Reading Gazette.

It is stated that an expedition to the Black Hills, to consist of one thousand men from Kansas City, Mo., under Col. Carpenter, the commander of the Jessie Cassin during the war, expects to leave about the 25th inst. They will go to Denver, Colorado, and thence to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where they will be joined by other parties swelling the whole number to 1800 men. They will be fully armed and able to cope with any body of Indians they may meet.

FEMALE DRESS RIVALRY IN HIGH LIFE.—To be eclipsed in dress is about as terrible a shock to the average female heart, we reckon, as was the battle of Waterloo to the great warrior who went from that to the great war on the baroness of the Duke of St. Helena. The Duchess of Edinburgh wore at a recent "drawing room," held by Queen Victoria, a dress of rich blue velvet, garnished with Russian satin and trimmed with diamonds in bands and in large tassels. Just think of, that for a moment, she yields and matrons of the Great Republic. A costume which was one blaze of light, emitted by diamonds in clusters and tassels. The Duchess won a triumph precious to the feminine heart, by completely eclipsing her amiable and loving sister-in-law, Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lortie. The feeling between these two sisters-in-law, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, is not of the warmest character, and the dislike has been intensified on the part of the Duchess by the refusal of the Princess to yield precedence to her, the proud daughter of the Queen of all the Russias, and on the part of the Princess by the arrogancy of the Duchess in presuming to claim precedence over her, the daughter of the Queen of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. As the consequences of this spirit of rivalry and jealousy, these two women (for royalty is only a bunratty, at that) take delight in humbling each other whenever opportunity offers. But although the Princess Louise has a slight advantage over the Duchess in right of precedence on state occasions, the latter more than compensates for it by outdressing her rival on all occasions, which she is able to do by reason of her longer purse. And, in the estimation of the feminine portion of the world, victory rests with the Duchess.

A good deal of fluttering has been caused in Ohio by an article in the Catholic Telegraph in which it claimed that the Roman Catholic Church and Democracy were natural allies, and even the Cincinnati Enquirer, which is accustomed to writing dirt of all kinds, scolded the organ for its outspoken frankness in classing the Church and the Democratic party as one, and the Cincinnati Commercial declares that if Archbishop Purcell's organ "must have it, that the Democratic party is a part of the machinery of the Church, the people have only to be convinced that the Telegraph is speaking by authority, to make and end of the party."

The Louisiana House has practically accepted the compromise. It is thought its success was consummated yesterday.

Judge Pearson, of Dauphin county, declares unconstitutional the law imposing a tax of three cents per ton on the franchises of coal mining corporations.

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GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A fire at Millersburg, Pa., on Sunday, destroyed property to the value of \$100,000.

Vice President Henry Wilson has left Washington for a trip through the Southern States.

Fifteen thousand straw hats for Summer wear have been made in Nantuxet, Mass. this winter.

O. N. Wordon, Esq., of New Milford, is preparing a history of the Baptist churches of Northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Wordon is well qualified for the task.

For fifteen years he was editor of the Lewisburg Chronicle.

They are overrun with Mexican Silver out in Arizona, and the people want to exchange their coin for something more convenient to handle.

No wonder that New York is such a wicked place. It has upward of four thousand lawyers.

The Pottsville (Pa) Miners' Journal says the supply of coal sent from all the Pennsylvania regions so far this year is 3,019,092 tons, a decrease of 910,258 as compared with the same period last year.

The decrease in the supply of anthracite is 972,375.

Benjamin L. Jessie was convicted at Waynesville, Ky., on Friday of manslaughter in the first degree for causing the death of an infant boy by leaving it out in the cold to perish. Jessie belongs to one of the oldest families, and his wife is worth fifty thousand dollars. The child, which was frozen to death, was his own, born him by his sixteen year old daughter.

The Williamsport, Pa., Gazette says the lumber shipments from that point for 1875 amount to 22,941,650 feet, being a falling off as compared with the same time last year of 29,469,149 feet.

Sixty-five thousand persons have registered themselves in the hotels of Florida since the first of October last; all of them from points north of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Rev. Father O' Hara, of Wilkesbarre, has been giving his flock good advice, with the respect to the mining troubles. He advised them to keep aloof from the instigators of the troubles, who he denounced as men unworthy of confidence or respect, that their past life was one of doubtful character, and they only worked to the detriment of those who tried to do for themselves and families, by earning a livelihood through honest labor.

Vice President Wilson, who was to have sailed for Europe on the 17th inst., has changed his mind. He has concluded that he will not be the first to establish the precedent of a Vice President leaving his country during the term of his office.

Russia is going to build a government railroad, about a thousand miles long, into Siberia.

A paper printed in New Hampshire reports that a girl who was severely injured (it does not say how) in Stafford county, that State, eleven months ago, has lived for the past three months exclusively on peapods. At first she could eat nothing but peapods.

Telegraphic News.

PENNSYLVANIA. HAZLETON, April 9.—I have positive information to report that the labor union in New York & a Philadelphia are contributing money to the treasury of the Miners' Union, to aid in strengthening the Pennsylvania collier: in their battle with the operators. The organization is stronger in this region than it was during the memorable long strike of '70, and the prospects are, that the movement will extend over months, or until the men are starved or operators pushed to the wall.

THE FIRST BURN. At an early hour this morning a party of rioters, headed by Company I, of the First Regiment, doing guard duty at that point. Fire was returned, and a member of the company was wounded, but not seriously. This skirmish is the first brush between the military and the strikers. About nine o'clock A. M. Lieutenant Colonel Clark, in command at Jedd, made a requisition on General Osborne for more troops, and the Telford Zouaves were thrown into that country. More ammunition arrived to-day from Bradesbury Arsenal, which shows that trouble is anticipated. Hon. J. C. Fincher, chief editor of the Evening News, feels very keenly the setback that Governor Hartranft gave him. It is thought that the bitter opposition made against the importation of troops, by the strikers, has arisen partly in view of political aspirations and fears of violence from the miners.

INCENDIARY FIRE. At Woodside Colliery last night the extensive mule stables were burned by incendiaries, and notices have been posted up in that locality containing threats to destroy the mammoth breaker.

THE PLANS OF THE STRIKERS. A general meeting of the strikers was held last night, and it is supposed that they will break out in another. As it is, if the strikers meant to come out boldly and play their hand, they could manage the thing to suit themselves since it will be utterly impossible for the military to guard this entire territory.

It is not very generally anticipated that the miners will create much disturbance while the military occupy the country or run up the black flag, but when the troops are ordered home then will the real trouble begin. The strikers think they have some debts to pay when the bayonets are made home, and they will lead them to pay with interest all that they owe. The day has been rainy, and rain has fallen during the afternoon, so that the guards have an unpleasant task on picket and yearn for their homes.

MATCH CHUCK, April 13. It is now conceded on all sides, except by parties in Hazleton, that the troops in the middle coal fields have become necessary, and will remain, not so much for fighting purposes, however, but to serve as a guard and keep in check any hostile demonstrations, which are certain to take place should the soldiers be withdrawn before resumption of work takes place.

Inspector General John D. Bertolotto, accompanied by an orderly, paid a visit to his home at this place to-day. In conversation he remarked that the troops would not be removed until work was resumed, that the reports about the troops behaving badly and getting intoxicated were untrue, and were originated and circulated, without a doubt, by parties desirous of seeing their speedy removal. No immediate difficulty between the troops and miners was anticipated, and, furthermore, that the best of feeling existed between the soldiers and the miners' fraternity.

The general returned this afternoon to Hazleton. The benefits accruing by reason of the occupancy of the isolated mining villages by the military are more apparent each day. Nothing is now heard of contemplated raids, and the raiders, thus far, have been finely held in check by the unbroken front presented by the military.

Several men from this place who had been employed for the eight days at Tresscow, Carbon county, returned home to-day. These men and a large gang of resident laborers were engaged in getting out and loading coal in cars at Tresscow for the use of the Central railroad company of New Jersey, and secured enough to last for six weeks. The men boarded in Andenred, and while returning each carried for lodging they were met with pistol and volleys on guard, and, with a number of special police, succeeded in keeping the turbulent miners from making a charge on the workers.

HAZLETON, April 13—9-40 P. M. The situation in the Lehigh region has assumed no new phase within the past twenty-four hours, and diligent inquiry fails to establish any new outrages. This state of affairs cannot, however, be traced to any change in the disposition of the men, but rather to the salutary effect of the presence of the military. In fact, the protection of the troops is appreciated by some of the miners themselves, some of whom, at one colliery, have earnestly requested their superintendent to have the soldiers remain until the passions of the rioters are cooled sufficiently to warrant a residence in the region safe.

It has been a subject of remark in town to-day that the list of signatures appended to the guarantee submitted to the sheriff last night did not contain a single representative from the Eckley and Buck Mountain Branches, the localities most affected during the late disturbances and the starting point for most of the raids.

Considerable feeling has been engendered in town in consequence of the prominence of the editor of the Daily News in his efforts for the withdrawal of the military. A storm of rain began here last night, which afterwards turned to snow, and it has been snowing hard all day.

I have just learned that at Yorktown, where the work of putting in coal for the boilers has been done by the superintendent and his clerks since the raids began, the men have come forward and expressed themselves willing to do this work. At Buck Mountain the firemen, feeling themselves protected by the military, to-day offered to resume their positions. These facts indicate the disposition of some of the men to prevent the flooding of the mines so long as protection is guaranteed, and prove as well that the miners are not all disorganised, but have been controlled by a faction.

WILKESBARRE, April 13. Since the miners of the Lackawanna region decided, by a secret ballot, not to strike, the citizens of the Wyoming section have been in hopes that, if the same plan should be tried, the miners would vote to resume work.

Charles Parrish, President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company, consulted with Wm. H. Carroll, President of District No. 12 M. N. A., under the subject, and the result was the posting of hand bills at the different mines announcing that an election would be held on the 14th inst.

at which a vote on the question of immediate resumption of work upon the terms proposed by the company would be taken. This action did not meet with the approval of all, and this forenoon a secret meeting of miners was held in this city. The excitement was high, and Mr. Carroll was denounced for the part he had taken. Threats of various kinds were made against him unless he should revoke his action, and this afternoon Mr. Parrish announced that by Mr. Carroll's request the proposition of holding an election was withdrawn.

It is thought that a majority would vote to go to work if allowed a secret ballot. A number of the leading spirits fear this, and mean to prevent such a vote being taken. Sheriff Kirkwood returned from Hazleton to-day, where he had been since Saturday.

THE Rhode Island State Election. PROVIDENCE, April 7. Returns from the entire State except Block Island, gives Hazard, 8085; Lippitt 8286 and Cutler 5138. The majority for the Republican candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney General and Treasurer is between 11,000 and 12,000.

The vote is the largest ever cast in this State, with one exception. Hazard had the plurality in the city and county of Providence and the counties of Newport and Washington. Cutler has the plurality in Kent and Bristol counties.

There are twenty vacancies in the General Assembly, and the election of Governor depends upon the party successful in the coming election. At the next trial the choice is by law between Hazard and Lippitt. The friends of the latter claim a majority of the members so far elected.

Forty Buildings Burned at Millersburg. TITUSVILLE, April 11.—A fire at Millersburg, Pennsylvania, this morning, broke out in Bluestein's confectionary and faro bank, which, in two hours, destroyed forty buildings. It is impossible at present to give the losses, but they will not be less than \$200,000. The most important losses were McKinney Bros. & Gile's building, the Oil Refiners' and German National Banks, S. McBride's drug store, A. Tolman's paint store and the Hogan Opera House. The other buildings were mostly saloons and small tenements. The insurance is small.

Correspondence. OUR NEW YORK LETTER. TO THE YOUNG MEN FROM THE COUNTRY.—BERGH IN A NEW ROLE.—BEECHER MODERN CONVENIENCES.—RE-INSURE. FROM OUR NEW YORK Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1875. A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY. TO THE YOUNG MEN FROM THE COUNTRY. The ambition of half the young men from the country is to get to some large city, New York being, of course, the first choice. The young man who has to arise at four and go out into the rain or snow, as the case may be, and do the chores on a farm, before the regular day's work begins, very naturally desires some life less exacting and less laborious. He takes a trip to the nearest city, and sees the spruce young men with their hair part-d in the middle standing in graceful attitudes behind counters, and he so envies them the pleasant, elegant life that he makes up his mind to get to New York, and if he has nerve enough, he does it. Let us see whether he has made a change for the better or not.

A. T. Stewart & Co., the largest dry goods dealers in the United States, employ in their uptown store about seven hundred salesmen of all grades. These men are ruled by a discipline as rigid as that of a Prussian army. They are required to be hand at seven in the morning, to answer to their names at roll-call, and take their minutes if they are behind a minute, that minute is charged to them and deducted from their salaries. Sickness makes no difference. They are required to be at their posts from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M. If one is absent he has to pay \$5. If he should be sick or on any other good cause, he is not discharged, but his time is deducted, and there is no appeal allowed. The great merchant knows nothing of the circumstances of his men, nor does he want to know. He wants work for his money—if he gets the work you get your money, all he agrees to pay—and that is all there is of it. Your mother may die or your child—you pay for the time to attend the funeral.

Of course work so exacting is well paid for. Is it? Let us see. The lowest salary paid to regular salesmen in this establishment is seven dollars per week, and the highest twenty! The majority of them receive, from twelve to fifteen dollars per week. Out of this twelve dollars the salesman has to pay first, seven dollars per week for board—and such board! For that sum he gets a room eight by ten feet, in an attic, and two meals per day of the cheapest and meanest food that the cheapest and meanest markets afford, cooked in the vilest and most atrocious style possible. His washing costs him not less than one dollar per week—for cleanliness is required—which leaves him but four dollars. Then he pays at least one dollar per week for car fare, postage stamps, and other incidentals, leaving him three dollars to go on for clothes and such necessities. He gets sick occasionally, and losing an hour now and then is unavoidable, all of which makes large holes in his small salary.

To sum it all up, he works like a galley slave three hundred and twelve days in the year, twelve and a half hours per day, and gets a most stinted living, and nothing more. Many a good-looking clerk in Stewart's this day would expose naked feet if he took his boots off, for going without stockings saves the cost of buying and the cost of washing. And the wearing of black scarfs to cover the shirt front is not generally a matter of taste. The shirt costs three dollars and the washing costs twelve and a half cents every time. A black scarf and a collar is made to duty for a shirt. And these poor fellows dare not strike for better pay, or complain in any way. Should one intimate a desire for more, or go his head, and a hundred stand eager and ready to take his place. And what is the ultimate reward for this? Promotion comes in time to those who have special fitness and more than superhuman industry and energy. In such an establishment, if you live long enough, work hard enough, you can get up to the magnificent salary of twenty-four dollars per week!

Young man, if you don't like your farm learn a trade, but avoid the counter. A good mechanic can always get work at some price, and when business is good at good prices, but the counter-jumper, Heaven help him, is as complete a slave as a South Carolina negro before the war. What becomes of them when they get old the Lord only knows. Probably they never get old. It is likely that boarding-house hash and steak does its perfect work on them before they reach thirty, and that they will be in no danger of meeting any of their greedy employers. How sweet it must be for one of Stewart's twelve dollar clerks to die!

Don't I beg you, ever think of clerking in any of its forms. Don't be a salesman, a book keeper, a anything about the great mercantile concerns. There are prizes to be drawn, but the Kentucky Library was a certainty in comparison. Where one gets a prize ten thousand draw blanks, and a blank in this line of life is the blindest thing in the world.

WHAT BERGH IS DOING. Henry Bergh, who is hated by every two-legged brute in New York, has enlarged his sphere of operations. He has survived all the sneers and jibes at his Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and has got the brute truckmen and car-drivers down to a very decent point. Now he has organized a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He proposes to stand between helpless children and cruel guardians, and more than that, to take the thousands upon thousands of homeless children of the city under his charge. He will take them out of the street, place them where they will be cared for, have them educated and taught useful employment, and make of the street Arabs good and useful men and women. There is no wider field of philanthropy or one in which more good can be done. The drunken father or mother that will not be allowed to beat a helpless child at will, if such a parent keeps control of his child, it will not be Bergh's fault. The Italian padrone who imports young children, and trains them as street beggars, and the whole race of thieves and mendicants who use children to get money for themselves, will find Bergh in their way, and so clothed with authority as to make his interposition effective. All honor to Henry Bergh, the practical philanthropist.

BEECHER has been on the stand for six days, but has developed nothing new. His time has been taken up in explanations, all entirely satisfactory to his friends and entirely unsatisfactory to those opposed to him. It is a pity that a man should have done so many things that require such elaborate explanation. And likewise it is curious that Mr. Beecher's details are taken as truth without question by so many people who refuse to believe a word of Tilton, Moulton, or Mrs. Moulton. Beecher denies point-blank the truth of every allegation, and professes to be able to account for every letter or document produced against him in a way that will establish his innocence to the satisfaction of the world. I earnestly hope he may, but I am bound to say he has not done it yet. To-day he stands precisely where he did six months ago, except that his statements have now the strength that an oath in a court gives. He has not accounted for the letters, or the money, or anything else connected with the matter in any way conclusive. In short, to the ordinary intellect, his statements are too thin for credence. If he is innocent of the crime charged, he is, and has been, the most simple-minded, idiotic old innocent that ever lived, and his friends who would be justified in asking for a guardian. If he was innocent, one straight statement, one single, plain blow from the shoulder would have scattered the conspiracy and fixed him firmer than ever in the affections of his people. Had he been innocent he could have denied the alleged confessions, and could have made Brooklyn too hot to have held them, in two hours' time. If Mr. Beecher is innocent, he is not the shrewd man the world has given him the credit of being. There is fun in this tragedy, however. The idea of three bearded men—once accused of seducing the wife of another—all agreeing to forgive each other, and sealing it with a kiss. Bah! The idea—but I can't dwell on this. Beecher swears vigorously, dramatically and forcibly. His history is ingenious and symmetrical, and having effect. Poor Tilton! Poor Beecher!

MODERN CONVENIENCES. This phrase, hackneyed as it is, grows every year fuller of meaning. Life in a city is now the same thing as it was ten years ago, before elevators, electric bells, and generous plumbing had brought the elements into thorough service for merchants and manufacturers, business and every body's homes. The luxury of living is attained in a first-rate New York hotel. The visitor alights from a carriage at the private door, enters a high vestibule through which the breeze sweeps freshly, warm in Winter, cool in Summer, from curious ventilating works in the basement. The marble or tiled floor, the wainscoting of rich woods, the frescoed ceiling, the stairs softly carpeted in warm colors, please the eye wherever it turns. A word to a servant, and a luxurious room, which may be on the first floor or the sixth; all are alike handsome and convenient in fitting up. It is quite the choice of many persons to take the upper rooms for their greater quiet, airiness, and the view, which from the top of a tall hotel, spanning from the green Jersey shores to the built up Heights of Brooklyn, taking in the clustering pinnacles and towers of the city till the Harlem blocks are wrapped in mist, is by no means a dispiriting sight to greet one by morning. There is little fear of fire. The stairways are of stone, and the partitions filled with fire-brick, while the great hose is coiled on every floor, to spring on the first symptoms of fire in the rooms. The bath, the hair dresser, the news stand, the restaurant, and the physician are in the house. A seamstress is in call for the ladies who want hasty service on their dresses. To obtain a carriage, theatre tickets and sleep-berth, one has but to touch the magic button which touches the electric wire in every room, and a civil servant is ready to procure whatever is wanted.

THE GREATEST LUXURY. The New York hotels hardly compare, in convenience, with the great Chicago hotels, the like of which will hardly be found in the world. The prices here are steeper, and the pretensions greater, but even in suites ranging for one hundred dollars a week, one does not find the baize writing table furnished with stationery, the arched burner to be raised or lowered at pleasure from the gassolier, the ample trunks and dressing-rooms, with private bath, or the same taste and care in furnishing, which one finds to the very roof of the Palmer House, and which abound in the Sherman or the Grand Pacific. As a rule, the New York landlord is less attentive and conciliating than the Chicago one. Outside of bare routine, the traveler in New York need expect neither care nor notice. He pays his money and he takes his chance. If I rank fails to come to time, a languid baggage-man will keep a languid watch for it, unless he forgets. In starting on a journey, one must keep a sharp lookout not to be left. There is none of the quiet surrender of these common cares to experienced and trusty hands, which is the best return a man gets for his five dollars a day. And it is a very good investment for a host or clerk to make his personal oversight and good will felt by trifles. A courteous "Come and see us again, sir," when a customer pays his bill,

has its influence on the richest as well as the poorest guest.

Local Correspondence. TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 13th, 1875. MR. EDITOR:—Dreadfully wintery to-day. Health very good at present. Matters quiet as usual. Seldom sees a dog fight to break the monotony. Eggs and butter are getting plenty. John McFarland, Sr., is able to be around again. George Raup says he can sell sewing machines at gross prices. "D. of K. Jr.," who writes for the Sunbury Democrat, is a sarcastical cuss. It will be some time before the farmers can do any farming. A first-class tailor is wanted in Titusville. A certain fellow in town wears his pants so long that they come clear down to his boots. Rev. Mr. Myers preached a very able sermon to a large audience last Sunday night, but the good effect it might of had was lost after service by a lot of boys and young men crowding in the doorway and thus preventing old people from passing out. We think it would be well for young men to learn to have some manners at church, if they don't have any at other times. It would be an easy job to prove, by an up town lady, that the sidewalks of Titusville are not just what they should be. Her foot was caught under a loose board in one of the walks, a few evenings since, which threw her flat down, causing her to hastily part company with a couple of pious gentlemen. The foot might have been ready to go either to her mother's milk, a coal house, a wood pile or a hen roost, and engage in countless other acts of petty thievery, revolting to decent humanity on account of their extreme bitterness. You are safe only when you keep your property beyond your reach. Such small crimes usually go unpunished on account of their petty nature. This is all wrong, as it only encourages the thief to bolder operations. Our friend, Alfred Moulton, is canvassing this vicinity for the "Bible looking glass," an elegant contrivance. It is carrying new and attractive. It must be seen to be appreciated. It ought to have a ready, wide sale. Mr. Wetzel, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Union Hotel, is always ready to furnish entertainment for man and beast. The traveling public who wish to spend the night will find at Mr. Wetzel's a pleasant home, furnished with all that is needful to supply their wants. The people in this vicinity are fully up to the average in point of general intelligence and good headliness, and, as a consequence, they patronize the same stores, and buy useful articles, in situation, the village post office. They fully recognize and appreciate the sacred trust and great responsibility imposed upon the keeper of said office. SCUMBLER.

What the Leading Manufacturers of Boots and shoes say of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

THE Austrian Official Report of the Vienna Exposition, pronounced it "the marvel of the Exposition," and added, "this universal machine was the heaviest leather harness and the finest game with a truly pearl stitch."

THE Board of Managers unanimously approved the report, and recommended for the Gold Medal of the Institute.

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