

B. F. SCHWEIER, Editor and Proprietor.

Their Constituents Should Call Them Home, to Resign—That Will Stop the War Talk.

There is a prominent Philadelphia Democrat named Randall, and a prominent New York Democrat named Wood, in Congress.

These men, with a few others of the same inflammable material, have been ventilating themselves lately in a most warlike manner.

Viewed from their standpoint, there is no remedy for a squabble among men who are in office, and men who are out of office and wish to get into office, but to get up a fight about it, and involve the whole country in ruinous and deadly strife.

The American doctrine is that there is a peaceable remedy for all wrongs. Sometimes the wrongs must be endured a long time, but a proper presentation of them time after time to the people will bring about a sure and certain peaceable remedy.

The noisy Randall and blustering Wood never know that, or if they know it they disregard that fact entirely.

It was the disregard of just that doctrine by Southern men in 1861 that brought all the ills on them that they now complain of.

Randall and Woods have no right to talk of civil war as a remedy for the contest of men for office; they have not been sent to Congress for that purpose.

It is an outrage on their constituency to so violate the plainest of American doctrines, the very foundation principles of the Republic.

Their constituents should petition them to resign and come home. Their places there could be filled by election, by men who insist that the troubles for office be settled in a peaceable way in accordance with the spirit of the country.

The people can soon see the blather of these advocates of revolution and war by calling them home.

The people are the masters, and they will not have revolution and war to satisfy the office seekers and office holders.

If you have a Congressman, be he a Republican or Democrat, who declares for revolution and war as the only remedy, just get up a petition asking him to come home, that you can elect another man who understands the spirit of the American Government better.

If frauds have been committed they must be reached by civil means, and if these means fail once, twice, three, or oftener, they must still be persisted in until the reform has been accomplished.

When force is employed there is an end of peaceable government.

The people do not believe that the end of peaceable government has come, they know better.

The people are not afraid to fight for their rights whenever it is necessary to do so, and they do not now propose to have their rights violated by allowing men who have sent to Congress to act and speak in such a way as if the whole system of Government is a farce, and that all trouble of whatsoever kind cannot be settled by peaceable processes.

They are the office holders and office seekers who are talking in that way. Let all such be petitioned to resign and come home. That will stop the war talk.

A Fourfold Object. Apparently.

Last week certain Democratic papers published a story that Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, under the advice of Republicans at Washington, had given Silas Patterson, son of Senator John J. Patterson, the sum of \$2,700, for each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and that Silas, in stead of giving the money to the Judges, had put it into his pocket.

The object of the story is fourfold. First—It was intended to impress the public mind with the belief that Governor Chamberlain and his friends are corrupt enough to bribe any one who can be bribed.

Second—It was intended to impress the public mind with the belief, indirectly, that the Court is a virtuous Court, and that the agent so believed it to be, and put the money into his own pocket without even an effort to bribe it.

Third—It was intended to draw public attention from the usurpation of the Court in its efforts to give life to a second or double State Government in South Carolina.

Fourth—It was an effort to impress the public mind with a belief of the utter unworthiness of Chamberlain and his friends, so that the Supreme Court and their leading friends both North and South can the better succeed in their efforts to Mexicanize the Government, and divide it.

Such are the objects of the story, apparently, as they impress impartial minds.

Wants Congress to Say.

The Congressional Committee in New Orleans demanded the political despatches that had been sent over the Western Union lines. The President of the company refused to give them, on the ground that they are private despatches. He wants Congress to say what he shall do.

J. B. Agner, Republican will contest the seat of S. H. Bariat in the next House of Representatives from Forest county.

Mail Changes in the Juniata Valley.

Within the past few days the mail agents have been taking of the way passenger rail-road trains, and all concentrated on that through mail train. To get the mail on the Fast Line, this change requires the mail bags to be hung on a stand near the track on which the train passes. An iron rod is thrust out of the mail car to catch the bag, and in a majority of cases when a mail is past the usual weight the rod fails to hold it, and it is not taken on that train, but drops to the ground, and must be taken back to the Post Office, to await the next train that carries the mail. The late arrangements seem to have been made entirely in the interests of through mails, for cities. The country, local people, can endure a great deal, but they do not like to be ignored entirely. The ocean may be a large body of water, but what would the ocean be without the streams that feed it? Can the Post Office Department take a hint?

Misrepresentatives.

The Congressmen who are talking about inaugurating civil war are black legs. They all expect to make something out of the ruin that would follow a state of war. They are, all of them, misrepresentatives, and wherever a district is cursed with such a black-leg, he should be petitioned by all, regardless of party, to resign and come home. No man has the right to so misrepresent the people who, in their mistaken kindness, sent him to Congress.

Not a single Congressman of all the gambling host who talk of war could have been elected if they had so declared themselves before the election.

A Back Salary Grabber.

A few years ago the Democracy of this State claimed to be quite virtuous when it refused to allow Mr. Milton Spear, of Huntington, to act as President of a State Convention, because he was a back salary grabber. His virtue was all pretension, a real sham, as is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Samuel Randall, also a Back Salary Grabber, has been made Speaker of the Lower House of Congress. Mr. Randall is at the head of that part of the Democratic party that talks of seceding from Congress and inaugurating a war, if Tilden is not declared elected.

Silver Coin as a Legal Tender.

At a former session of Congress silver coin was legislated upon in such a way that it was no longer a legal tender coin, thereby leaving gold as the only legal tender coin of the country.

On the 13th inst., as the reader may learn by consulting Congressional proceedings as published elsewhere in these columns, the Lower House of the present Congress reinstated silver coin as a legal tender coin. The country generally will be pleased. No one will be dissatisfied but gold gamblers.

Convicted.

Frank A. Bonasini, Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, has been convicted of forgery at Wilkesbarre. The crime was committed when he was Secretary of the School Board at Scranton several years ago. Bonasini wanted to go to the State Senate from Luzerne county while the indictment was hanging over his head, but the people of that district repudiated his claims. He is a fair specimen of the average Democratic politician in that region.—North American.

Who Will Fight?

A city paper asks the above, and answers it quite wisely, as follows: Pray, who is going to fight. Suppose Mr. Hayes is declared properly elected by the Congressional committee, are the Northern Democratic leaders going to shoulder their muskets and go to war? If they do, they will do much more than they did in 1861, when they left the South in the lurch to fight out the battles to which they had urged and persuaded them. Do these Northern Democratic leaders imagine Southern men have forgotten that turn? Let them ask any Southern man who fought against the Union in the late war, and they will get a very disagreeable answer. The Southern men are not going to fight. They have been through all that, and have learned that war is not a pleasant or useful way to settle political disappointments or wrongs.

Or suppose Mr. Tilden is declared elected by the committee, who is going to fight? Shall we hear of Republican leaders shouldering their swords to resist? Not they; for they know perfectly well that if Mr. Tilden is elected they will have to submit, because the American people of both parties will make them submit.

Who will fight? We can tell the politicians of both parties whom both can equally count on. Not the decent, industrious men who earn a bread and support their families. No; their army will consist of the Five Points thieves, the burglars, the robbers, the noble corps of tramps, the assemblage of the undetected of the rag tag and bobtail who happen to be out of jail. These would answer to their summons, and marching at the head of such a Falstaff's brigade, what reception do these vapors imagine they would get from the respectable part of the community? An army whose business will be to rob, to steal, to set on fire private dwellings, to empty shops, which will see an enemy in every bale of dry goods, and whose greatest triumph would be an act of arson which would send it, rank and file, to State Prison—that is the kind of army on which fighting Republicans, on one side, and a set of undisciplined Democratic generals, equally innocent of war, on the other, may count, and wish them joy in advance of their impatient recruits.

Congress, the Past Week.

Monday, December 11. SENATE. Concurred in House bill for \$21,000 to defray expenses of Southern investigating committee.

Presentation of the report of the Democratic National Committee that was South to see the vote canvassed, that it might be printed. Decided in favor of printing.

Introduction of a bill to provide for the redemption of Greenbacks.

Inquiry as to the number of deputy marshals throughout the country on election day, November 7, 1876. Laid over.

A petition of General Joseph E. Johnston, asking the removal of his political disabilities. Referred.

The unfinished consideration of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to have the electoral vote for President and Vice President counted by the Supreme Court came up and was discussed.

Notice of an amendment that Supreme Judges shall be ineligible to any United States office, until four years after he shall have ceased to be a judge. Ordered to be printed.

Resolution to pay Senate witnesses four dollars per day and fifty cents per mile each way. Referred.

Adjourned.

Mr. Clymer appointed on the committee on appropriation, in the place of Mr. Randall, who was elected Speaker.

Bill to provide for remedies for overcharges of duties on tonnage and imports.

Bill to reduce letter postage to two cents. Bill to regulate compensation of letter carriers.

Bill for the protection of States against domestic violence. The bill embodies the idea of the United States Constitution on that point.

Bill to impose an additional duty of 25 per cent. on sugar that has been produced by slave labor.

Unanimous consent was asked to offer a resolution that the War Department furnish General Sheridan's reason for the removal of J. Madison Wells from the Governorship of Louisiana in 1867. Not agreed to.

A resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to proceed to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Jersey City to examine into any fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting at the late election. Adopted without a division.

Resolution about the legality of the order of the Attorney General to United States Marshals as to their duties at the election of November 7, 1876, be inquired into. Adopted without a division.

A motion to suspend the rules to pass a resolution to inquire what amount of intimidation had been practiced on the Government employees to get them to contribute to an election fund, was lost.

Tuesday, December 12. SENATE. The resolution of the previous day, in inquiry as to the number of United States marshals employed on election day was agreed to.

Resolution providing for an investigation of the Oregon electoral vote outrage discussed, and pending the discussion a demand was made for the regular order, which was the joint resolution to amend the Constitution that the electoral vote shall be counted by the Supreme Court. Before that question was reached the Senate agreed to a joint resolution to inquire into the practicability of reducing the army till January 28, 1877. After considerable discussion on the question of the Supreme Court counting the electoral vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Introduction of a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors as a beverage after the year 1900. Referred.

Lengthy discussion on joint rules, which was only brought to a close by the Speaker ruling that the House proceeded to the unfinished business of the last morning hour of last session, which was a bill to utilize the product of gold and silver mines. The bill went over on the proposition to devote to it two hours in each of the two coming days.

Post office appropriation bill of \$32,986,125 reported, which was made a special order for consideration next day after the morning hour.

Resignation of Representative Smith Ely, Jr., of New York, handed in. Laid on the table.

The Speaker appointed as the committee to inquire as to whether frauds have been practiced in the election in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Philadelphia, Messrs. Cox (N. Y.), Rice (Ohio), Waddell (N. C.), McDougall (Ky.) and Wells (Miss).

Wednesday, December 13. SENATE. The proposal to print 10,000 additional copies of the President's report of the Louisiana committee was laid over till next day.

The count of the United States electoral vote by the Supreme Court again discussed and rejected by a vote of 31 days to 14 days.

HOUSE. Bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, made the special for the third Tuesday in January.

Bill to authorize the citizens of Colorado to cut and remove timber on the public domain for building, agricultural, and mining and domestic purposes. Objections to its introduction, and the morning hour having expired it was for that time ruled out.

Debate on the bill to utilize the products of the gold and silver mines.

Passed on a vote of 107 yeas to 53 nays. The bill as passed reads: "A bill authorizing the mining of the standard silver dollar, and restoring its legal-tender character. That there shall be from time to time coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412 grains standard silver to the dollar, as provided for in the act of January 18, 1857, and that said dollar shall be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, except where payment of gold coin is required by law."

The bill to make the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was recommended.

Thursday, December 14. SENATE. The proposal to print the President's message with accompanying documents relative to the election in Louisiana was taken up and agreed to.

The Attorney General sent and had read a communication as to the employment of marshals throughout the United States on election day. He has not the full information as required now, but will have it all for the Senate at an early day.

Answer of the Secretary of the Interior as to Indian affairs and negotiations now pending to remove the Indians from the Black Hills. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The Clair laid before the Senate a message from the President in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 6th inst. in regard to troops being stationed at Petersburg, Va., on election day. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table. The message reads:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 6th inst., requesting information as to whether troops of the United States were stationed in the city of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1876, and if so, under what authority and for what purpose, I submit the enclosed letter from the Secretary of War, to whom the resolution was referred, together with the report of the General of the Army and accompanying papers. These enclosures will give all the information called for by the resolution and I confidently believe will justify the action taken. It is well understood that the presence of United States troops at polling places never prevented the full exercise of the franchise by any citizen of whatever political faith. If then they have had any effect whatever upon the ballot cast it has been to insure protection to the citizen casting it, in giving it to the candidate of his unobscured choice without fear, and thus securing the very essence of liberty. It may be the presence of twenty-four United States soldiers, under the command of a captain and lieutenant, quartered in the Custom House at Petersburg, Virginia, on the 7th of November, at a considerable distance from any polling place, without any interference on their part whatever, and without going near the polls during the election, may have secured a different result from what would have been obtained if they had not been there to maintain the peace in case of riot, on the face of the returns. But if such is the case, it is only proof that in this one Congressional district in the State of Virginia, the legal and constitutional voters have been able to return as elected candidate of their choice.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES, Dec. 14, 1876. HOUSE. Appointed a committee of seven to act with a like number of Senators in devising a way to count the electoral vote. Also another committee of the same number to report what are the privileges, powers and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote.

Report of \$20,000 by the committee on appropriation for the payment of electoral messengers, from the Capitals of the respective States to the National Capital. Passed.

Resolution calling on the Secretary of War as to the number of U. S. troops at Fort Sill, and other facts in the Indian Territory.

Resolutions by the Speaker on questions of no general interest.

Reports from committees, none of which were of general interest.

Message from the President relative to the removal of the Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory. Referred.

Friday, December 15. SENATE. The third Tuesday of January was set apart as the day to consider amendments to acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean.

Report of House bill to pay for the electoral messengers. Passed.

Notice that on Monday the \$25,000 salary bill that President Grant vetoed will be called up.

Resolution for compensation of witnesses was called up and amended to give \$3 per day and 5 and 7 cents per mile each way for traveling expenses. Agreed to.

Reconsideration of the appointment of the Oregon elector, which brought out a lengthy discussion. Pending the discussion a bill was called up appropriating funds for special committees.

Message from the House was called up, providing for a joint committee to devise some method of counting the electoral vote. Laid over till Monday, after which the Senate went into executive session, and upon the re-opening of the doors, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE. Acknowledgment of compliment paid by the Republic of Pretoria in South Africa, on the occasion of the Centennial, also similar acknowledgments to the Argentine Republic.

Appropriations for Southern Congressional committees, including other election examination committees, raised from \$20,000 to \$30,000 each.

Discussion on post office route appropriations. Adjourned to Saturday.

Democratic Congratulations—Republican Reply.

Ever since the evening of the day of election, and before a poll of votes anywhere had been counted, the Democratic brethren have been shaking hands and congratulating each other and the country generally on the election of Governor Tilden. Their paper of congratulation was issued by Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of their National Committee. It reads:

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1876.—To the People of the United States: The National Democratic Committee announce as the result of the Presidential election held on the 7th of November, the election of Samuel J. Tilden, New York, as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as Vice President of the United States.

We congratulate you on this victory for reform, for our rights, and for the two houses of Congress, in the performance of their duty, on the second Wednesday of February next, to give effect to the will of the people that is expressed in the constitutional mode by a majority of the Electoral votes, and confirmed by a majority of all the States, as well as by an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States. By order of the Executive Committee.

ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, Chairman. F. O. PRINCE, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN REPLY.

AN ADDRESS BY HON. Z. CHAMBERLAIN—THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE TO BE CARRIED OUT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Chairman of the National Republican Committee has issued the following:

An address has just been issued by the Democratic committee. It is the latest desperate attempt to keep a failing cause. Gov. Hayes has been fairly elected by a clear majority of the Electoral vote. There is no indication of any right-minded citizen having a doubt as to the result. The address of the Democratic committee is an impudent and audacious attempt to prejudice and pervert public judgment. Hayes and Wheeler were elected, and the will of the American people will be carried out and maintained.

Z. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Republican National Committee.

Permanent Exhibition.

The National Exhibition in the Main Building is assuming shape. Already the applications to the Manager are in excess of the room, nearly three thousand persons having applied for space in the building. Our (centennial) visitors of the summer and fall will readily recognize the magnitude of the new exhibition when they remember the grandeur of the old in the same magnificent structure. Yesterday the Manager began to allot space to applicants, many of the departments occupied by exhibitors having been vacated, and from this time forward the building will be a lively scene of activity in the preparations for the opening in April.—North American, Dec. 14.

The Congressional Committee in New Orleans—Democratic Testimony.

The Congressional House Committee of Investigation on Southern Affairs began its work in New Orleans last Friday. The first witnesses were largely in the interest of the Democracy. They must be our out-lookers as to the peace in case of riot, on the face of the returns. But if such is the case, it is only proof that in this one Congressional district in the State of Virginia, the legal and constitutional voters have been able to return as elected candidate of their choice.

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fold witness the parish was Democratic, but if it would go all right; he was not sure for any foolishness; he would favor out enough polls to elect Rappelien; witness was advised not to go before Congressional Committee, as he would not get his place back in the Custom House if he testified.

John Petty, colored, testified that he resides in Algiers; voted the Democratic ticket at the late election; attempts were afterwards made on his life; he was shot and beaten by colored men because he voted the Democratic ticket; negroes had been threatened with all sorts of punishment if they voted the Democratic ticket; they were told that General Sheridan was coming and every Democratic negro would be shot; they were warned also that they and their children would be put back into slavery if they voted Democrats in power; that they would no longer have any schools, some of the negroes did not desire to vote, saying it was no use, if it did them no good; they were told that if they did not vote their names would be taken, and they would see what came of it; he had made two speeches during the campaign—one at Tunisburg and the other at Mr. Stanton's plantation, while making the speech at Tunisburg the negroes had frequently interrupted him with threats of his life, saying that every Democratic negro would have his throat cut and his heart cut out. The same Committee was expected to arrive last night.

A Confidence Woman in Philadelphia.

Opens the Trunk of a Centennial Visitor—Pays the Bill of the Woman She Robs—Escapes Wily Detection—At Last—'Am Guilty!'

Before Magistrate K. R. Smith yesterday Mary Miller, alias Mrs. Taylor, alias Mrs. Robert Howland, alias Mrs. Bidwell, was charged with the theft of a trunk and valise, the contents of which are valued at \$2,600, from the Centennial, on the 9th of November last. The stolen baggage was the property of Mrs. Adele J. Young, of Baltimore, who was at the time a visitor of the hotel. The manner in which the theft was effected was so novel and ingenious and the thief so sure as to render the history of the affair of unusual interest.

On the 23d of November last the prisoner registered at the Centennial Hotel under the name of Mrs. Robert Howland, Auburn, N. Y.

On the 6th of November Mrs. Adele J. Young, of Baltimore stopped at the Centennial, and was assigned to room No. 290, on the floor below that on which the room of Mrs. Howland was. She brought with her a Saratoga trunk of unusual size and a large valise, the object of her visit was to see the Centennial Exhibition. The reception room of the hotel is a common assembly room of the lady guests, and here Mrs. Howland and Mrs. Young met occasionally, but without forming any acquaintance. It was the design of the former to make Mrs. Young's acquaintance for reasons which she will explain. She therefore inquired of Nicholas Kitterhacker, the prior servant, as to who Mrs. Young was, and being told her name, said to him that she had known her in New Orleans and would renew the acquaintance. On the morning of November 9 Mrs. Howland came down stairs about 8 o'clock and told the servant that she wished to see Mrs. Young. In half an hour after Mrs. Young came down dressed to go out and gave the key of her room to the doorkeeper as usual, who sent it to the office of the hotel.

A FRIEND FROM THE SOUTH. She then met Mrs. Howland, who introduced herself as an acquaintance of Mrs. Young at New Orleans. A conversation of some minutes in length then took place, resulting in Mrs. Young telling Mrs. Howland that she was mistaken for the very conclusive reason (Mrs. Young was never in New Orleans. Her regret was expressed, but the ground was now clear for the operations of Mrs. Howland. She had the day before impressed the chambermaid on the floor on which Mrs. Young's room was situated with her intimacy with that lady, by telling her early in the morning to have her friend's (Mrs. Young's) room cleaned up early as she would be back sooner than usual, which proved to be the fact, and now going to Mrs. Young's room, which was locked, she got the chambermaid to open it with her pass key, as she said her friend had business that would occupy her during the morning, and she had promised to attend to the packing of her trunk. Sorely complaining that she had lost the key which she said Mrs. Young had given to her, she rang for a bell-boy, who was dispatched to a neighboring locksmith with the request to send a man to fit a key. A locksmith came, and after some trouble a key was furnished and paid for. The trunk was then opened, the furs belonging to Mrs. Young taken from a wardrobe and put into it, a gold watch and chain slily abstracted and the trunk relocked. Mrs. Howland then left the room, and going to her own, dressed herself and left the hotel, going to the pawn shop of Moses D'Ancona, on South street, near Eighth, where she pawned the watch and chain and other jewelry, not, however, belonging to Mrs. Young. She then returned to the hotel and to Mrs. Young's room, sent from there to the office for that lady's bill, paid it and then, sending for a hack, had the trunk and valise carried down stairs and put upon it, was driven to West Philadelphia, took the 1.45 P. M. train for New York and was for a time seen no more.

A SURPRISE. On the evening of the same day Mrs. Young returned from the Centennial, and on going to her room was surprised to find it occupied by gentlemen engaged in smoking. Imagine the scene! She was informed that she had paid her bill and with her baggage left for New York. Mrs. Young was indignant, Kingsley & Co. confounded, and chambermaids, bell boys and servants of all degrees in utter bewilderment. A thorough investigation was at once made, a Central Station detective sent for and the matter placed in his hands. As Kingsley & Co. were responsible for the loss, they ultimately placed the matter in charge of Pinkerton's Philadelphia agency. Superintendent Benjamin Franklin, of this city, at once caused 12,000 circulars to be printed, containing a description of the thief, the missing property and the manner of its loss. These were sent on the 23d of November to every hotel in the United States

and Canada. Saturday Mr. Franklin

received a telegram from the proprietor of the Clinton House, Ithaca, New York, stating that a woman answering the description in the circular was stopping with him. Mr. H. E. Trayer, of the Pinkerton Agency, was at once sent on, accompanied by the doorkeeper mentioned above. On reaching the Clinton House Kitterhacker was confronted with Mrs. Howland, and identifying her, she confessed that she was the thief, and gave such information as led to the recovery of the stolen property. She was brought to this city yesterday morning and given a hearing before Magistrate Smith at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CENTENSET PRINCES.

She is short, thick-set woman, about 40 years of age, of rather respectable appearance, if it were not for watery eyes and an uncommon red nose, suggesting the suspicion of tipping. She took the matter quite unamused, simply replying, when asked whether she desired to question a witness, "I am guilty." At the conclusion of the hearing she was packed off in a hack to Moynessing, and her plunder to the identical trunk and valise in which it was when stolen, returned to Mrs. Young, who rejoiced therewith with exceeding great joy.

The trunk and valise were recovered at the Coleman House in New York, where the prisoner, under the name of Mary Miller, left them for board prior to her visit to Ithaca. The furs and a pair of opera glasses were recovered in New York, where they had been sold to a Broadway dealer. The watch and chain were recovered at D'Ancona's, on South street, where, under the name of Bidwell, the prisoner pawned with them on the day of the robbery, a splendid gold bracelet, an amethyst and a cameo ring, and under the same name, in the early morning, a seven-stone diamond cluster ring, all of which await owners at the Pinkerton Agency.

The true name of the prisoner is Mary Miller, and she is one of the most expert hotel thieves in the country. In 1870 she was convicted in New York of the theft of \$12,000 worth of diamonds from the Westminster Hotel.—Philadelphia Times, Dec. 14.

News Items.

The coming man is Santa Claus. Charles Nephard, of Columbia county, committed suicide last week by hanging.

There are forty-eight prisoners in the Camden county jail, twelve of whom are tramps.

J. P. Perkins was fatally poisoned at Fair Haven, Vt., on Saturday, by a drug clerk giving him belladonna in mistake for valerian.

One hundred and eighty-five guns were fired in Auburn, New York, on Saturday, honor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

They feed