

Gov. HARRINGTON, on Monday, the 12th inst., signed the bill repealing the "local option law," and enacting a new license law in its stead. His delay in signing the bill was caused by his protracted illness.

It is announced by Eastern journals that Hon. Butler B. Strang and Colonel Worth, of Lebanon, have both declined being candidates for State Treasurer. Both gentlemen had many warm friends pressing their nomination.

Vice President Wilson appears to be as fortunate as a venerable vicar of sixty. He was to have sailed for Europe last week, but at the last moment changed his mind, on discovering that none of his predecessors had ever left the country during his official term.

EX-SENATOR BEN WADE, whose nomination for Governor had apparently been settled upon by the Republicans of Ohio, has announced that under no circumstances will he assent to becoming a candidate.

ASSISTANT U. S. Attorney General Hill has resigned, his retirement to take place immediately after the adjournment of the Supreme Court in May. Washington gossip says that Hon. John Cressa is an applicant for the position. We do not know whether this is true or otherwise, but Mr. Cressa would certainly fill the office creditably and discharge its duties efficiently.

At the second trial in Providence, Rhode Island, on Friday last, to elect a Senator and nine Representatives in the General Assembly, the regular Republican ticket, supported by the liquor interest, was successful by a majority of three hundred and fifty. This gives the regular Republicans a majority in the Legislature and secures the election of their candidate for Governor—Henry Lippitt.

The City Councils of Baltimore have passed, and the Mayor has signed, an ordinance selling the city's interest in the Pittsburgh and Connellville Railroad to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for the sum of one million dollars, payable in annual installments. The amount of the city's claim was about two and a half millions. The B. & O. road will now have complete control of the Connellville, and it is said contemplate large improvements, looking to making it a profitable property.

The protracted lock-out at Pittsburgh is ended. Fires have again been kindled in the furnaces, and the puddlers have gone to work. Pittsburgh's business has suffered immensely by the long stoppage of her iron furnaces and mills. Thousands of working men and their families were brought to the verge of starvation, and the streets of the city were filled with idle men and impudent beggars. Naturally there is great rejoicing at the end of the strike, and business is said to be assuming a healthy tone.

A STOCKHOLDER of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway has obtained from one of the Connecticut Courts, a preliminary injunction restraining the officers of that road from issuing passes to any one, or transporting any passenger without receiving from him the regular fare. The complainant bases his petition on the ground that the granting of free passes diminishes his profits as a stockholder. The President of the Company has issued orders to the conductors to collect fare from all passengers, no matter whether they have passes or not.

The Chicago Times has been gathering information from all parts of the Northwest in relation to the wheat crop of that section, which gives hopeful promise of bountiful harvest. The acreage planted in winter wheat is everywhere quite as large and in some sections larger than usual. The heavy snowfalls in the Northwest have protected the sprouting crops from the rigors of the unusually cold winter, so that comparatively a small proportion of the grain planted has been frost-killed. A similar condition of the wheat crop was recently reported from Kentucky, where, during the cold weather of February and March the young crop was safely inclosed in a protecting coat of glass ice. In the Northwest and in the more central of the Western States the opening spring finds the wheat fields covered with a hardy stand of wheat, which, with an ordinary favorable growing season, will produce good harvests. The acreage planted and preparing to be planted in spring wheat seems generally to be larger than usual.

The late House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, appointed a committee to investigate the books and accounts of the State Treasurer. This committee, clothed with about as much right and authority as if it had been appointed by the energetic Town Council of Meyersdale, assembled at Harrisburg last week and made formal demand at the counter of the Treasurer for permission to examine the books and accounts of that institution, when—doubtless to their profound astonishment—they were politely informed that Mr. Mackey was absent, but that he had left instructions that they were to be afforded every facility to aid them in their investigation. The committee then decided to select a sub-committee to prosecute the inquiry, and as the Philadelphia Times remarks, "when the matter is ended they will be like the noted wise that crawled through the crooked, hollow log to get into rich pastures, and was confounded

at coming out on the same side of the fence, and just about the same place she started in at."

The Democratic House when passing the bill raising this committee, didn't expect to be allowed to make an investigation, and didn't want to make one. They only wanted to make capital for the next campaign out of the anticipated refusal of the State Treasurer to permit them to overhaul his office, and Mr. Mackey, by his subversive intention to "pitch right in," has so effectually pricked that bubble, that the State is in a broad grin from the Delaware to the Ohio, over the disconnected Democratic speculators, who thought there was "millions in it."

THE "Louisiana question," which has been such a God-send to the Democratic shouters, has at last been amicably adjusted on the basis provided for by the Congressional committee having the matter in charge. On Friday last the House of Representatives, by a vote of 82 to 15, adopted the report of the committee, awarding the contested seats to the members whom the Congressional committee decided to be elected. The claimants to seats who were ruled out, gracefully submitted to the decision and quietly withdrew. A Conservative Speaker was elected in place of the usurping Wiltz, and a resolution acknowledging Kellogg as Governor and pledging his support, was adopted by a vote of 82 to 18. So a fresh and honest start has been made in Louisiana to the satisfaction of everybody except the Warwick, of the "Independent press," who want it understood, you know, that this adjustment is not to be made a precedent, you know, for adjusting such difficulties of a similar nature, and the handiwork of the Southern States desire to resist the inauguration of Republicans elected by the people. We congratulate the country in its fortunate possession of so efficient a peace-maker as Lieutenant General Philip Sheridan.

At the session of 1874, the Legislature of this State passed an act imposing a tax of three cents per act, on the franchises of corporations in this State mining and selling coal, iron and other minerals, and also on the annual industry and energy in such an establishment, if you like, buying and know enough, you can get up the magnificent salary of twenty-four dollars per week!

Young man, if you don't like your farm land a trade, but avoid the counter. A good mechanic can be had for a reasonable price, and when business is good at good prices, but the counter-jumper, Henry help him, is as complete a slave as a South Carolina negro before the war. What becomes of them when they get old the laborer, a book-keeper, a prospector, 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 go, if they are pious and good, where they will not meet any of the meetings of their greedy employers. How sweet it must be for one of Stewart's twelve dollar clerks to die!

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WHAT BEER 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 gotten 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 to be 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 will not be allowed to beat a helpless child at will—if such a parent loses control of his child, he will be in Mr. 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 be put in their place. The more sensible Southern Conservative journals advocate a considerably milder treatment of national affairs than the Northern Bourbons are bent upon, and they openly express their apprehensions of the result of any attempt to reopen discussions about the Constitutional Amendments and Reconstruction. In some quarters these Conservative organs even look with placid satisfaction at the prospect of electing to the Presidency some moderate Republican like Blaine, of Maine.—Goa Mountain Telegraph.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1875.

A SHORT BUT TRUE STATEMENT TO 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, 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 tedious and less laborious. He takes a trip to the nearest city, and sees the spruce young men with their hair parted in the middle standing in graceful attitudes before the counters, and he so envies them the pleasant, elegant life they lead, that he makes up his mind to get there himself, 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 up-town store about seven hundred salaried employees. These men are ruled by a discipline as rigid as that of a Prussian army. They are required to be

had at seven in the morning to answer to their names at roll-call, and take their places. If they are behind time 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 it should be sickness or 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 may die for the time to attend the funeral.

Of course work so exacting is well paid for. It is not so. The lowest salary paid to regular salesmen in this establishment is \$100 per week, and the highest twenty-five dollars per week. The great majority of them receiving from twelve to fifteen dollars per week. Out of this twelve to fifteen dollars the salesman has to pay five dollars per week for board—and such board! He gets no rent, but he gets eight or ten feet in an attic, and two meals per day of 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 in 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, and he gets every time 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 twenty days in the year, twelve and a half hours per day, and gets a most stunted 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 is every time buying and the cost of washing. Add 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 one dollar and a half every time. A black scarf and a collar is not made to do 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, off goes his head, and a hundred stand ready and eager 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 superior human industry and energy. In such an establishment, if you live, you buy and know enough, you can get up the magnificent salary of twenty-four dollars per week!

Young man, if you don't like your farm land a trade, but avoid the counter. A good mechanic can be had for a reasonable price, and when business is good at good prices, but the counter-jumper, Henry help him, is as complete a slave as a South Carolina negro before the war. What becomes of them when they get old the laborer, a book-keeper, a prospector, 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 go, if they are pious and good, where they will not meet any of the meetings of their greedy employers. How sweet it must be for one of Stewart's twelve dollar clerks to die!

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Political Progress.

The elections this winter and spring have resulted in the success of the Republicans in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Michigan, and of the Democrats in Connecticut; yet over the last named an amount of newspaper discussion has been wasted as though the whole political tone of the Republic were divided in that one contest. In Rhode Island and Michigan the Democrats scarcely made a respectable show, and in Connecticut the Republicans gained in both Houses of the Legislature and on the popular vote. Connecticut, therefore, proves nothing more than that when the Republicans are once fairly aroused and in earnest it is desperate work for the Democrats to defeat them.

One remarkable result of the spring elections deserves to be mentioned. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, a rebel general in the civil war, had been fixed upon as the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency; but he has found it advisable to publish a letter withdrawing his name and declining to be a candidate. The more sensible Southern Conservative journals advocate a considerably milder treatment of national affairs than the Northern Bourbons are bent upon, and they openly express their apprehensions of the result of any attempt to reopen discussions about the Constitutional Amendments and Reconstruction. In some quarters these Conservative organs even look with placid satisfaction at the prospect of electing to the Presidency some moderate Republican like Blaine, of Maine.—Goa Mountain Telegraph.

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The Miner's Strike.

HAMILTON, Pa., April 14.—The excitement which began here some four weeks ago has so far subsided as to leave no items of importance to communicate to-night. Inquiries at military headquarters, as well as among operators and miners, fail to produce any reports of important movements in any quarter. The troops retain their respective positions as announced in the earlier dispatches of the campaign. No official intelligence has yet been received from the sheriff as to his decision relative to the detention of the troops, and the impression still prevails that the necessity for their presence has not been removed.

It is reported that there has been some receding and their places supplied by another regiment, and that General Osborne strongly objects to such a change being made, as it is his earnest request that the First regiment be assigned to this duty, and he desires their presence so long as he remains. The newspaper reporters are leaving town, and several have already gone home.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 14.—The miners of the Wilkes-Barre company are fully determined not to resume work until their demands for an advance of ten per cent. was granted. A committee of five miners from District No. 12, Miners' National Union, of Wilkes-Barre, published a statement, in which they stated that the men would stay out for three months yet, or longer if necessary. The Hyde Park miners are furnishing money for the Wyoming miners. They seem to have plenty of funds, and the fight is not over. The First regiment is further than ever from a solution. On Saturday last \$300 were sent here, and the president and secretary of yesterday's meeting stated that \$9,000 are expected within a few days for the maintenance of their rights.

There are 10,000 men of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre company alone who are idle, and several thousand more of operators who are awaiting the action of the company and the miners. No outrages have occurred, but the situation is tense, and there are no fears of any in this section at present unless there should be an effort to vote upon resumption, which would be prevented at all hazards. Business is badly prostrated throughout the valley on account of the long continued strike.

Pittsburgh Iron Works.

PITTSBURGH, April 15.—In accordance with the action of the Iron Association at their meeting last night, a number of the principal firms resumed active operations to-day, while others are actively engaged in preparing start-up, so that in a week or ten days all will, doubtless, be at work. The following is the resolution which declared the lockout broken, and which was unanimously agreed to after a long and heated discussion of the facts that notwithstanding there has been no visible improvement in the price of manufactured iron, and the representations which were made to the puddlers at the commencement of the difficulty apply with equal force to the present situation. The firms whose co-operation had been depended upon, had for certain reasons started their furnaces at \$5.50 per ton. It was resolved that in view of their action, and the fact that the plan of continuing the work under the trade which largely belongs to Pittsburgh, we deem it inexpedient to longer continue the suspension of our mills, and that we will, as a matter of fact, resume work at \$5.50 per ton.

Further Outrageous Tyranny by the Strikers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 16.—Within a day or two there has been efforts at several of the collieries in this vicinity to prevent the mining of enough of coal to keep the engines at work to pump the water out of the mines. The works of Charles Hutcheson, near Kingston, have been idle since the strike was first inaugurated in this valley, but a sufficient to keep the machinery running was mined. During this week, however, the plan of continuing the work under the trade which largely belongs to Pittsburgh, we deem it inexpedient to longer continue the suspension of our mills, and that we will, as a matter of fact, resume work at \$5.50 per ton.

Execution of a Louisiana Murderer.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Brown, a negro, was hanged four miles from Greensburg this morning for the murder of James W. Clinton, an attorney of St. Helena parish, on the 18th of December last. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence. The Picayune publishes an account of the murderer, giving the particulars of the killing. Brown overtook Clinton riding along the road, and shot him with a single barrel pistol. On being shot Clinton dismounted and walked to a tree a short distance from the road. Brown went up to him, when Clinton told him to take his horse and what he had, and that he (Clinton) would say nothing about it. Brown then drew his knife and cut the horse's throat, and after giving Clinton a blow on the head, cut his throat, took his watch and gold, and left him. This was on Friday, and Clinton's body was found on the following Sunday, and the conclusion of the coroner's jury was that Clinton had lingered until that morning.

Stabbing Affray.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14.—Matthew Hans and John Herman were yesterday committed to jail by Justice of the Peace Berry, of McKeesport, charged on oath of John McNeely, with felonious assault and battery. The allegations are that last Saturday night McNeely went into a saloon in Camden, a village near McKeesport, when he was set upon by three men—the whose name was unknown to the witnesses. The injured man asserts that he was not aware that the parties bore any grudge against him, and he assigns no reason whatever for the murderous assault. McNeely was brought to the city yesterday and now lies in Mercy Hospital. There are nine wounds on his person, the knives penetrating in several instances to a depth of two and three inches. His condition is extremely critical, and the physicians expressing doubts as to his recovery. The accused are committed for a hearing on the 20th inst., in order to hold them to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon their victim.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The House of Delegates reorganized to-day, electing Bayliff, of Calcasieu, a Conservative, as Speaker. Eschitte was supported by Governor Kellogg and the solid Republican vote, and was elected by 60 to 37 for Wiltz.

A River Inundation Upon a Cemetery.

STOUT CITY, April 16.—The Floyd river continues to wash away the city cemetery, and the bodies of thirty graves have been washed away and their contents swept down into the Missouri river. Workmen are now engaged in opening the graves and taking out the coffins in order to save them from the flood.

Union Pacific Flood.

OMAHA, April 17.—Official reports from the scene of the flood on the Union Pacific Railroad state that last night Superintendent Earle walked through from the west to Green River, and that the water rose three feet yesterday and is still rising rapidly. OMAHA, April 17.—The river here has fallen ten inches in the last 24 hours. It is still impossible to tell from the sheriff as to his decision relative to the detention of the troops, and the impression still prevails that the necessity for their presence has not been removed.

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The Miners' War.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A Potomac (Pa.) dispatch says that the secret of the remarkably long continuance of the strike, and the miners living so comfortably and keeping so bold a front, lies in the credit system always heretofore pursued by the merchants. It was impossible at the outset to refuse to trust regular customers who had always hitherto paid promptly, and as no one knew how soon suspension would end, the merchants were obliged to keep on "throwing good money after bad," in the desperate hope that a favorable turn in the financial tide would bring it all back again. But a crisis is at hand. Wholesale dealers have taken the alarm, and are refusing to sell goods to this region except for cash, and without fresh supplies retailers will soon have nothing for their customers but empty shelves. One firm of general dealers credited with \$12,000 already in the strike. Many others have had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 on their books.

John Sneyder, President of the National Labor Association, is quoted as saying, "The strike is in its last stages. It is a matter of days before it will be ended." The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad has adopted a plan of running pioneer engineers ahead of all passenger trains, and find great advantage in so doing. The miners themselves are becoming very sick of the contest, and are leaving in considerable numbers for other parts of the country. It is said that the way they antagonize the Miners' Union is something fearful, but they know better than to bolt. Not enough of them will leave, however, to make any material difference in the quantity of coal mined.

Rough Treatment of a Northern in the Woods of Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—A young man, named Julius D. Lavarda, arrived here to-day on the evening Grand Tourer from Hale's Point. He relates that some three weeks since he landed there and started for Dyersburg a foot. In the woods he met a negro, who begged him for money to obtain food, and he gave him some, but the negro displayed his pocket-book, seeing which the negro drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball striking him in the top of the head, partially stunning him. The negro then stabbed him several times with a pocket knife and, after robbing him, fled. A farmer living near, having heard the shot and the screams of Lavarda, hastened to the spot and had him conveyed to his house, where he lay for several days unconscious, but, yesterday he was enabled to leave for this city, to which point his passage was paid by his host. Lavarda states that his father is a farmer near Newark, New Jersey, and that he has a brother who is a wholesale merchant in New York. He will not consent to start as Chief of Police until his friends can be heard from.

Freshets on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, April 16.—The high water here for several days past delayed the trains on the Union Pacific Railroad, and has caused so high that travel is entirely suspended between Laramie City, Wyoming, and Ogden, Utah. The water is six feet deep in many places and still rising. Passenger trains which left here for the Utah and California routes are lying at Laramie City and Rawlins, while those which left Ogden since the 13th are lying at points west of Green River. All are in good quarters and are well cared for. The officials of the Union Pacific advise travelers for Utah and California not to start until notice of the blockade being given.

The Black Hills.

OMAHA, April 16.—A despatch from Fort Laramie, Wyoming, to-day, says that Captain Mix's company of the Second Cavalry, who were sent after the mining party at Harney's Peak, have secured the whole of them, consisting of sixteen men, one woman and a boy. They are expected to arrive at Fort Laramie on April 18th.

Fire at Emporium.

EMPORIUM, April 14.—A fire last night burned a billiard saloon and dwelling. A fire in Driftwood this morning burned the Driftwood hotel and a dwelling occupied by three families, another small dwelling house, billiard saloon and a number of small out-houses. The Parshell hotel was badly scorched. The fire department, with a steamer, went from Reno to Driftwood to assist. The fire is now under control.

Wife Murder in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—About eleven o'clock this morning a woman named Catharine Darrough was found dead in bed at her home, corner of Spring and Hamilton streets, with marks of violence on her person. She is supposed to have been murdered by her husband and a laborer who returned home from Texas last September. Her husband has fled. Both parties have been long since disappeared. Life is now at a standstill, and have had frequent quarrels during their drunken brawls. She is fifty-four years old.

Telegraph Operator at Hialeahville Intersection Killed by Cars.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., April 17.—J. G. Ogden, oldest son of Major J. B. Ogden, was run over last night by a freight train at Blairsville intersection. Both legs were crushed to a jelly. He lived until seven o'clock this morning. Deceased was night operator at the intersection.

Legislative Proceedings.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The House completed its reorganization by electing Trezevant clerk, and other Conservative officers. The terms of the award was carried out in the senate by unseating Flam, Democrat, and by seating E. S. Goode, Democrat, in place of Crozier (colored), Republican. The joint resolution recognizing the Kellogg government was adopted with but two dissenting votes. During the day a large number of reform bills were introduced.

Counting Spinner's Balance on Hand.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Mrs. Irwin, a highly respectable young widow lady, of Hannibal, tied a clothes line around herself and little girl six years old, fastened the other end to a stake in the ground, and then proceeded to the child in her arms deluged, walked into Bear creek and both were drowned. Financial embarrassment and disappointment in love is understood to be the cause of the act.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT and report of the Somerset Co. Poor House and House of Employment from the 1st of APRIL, 1875, to the 1st of APRIL, 1