Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - APRIL 16, 1880.

A WASHINGTON special to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, dated Wednesday last, says: A Democrat of prominence, one who has held a high position in the councils of the party, informed your correspondent to-day that Tilden has written a letter, to be read at the New York Democratic Convention at Syracuse, declining to be a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention, and with-drawing his name. The reason assigned for this course is the condition of his health. This same gentleman says that Tilden prepared a letter two months ago withdrawing his name, but the intercession of personal friends prevented it from being made public.

ABOUT two weeks ago a committee of five representing the Democratic Union organization in the city of New York invited Tammany Hall (anti-Tilden), and Irving Hall (Tilden), each to appoint a committee to meet the first named committee in conference, "for the purpose of devising a plan to secure the election of a united representation of the Democratic party of the city of New York to the coming State convention." Tammany Hall sent a reply expressing its willingness to comply with the request, but the answer sent by Mr. Tilden's friends from Irving Hall was a flat refusal to do so. As a matter of course all further negotiation in the interest of union and harmony was brought to an end, and it is not hard to fix the responsibility for the failure where it properly belongs.

THE emigration from Ireland to the United States during the present year promises to be exceptionally large. A writer from Queenstown reports that place as being crowded with men and women anxious to secure passage for New York. The Germanic, which left that port on the 26th of March, brought out eleven hundred emigrants, and the agent was compelled to stop booking steerage passengers three days before sailing day. Mr. Redpath, the New York *Tribune's* commissioner, says the prospects are that the emigration from Ireland this year will be larger than in any preceding year since the great famine of 1847, and that if the coming summer should prove to be as wet as last summer, and the potato crop should fail again, the west of Ireland will be nearly depopulated before next spring.

WE have not taken close enough note of the election of delegates to the Democratic State convention by the counties that up to this time have acted in the premises to enable us to form an accurate estimate of the strength likely to be developed in the convention by Mr. Tilden's friends, as well as by his opponents. We have not failed, however, to notice that some of the Randall organs and some of the Wallace organs have done a vast amount of very solid lying about the matter. According to the former, the Tilden men will have things all their own way, while if the latter are to be believed his supporters will be in a hopeless minority. Our belief is that Mr. Tilden's friends will not be able to get from the convention any material aid in wrenching from the Cincinnati convention a nomination which, like Dead sea fruit, would turn to ashes on their lips. In addition to this, we think it reasonably certain that the convention will declare its preference for General Hancock, who, in addition to being a Pennsylvanian, is a distinguished soldier and at the same time is gifted with those true qualities of statesmanship so necessary for a proper discharge of the duties of the Presidency.

WM. H. KEMBLE arrived in Harrisburg on Monday afternoon from Atlantic City. He was in charge of Detective Anderson, of Harrisburg, who had been shadowing him since the previous Thursday, and came from Atlantic City on the same train with Kemble to Philadelphia, where he arrested him as soon as he stepped from the cars. On his arrival he was driven to the Dauphin county jail, but as Judge Pearson could not then attend, the lobby king was permitted to go to the residence of a friend with his pledge that he would appear on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Certainly this was treating an arrested fugitive with the most distinguished consideration. On Tuesday forenoon Kemble went to the prison, where Judge Pearson soon made his appearance. Kemble thereupon informed Judge P. that he appeared voluntarily—that he had telegraphed his friend Quay that he would be in Harrisburg on Monday, and even had the cheek to say that he knew nothing about the visit and surrender on the previous week of Salter, Petroff, Rumbarger and Crawford. The Judge finally admitted him to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance on the 26th inst. to receive sentence.

TO-DAY (Wednesday) will be the last day of the Parliamentary elections in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, which commenced over two weeks ago. The result has been a decided victory for the Liberals under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, which will compel Lord Beaconsfield, the Conservative or Tory leader, to lay down his office, to be succeeded by Mr. Gladstone or some other Liberal statesman. Although the English papers admit that the Liberals will have a clear majority over both the Conservatives and Home Rulers, Mr. Parnell, in a dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News*, dated Cork, April 12th, disputes it, saying that the Home Rule party had gained nine seats in Ireland—that it is incorrect to suppose that the Liberals are rendered independent of the Irish members—that their majority will disappear should the Home Rule members join the Conservatives, and that his party will scarcely cross to the Ministerial or Liberal side of the House of Commons, but will remain in the opposition as a constant reminder of the slender nature of the tenure by which Ministers hold their power. Either Mr. Parnell's wish is father to his thought or the English papers are singularly in error in summing up the result.

THE statement was made towards the close of last week, apparently on good authority, that a movement was on foot having its origin among the Democratic members of Congress from this State, with the concurrence of Messrs. Randall and Wallace, to harmonize the discordant Democratic elements in Pennsylvania, and especially in Philadelphia, preparatory to the meeting of the State convention at Harrisburg, on the 28th of this month. It is very desirable, of course, that harmony should prevail at the State convention, and the only obstacle in the way that we are aware of grows out of the factious warfare that has existed for several years in Philadelphia. If *that* can be satisfactorily adjusted before the meeting of the convention, so much the better, as all the other difficulties are not at all of a serious nature and can be easily settled by the convention itself. If, however, the quarrel in Philadelphia is not amicably disposed of by Messrs. McGowen and Vaux and their respective followers before the convention meets, as we trust it will be, the convention ought to dispose of the matter promptly by applying to it the most heroic treatment. It is a shame and a disgrace that a Democratic State convention should be annoyed and harrassed continually by the senseless wrangling and contentions of two rival delegations from that county, both claiming to be "regular"—a state of things in party organization which is utterly preposterous and can never rightfully exist.

One other of the terms of this rumored settlement is, that the delegates from this State to the national convention are to vote as a unit on all questions. We have always opposed, and always will oppose, the arrogant and tyrannical unit rule, except as regards the delegates at large. How could a Democratic State convention stultify itself by adopting the unit rule, after every Democratic paper in the Commonwealth has, for two months past, been fiercely denouncing Don Cameron for imposing that ironclad restriction upon the men he has selected to go to Chicago? The only instructions that should be given to the delegates ought to be: "Go, and after having looked the ground all over, and after the fullest conference with the delegates from other parts of the Union, follow the guide of your own best judgment, with a sole view to the success of the ticket."

JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford, and David Over, editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, are the two delegates selected by Don Cameron at the Harrisburg convention to represent the Republicans of this Congressional district at Chicago. Under the *unit* rule they will of course both vote for Grant, and even without it they would do so, if Cameron demanded it. The friends of Blaine in Somerset county, believing that he is clearly the choice of the Republicans in this district, and that they, and not Cameron, have the undoubted right to say who shall be the delegates, have issued a call for a public meeting of the Republicans of that county, at the Court House in Somerset, on Tuesday, April 27th, "for the purpose of electing three conferees to meet like conferees from Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties, to elect two delegates and their alternates, to represent the Seventeenth Congressional district in the National Republican Convention, to be held at Chicago on the second day of June, 1880." This Somerset revolt is led by Gen. Wm. H. Koontz, who has always been the outspoken and consistent foe of the Cameron "machine," and there can be no doubt that he will be backed up by a large majority of the Republicans in that county.

Such seems also to be the case in every other portion of the State where a similar movement has been inaugurated.—The Republicans in Blair and Bedford counties are said to be strongly opposed to a third term, and we have no doubt the same is true of our own county.

This Blaine rebellion against Cameron's unit resolution at Harrisburg is now in progress in a large number of districts in this State, and the question will be squarely submitted to the Chicago convention. Has a district the right to choose its own delegates, or must it surrender that right to a State convention? There can be, or at least ought to be, but one answer to such a plain proposition.

THE military board which spent several months at West Point last year in a re-examination of the case of Fitz John Porter, and which made a report completely vindicating his military conduct at the second battle of Bull Run in 1862, for which he was made a sacrifice to save the reputation of Gen. John Pope, was composed of Generals Schofield, Terry and Getty. A bill is now pending in Congress covering Gen. Porter's case and has been somewhat discussed, but will most likely go over until the next session. One evening last week, Gen. Terry, who was in Washington, attended a reception at Senator Blaine's and the finding of the Court Martial against Gen. Porter having, during the course of the evening, become a subject of conversation, Mr. Blaine himself taking part in it, Gen. Terry said to quite a number of persons who had gathered around him:

"I am a 'black Republican.' All my feelings are with the Republican party, and all my convictions were against Gen. Porter. I had always considered him guilty and his punishment just. When I was detailed on this board and went to West Point, I told Gen. Porter that he ought to object to my sitting in judgment upon him, that my prejudices were so strong against him that it was not fair that the case should be submitted to me. 'I don't care at all for that,' Gen. Porter replied; 'all I want is to be heard.' I did hear him, and I became so thoroughly convinced of his innocence that I feel as though I could never say enough to help me undo that terrible wrong to a brave soldier which I myself had to some extent helped for so many years to perpetuate."

A BABY BORN BENEATH THE ALPS.—A Geneva correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

The St. Gothard Tunnel, the longest in the world, in the construction of which more lives have been lost than in any other similar undertaking, has now acquired the unique distinction of being the scene of a birth. According to the *Uren Zeitung*, a woman went into the tunnel one day last week to meet her husband, who was working there, when the heat and the sights of the place brought on prematurely the pains of labor, and she was safely delivered of a fine child. Mother and child are said to be doing as well as could be expected. The workmen at the Airolo side of the tunnel are suffering more from smoke and heat than they were before the meeting of the galleries. Owing to the north outlet being at a lower level than the south, the atmospheric pressure is greater there than at the other end. Hence there is a constant current of air towards Airolo, which carries the smoke of the lamps and the foul air in that direction; but as yet it is not sufficiently powerful to carry them out of the tunnel altogether.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A glass manufactory is to be built at Parker Pa., at once.

—Mr. John M. Clark has been Sheriff of Boston for twenty-five years.

—A Georgia Methodist has given $2,500 to build a church in Shanghai, China.

—A Chester Valley hen recently laid an egg three inches long and about as thick as a pipe stem.

—Hon. Jeremiah S. Black is quoted as declaring that he has "no preference for the Presidency except Gen. Hancock."

—Mr. John Klopp, a grocer of Reading, has a hen which laid an egg that measured 7¾ by 6¾ inches, and weighed 3½ ounces.

—A drunken couple at Siginaw, Mich., took their little girl, aged 7, along on a spree, and finally left her intoxicated in the street.

—At Waco, Texas, on Sunday night, Will Hardwick killed John French, a rival in a love affair, and then committed suicide.

—Mr. A. S. Musser, of Mountville, Columbia county, has a hen that laid an egg measuring 6⅞x8 inches, and weighing 6 ounces.

—A little boy at Humestown, Iowa, hanged himself because a baby sister received the attention that had previously been bestowed on himself.

—Mr. William McElree, of Franklin, Washington county, threshed 950 bushels of oats and 1,160 bushels of wheat in four days with a thresher.

—A powerful bulldog entered a school room in Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week, and, attacking the children, bit seven of them seriously.

—The British steamer Darita was sunk the other day by a collision on the river Danube. Eleven passengers and five of the crew were drowned.

—The Danielites, members of the latest English sect, are strict vegetarians, and also abstainers from beer, wines and spirits, snuff and tobacco.

—A disastrous fire broke out in Harrisburg on Saturday afternoon, destroying the car shop planing mill, ten dwelling houses and two stables. The total loss is about $40,000.

—There is a Swede living in Henderson county, Tenn., who claims to be 147 years old. He has lived in that county for forty years, and until the last two has made his own living.

—At the Brompton Oratory, a few days ago, thirteen Ritualists, five of them ex-clergymen, were received into the Catholic Church. Nine more of the same group await reception.

—Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, took possession on Saturday of the Philadelphia house presented to him, and for the first time in over nine years had all his children around him.

—Nine disinterested Republicans have announced themselves as candidates for the nomination for Sheriff in Westmoreland county, where the Democrats are pretty certain to elect their man after all.

—Another genuine wife of Clarence E. Davis, the bigamist, now a prisoner at Chicago, has been discovered. She is from Wisconsin and has a marriage certificate dated November, 1876. She is No. 14.

—Lettie Guy of Syracuse whistles for money, and it comes to her. She gives whistling concerts, is young, and looks pretty and Guy-less with her lips puckered. Her performance sounds like a piccolo.

—The family of Cornelius Palmer, living near Tweed, Ontario, were poisoned on Saturday by eating wild parsnips. One child is dead and the mother and four children are in a dangerous condition.

—In Pittsburgh, on Friday last, the Western Iron Association met and lowered the price of finished iron from 4 to 3 2-10 cents. The movement is intended to decrease the price of pig, and discourage foreign importation.

—Two double-yolked eggs in a Pottstown nest hatched out two double chickens, each chicken having four wings, four legs and two heads. They were the property of Mrs. Isaac Yorkey. Both of them have died.

—Daniel Conroy, the gem puzzle madman, is not violent now, and his friends feel that he is recovering his reason. He sleeps well and enjoys his meals. Citizens of Erie have opened a subscription for the benefit of his family.

—Eleven persons were killed and a number of others injured by a fire and explosion in the oil well of Bart, Bolton & Haywood, at Silverton, near North Woolwich, Eng., on Tuesday last. The loss is estimated at thousands of pounds.

—A special from Downington, Chester county, gives the particulars of a fatal explosion on Friday last, by which two men were killed and ten were wounded. The men were quarrying stone, when a large charge of dynamite suddenly exploded.

—Wm. Clark, of West Goshen township, Chester county, is the proud possessor of a shoat pig that made its appearance upon this mundane spere about six months ago, and, that, too, without ears. It presents a strange appearance.

—A petition one hundred and eighty-eight yards long was recently presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Brewster, of Michigan, signed by 34,000 women, who want Congress to prohibit the making and selling or ardent spirits in this country.

—A toll gate near Greensburg, Ind., is guarded night and day by ten armed men, at an expense of $175 a week, while the receipts are only $10. The residents have repeatedly destroyed it, and the company have resolved to defend it at any cost.

—A man named Charles Easterday attempted to board a moving freight train near Newport on Saturday last, while intoxicated, and was thrown to the track and had his head badly cut. He died on the train while being taken to his home at Harrisburg.

—Jacob Palmer, of Sporting Hill, Berks county, is the owner of a chicken which was hatched five weeks ago, and rejoices in the possession of four well-developed legs. Most singular of all, it uses its four legs in walking, and is as active as any other 5-weeks-old chick.

—Mrs. Wilhelmina Treske, a German lady of 60 years, living in Louisville, Ky., was murdered by her oldest son William on Saturday forenoon. The boy has been crazy for the past three years. No one witnessed the deed, which was done with a butcher knife.

—A farmer at Rochester, Mo., told his wife that $800, which they had saved by many years of industry and economy had been stolen. He was mistaken, for within an hour he found the treasure where he had mislaid it; but the wife had already died of heart disease, in consequence of the shock.

—A dispatch from Reading, Pa., says that an innkeeper of New Holland, named Marks, who died on Monday, made confession that he himself and a neighbor named Weldler murdered and robbed a peddler whose body some time ago was found in a creek. The authorities are looking for Weldler.

—When Hart, the colored pedestrian, had accomplished the wonderful performance of 316 miles in three days, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, who happened to be in Gilmore Garden at the time, took a $500 bill from his pocket and handed it to Hart. The pedestrian, utterly surprised, thanked him and then proceeded on his travels.

—A herd of 23,800 cattle is being driven from Oregon to Montana; 120 mounted men do the driving, and the outfit includes provision wagons, arms, ammunition, 800 horses and 40 dogs. The journey is made slowly, a day's travel not exceeding nine miles, and the speed will be lessened when hot weather comes on, in order not to get the beeves into bad condition.

—Mr. James Wagonseller, of Glen Moore, Chester county, has an earthen keg that holds one gallon of liquid. It is bound around with wooden hoops. This singular-looking keg came from Wales, and is very old. It is a great curiosity and attracts much attention.

—A controversy has arisen in respect to a property recently sold at sheriff's sale in Montgomery county and the title to which is in the name of Mrs. Eveline C. Cole, the wife of Henry Cole, the famous forger, who was convicted in the United States Court at Trenton in January, 1879. Cole was alleged to be the greatest forger of his day.

—King Theebau has his imitators out in Nevada. The Eureka *Sentinel* of last week says that a number of Indians recently buried a warrior known as "Old Adam" alive. The Indians explained that Adam was about to die anyhow. This world is hardly yet a Sunday school out for an airing, even if we do live in the nineteenth century.

—Fourteen thousand English clergymen have signed a memorial to the Bishops of the Church of England, calling upon them to use their influence as members of Parliament to put more restrictions on the trade in intoxicating liquors, and declaring it to be their conviction that the condition of the English people can never be improved, physically or religiously, till this is done.

—A locomotive which, if it equals expectation, will run ninety consecutive miles in ninety minutes, is being built for the Reading Railroad. It is to be used between Philadelphia and New York. Its driving wheels are a foot larger than common in diameter, its weight is five tons greater, and its water tank holds 4,000 gallons; thus no stop will be necessary by the way.

—Matthew McKay, of Oswego, N.Y., has been bothered at finding his clock stopped mornings. He had it examined, but the repairer could find nothing wrong. He watched, and discovered the family cat to be the cause of the mischief. Attracted by the ticking of the clock, she climbed up to the shelf, pulled open the door, and pawed the hands around the dial till it stopped.

—A two-story tenement block, at Haverhill Mass., occupied by ten families, was burned Sunday morning. Smith H. Brown, alias McHenry, aged thirty-eight, and Charles Abbot, aged about fifty-six, who occupied an attic, were suffocated and their bodies partly burned. Mrs. Emma Roberts was severely burned in the face and injured internally by jumping out of a window. Loss $2,000.

—The ex-Empress Eugenie, before starting for Zululand, presented her imperial crown to the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris. It is of great value on account of its artistic composition and the number of precious stones it contains. She left it behind, with most of her valuables, in her hurried flight from the Tuileries, but in the subsequent arrangement of her affairs after the Commune it was restored to her.

—Senator Wallace has shown up the utter hypocrisy of the Hayes civil service order forbidding the taxing of Federal officers for campaign purposes. His report explains how the Republican managers extort money from Federal employees, and how Hayes approved of the plan by which $106,000 was wrung out of poor clerks and others in Washington. The whole thing is not only a fraud, but a flagrant violation of the law of 1876.

—An unknown man supposed to be from Warren, Pa., Washington, D. C., or New York, has been found dead on the P. R. R. bridge over the Susquehanna at Maysville. It seems that the unfortunate man, while endeavoring to get on the bridge to go eastward some time during the night, must have fallen from the top of the abutment to the rocks beneath, a distance of some 30 feet, striking on his head and killing him instantly.

—Recent dispatches from Burmah by way of London bring the news that 700 human beings sacrificed by King Theebau at the Burmese capital to propitiate evil spirits were not burned to death, but were buried alive. The full depth of this horror probably will not be fathomed until English correspondents reach Mandalay, but it is now known that 700 men, boys, women, girls, priests and foreigners have been entombed under the towers of the city walls.

—William Fitzgerald, a painter, and Michael Nestman, a butcher, have lived in the same house in St. Louis for some time past, and their families have been in almost continual warfare. Sunday morning the men had an altercation about the position of some washtubs placed at the hydrant by Mrs. Fitzgerald. Nestman proceeded to remove the tubs, when Fitzgerald commanded him to let them alone. Nestman paying no attention to this order, Fitzgerald drew a revolver and shot him, killing him almost instantly. Fitzgerald then fled.

—A negro outraged the person of a white widow named Martha Haney, a few miles from Memphis, on Friday morning, under circumstances of the most brutal character. Mrs. Haney was coming into Memphis on foot, and, being met by the negro, was stopped by him, when he made improper proposals to her. She rejected his proposals, and sought to evade him by hastening on her journey. He knocked her down with a piece of board, outraged her and left her insensible. He was subsequently arrested and committed for a hearing. His name is Mumford McDowell.

—At noon on Thursday a desperate effort was made to kill a keeper at the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny. Robert Hays, the victim, had taken three prisoners into the laundry, and while his back was turned to one of them he was knocked senseless with a billy. He fell, and they tied his hands and feet, and gagged him. They then made a rope and attempted to scale the wall, but when half way up the rope broke and they fell back and were injured. An alarm was given, and they were captured. The keeper is badly cut on the back of the head and forehead.

—Enoch Moslander, bachelor, 77 years old, living alone on a farm in West Virginia, three miles from Bellaire, Ohio, was found on Wednesday, burned to death, in his house. A large hole was burned in the floor; but, by some means, the fire had been extinguished. The theory of the neighbors is that robbers had tortured him to death, trying to get him to confess where his money was. Three years ago three masked men almost burned him to death, for the same purpose, and it was generally believed that he had a large sum of money hidden in his house.

—The Norristown *Herald* says that in one corner of Wentz's woods, in Whitpain township, are two grave-stones bearing the names of Anthony Fresh and his wife, who died respectively in 1751 and 1766. The ground on which they stand was bought for a grave-yard by the Boehm's church congregation when it was first organized, but in a short time afterward the church was removed to Blue Bell, and these were the only persons interred there. Near the graves is a tree whose branches all incline downward from the trunk. There is a tradition in the neighborhood that a stake was placed in the ground at the time of the first funeral to mark the spot where the grave was to be dug, and that it took root and grew, but having been put in the earth upper end down, the result was that its branches grew in this unnatural direction.

PROFIT $1,200.—"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit." M. L. Ostman, is sole agent for Hop Bitters in Ebensburg.

THE MAMORE AND MADEIRA RAIL ROAD.—The Philadelphia *Record* of yesterday week tells the story of the recent decision of the English House of Lords against the right of the Messrs. Collins to the fund in the Bank of England, for the purpose of constructing the railroad in Brazil above named, in this wise:

The English mail of yesterday brought the full text of the decision, delivered two weeks ago to-day in the House of Lords, by which the sum of £830,000 ($4,250,000), which is now lying in the Bank of England, as the proceeds of bonds sold for the purpose of constructing the Madeira and Mamore Railroad, was ordered to be divided among the bondholders. It will be remembered that last summer a similar decision was given in a lower Court—the Court of Appeal. At that time Lord Justice James based his action upon the ground that the construction of the Madeira and Mamore Railroad (with which the Messrs. Collins were at that time proceeding) was utterly impracticable, and his Lordship further went out of his way to declare that the railroad company was a "fiction and a sham, created and existing for the sole purpose of deluding a credulous public," and added that its promoters "polluted the temple of justice by their presence."

The decision of the House of Lords, however, while it returns the money to the bondholders, is based upon entirely different grounds to those advanced by Lord Justice James. The Lord Chancellor, who delivered the final judgment, said in effect that the concession of the Bolivian Government to the National Bolivian Navigation Company stipulated that the railroad should be completed within two years. This stipulation was not complied with, and, the Republic having withdrawn its concession to the company, the bondholders have a right to demand that the money should be returned. "It has been said," continued his Lordship, "that the Brazilian Government is prepared to make such concession as would enable the work to proceed, but we have not sufficient evidence of this fact before us to take it into account in arriving at a decision."

After expressions of opinion by the Judges, all the law lords in attendance at the session, viz., the Lord Chancellor, Lords Hatherly, Penzance, O'Hagan and Selborne, voted in favor of dividing the fund among the bondholders.

The London *Times*, in a lengthy leader on the day after the decision, also went back on its own record by admitting that the construction of the railroad was feasible, although it had previously denied this fact again and again. Said the *Times*: "There is no doubt that a railroad could be made from San Antonio to the Bolivian frontier, although swamps and levers abound and labor is scarce and Indians not always friendly. Given plenty of time and money and clever engineers the obstacle might be overcome. But it is to be feared that in any practical sense the projected railroad is a chimera. It could not be constructed with the money in hand or with any which is likely to come in, and if the trustees paid out what they have the result would be an abortive railroad terminating abruptly in some primeval forest or dismal swamp."

THE GREATEST SCORE ON RECORD.—The closing scene of the great walking match last week at Gilmore's Garden, New York, is described as follows:

Frank Hart, the colored boy from Boston, won the greatest six days' walking match that has ever been contested. When he stopped to take the belt at twenty-five minutes after nine o'clock on Saturday night his score showed 565 miles and 165 yards. This is a trifle over fifteen miles further than Weston traveled when he earned his best record, and it beats the record made by Hewer Brown on the week ending February 21, 1880, when his score showed 555 miles, 155 yards. That was, until Saturday night, the greatest score ever made.

The appearance of the men on Saturday morning was something wonderful. Hart was in the best condition. At 12 and three in 30 clock p. m. incidents of interest were sudden changes in the betting from even money to eight to one against Hart accomplishing 565 miles. This was caused by Hart's appearance on the track in an overcoat and walking very slowly. It was said his head and stomach were in bad condition and he was growing very intractable, but within half an hour after Hart appeared on the track in his shirt sleeves and joked in a laughing manner with Howard.

At eight o'clock Hart, while on the last lap of the 560th mile, was prevented by a cigarette of ladies in one of the boxes with a handsome sash, of red, white and blue silk, which was placed around his shoulder. At this time there were about 9,000 persons in the garden. At 8.31 the figures on the bulletin announced that Hart had completed his 560th mile, being 7½ miles ahead of the best time on record. As he reached the scorers' stand he was halted and presented with a magnificent floral design. At 8.38 Hanwaker scored his 450th mile, thereby becoming entitled to a share of the gate money, which, however, will amount to only $83.

During the evening Hart received from B. J. McSwyny, in behalf of "An unknown," a challenge for the O'Leary belt.

At 9.38 the heavy silver belt was taken from its case. Hart came down the stretch carrying a silk flag, while the band played "Yankee Doodle." Referee Currie fastened the broad plates of the belt around the young fellow's waist, and amidst thunders of applause he rounded the track on the last lap of the greatest six days' walk that ever took place. He completed 565 miles and 165 yards at 9 o'clock, 24 minutes and 30 seconds. Allen made the greatest record for the last day, viz, 88 miles and one lap.

The final score was: Hart, 565; Dobler 551; Pegram, 543.7; Howard, 524.5; Allen, 526.2; Krohne, 516; Williams 509.5; Hanwaker, 450.3.

SAM PATCH OUTDONE.—A dispatch from Munfordsville, Ky., dated Monday last, says:

A few days since, Thomas Boyd, a clock-tinker, claiming nativity in Ireland, as his home, came to this place and had a notice published in the Hart County *Democrat* that he would jump off the railroad bridge across Green river. A structure one hundred and twenty-five feet high. At ten o'clock on Sunday last people began to gather from all points in the country. By twelve o'clock at least one thousand people had collected, eager and anxious to see the unparalleled feat.

When the bridge watchman had informed the impatient crowd that the railroad company had given him orders to stop Boyd from jumping numerous threats were made by the most determined to have him make the leap. Dissuaded, the crowd moved a short distance up the river, and made Boyd climb a sycamore tree about forty feet high and jump from that. This he did with dexterity. The crowd cheered furiously, and became so much the more anxious to see him make the leap from the bridge.

Finally, as a last resort, dispatches were sent to the proper railroad authorities in Louisville on the subject, and, in reply, word was received that he could do so under protest and at his own peril. Clothed in black pants and white vest, his hat jaunty set up and in his stocking feet, he walked out to the middle of the bridge as cool as most men under ordinary circumstances.

The immense gathering of people, so far beneath that they looked like pigmies, was moved by intense feeling and became hushed and silent. One, two, three, and the daring diver, springing head foremost, dashed one hundred and twenty feet down into the water below. For a few seconds he was undermeath the water; but as soon as he appeared above the surface, swimming lustily, a tremendous cheer went up from both banks of the river, and the canoe that paddled him ashore was met by hundreds of excited people, and Boyd's cap was filled to overflowing with silver.

He is the same man that jumped off the Ohio Falls bridge; but this jump was at least thirty feet higher, and is decidedly the highest jump and the most daring feat of the kind ever performed in America. Saturday he proposes to jump off the railroad bridge at Bowling Green.

A STRANGE STORY.—Nothing more remarkable than the following has ever come under our observation:

In 1855 four gentlemen entered their sons at boarding-school at Cokesbury, S. C. They had been for years intimate friends and clergymen in the Methodist Church. These boys remained at this school, room-mates and classmates, for two years, and entered Wofford College, graduating relatively first, second, third and fourth in a large class. They remained at this institution four years, were room mates all the time, graduating relatively first, second, third and fourth. They then entered a law office at Spartanburg and studied law under the same Chancellor. The war broke out, and at the call for troops they all entered Jenkins's rifle regiment from South Carolina, and were messmates in the same company. Being near the same height, they stood together as comrades in battle in this regiment. At the second battle of Manassas, August, 1854, a shell from the enemy's battery fell in the ranks of this company, killed these four boys and none other in the company. They are buried on the battle field and sleep together in the same grave. Their names were Capers, McSwain, Smith and Duncan, and they were the sons of Bishop Capers, Rev. Mr. McSwain and Smith, of South Carolina, and Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Virginia, the last being a brother of Rev. Dr. Duncan of Randolph Macon College. The grove is marked by a granite cross, and inclosed with an iron railing.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE HORROR.—A terrible and mysterious crime has just been brought to light in New Hampshire, the particulars of which are contained in the following dispatch from New Market, dated April 10th:

Yesterday afternoon, while three little girls were gathering flowers in the woods at Durham, N. H., they discovered the headless body of a young man nearly nude. The town authorities were immediately notified, and an investigation showed that a brutal murder had been committed, but by whom is as yet a mystery. The body was found lying face downward at full length, with both arms resting underneath and only covered with a shirt. The right arm was severed from the body at the shoulder and the head had also been cut off and has not yet been found. About three hundred feet away the coat, pantaloons and vest were found and in another direction, some twenty-five feet distant, a linen collar, cap, necktie and shirt bosom, which had been torn completely off. There were three gold studs with garnet settings in the shirt bosom. The top part of the skull (minus the hair over a space nearly as large as a saucer and the murderer's oak club, about three feet long, were also found in a lot in the clearing. It is evident that here is where the murder was committed. Several pieces of skull and brain were scattered about, all indicating a desperate struggle for life. The authorities are carefully investigating the matter. Meanwhile great excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A CLERGYMAN.—We find the following in one of our exchanges:

A cowardly attempt at assassination was made at the residence of Rev. Father Herman, a Catholic priest, one mile south of Farmington, Fayette county, on Monday night of last week. Father Herman lives alone, and had just retired to bed, between eight and nine o'clock, when two gunshots were fired outside the house, near the front door. In his excitement Father Herman called out, "Who's there?" and started for the door, when a third shot was fired through the door. The charge consisted of nine heavy buckshot, all of which passed entirely through the door and fell on the floor near about the centre of the room.—The theory is that the first shots were fired to bring Father Herman to the door, and the last were intended to kill him, which it came near doing as he was almost in the act of opening the door when the bullets passed through it, within three inches of the lock. They went through oh liquoly, and no doubt were intended to take effect when the door was partly open. But they were fired a moment too soon. The assassins consisted of two unknown men. Father Herman was formerly pastor of the Catholic church at Brownsville.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan, will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted, upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

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THE SPRING 1880

OPENS ALTOGETHER

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK!

We have outstripped all previous efforts in selecting and arranging our stock. Take a walk through the Grand Depot, and kindly send us word where such another stock can be found or what goods we lack. Do not hesitate to ask for Fine Goods, as we have them. Do not hesitate to give orders for goods if not judges of quality, because we guarantee our goods to be as stated. Buyers run no risk, as any article that does not please or suit for color, size, quality, or any other cause, may be returned, if in same condition as when bought. This Catalogue is only partial on account of space required. We observe alphabetical order to be easy for reference.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

ART NEEDLE WORK.—This stock abounds in all the Novelties of Fancy Needle Work, not only in Crewel Work, but in Zephyrs and Fancy Embroidery Materials of every kind, together with designs of every character. Our Customers are always sure of something new at the now famous "Round Counter."

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

BLACK AND MOURNING GOODS.—Lupin's and all other best makes of Cashmeres. Cashmere Jude, Tamise Silk and Wool Henrietta Cloth, Grenadines, &c. In these goods we seek to be worthy of such confidence as is sometimes necessary when purchases must be made in haste.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

CORSETS.—Every change in fashion is closely watched and followed, and every style and shape is kept on hand, so that every figure can be fitted, either "short waisted," "long waisted," slim or stout. The same make of corsets cannot be adapted to every figure, notwithstanding the new inventions that are put on the market claiming to fit any and every person. As a necessity we keep fifty-two makes of shapes, and the Lady Corsetaire in charge of the department makes it a study to select the proper thing for our customers.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

COSTUMES.—A thoroughly Up-to-the Fashion Department, replete with Silk, Cashmere, Fancy and Plain Suits for Dress, Dinner Parties, Street Wear, Promenade, Evening, Wedding or Funeral occasions. First-class Modistes ready at a moment's notice to make to order for those who do not choose the Ready-Made Cloaks, Coats and Ulsters. A superb stock of the loveliest and latest conceptions.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

CLOTHING.—We have Four Distinct Departments for Clothing:
No. 1—Gentlemen's Ready-Made.
2—Gentlemen's Custom Department.
3—Boys' and Children's Ready-Made.
4—Misses' Coats and Dresses.
We keep in each Department such an assortment as will do credit to the house.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

DRESS GOODS FOR LADIES.—Those who have never looked over the 71 long counters devoted to Dress Fabrics will have no idea of the extent and variety we keep ready. No trouble will be spared to bring together in this section every desirable material made in any part of the world.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

EMBROIDERIES, RUCHINGS, Collars, Cuffs, Hamburg Edgings—all that go under the head of "White Goods"—are gathered in beautiful array in this extensive section that carries a stock as large and complete as in any Store solely devoted to this business.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

FLANNELS, MUSLINS, LININGS.—All the popular makes of each kind of Goods always on hand.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, BUTTONS.—These sections have grown in favor lately because the stock is so much more complete. We aim to have everything that Ladies need in trimming dresses or for general sewing.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.—The extent of this Department amazes everybody. Up from the finest Decorated Dinner Sets down to the lowest ranges of Crockery Ware we have a full stock.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

GLOVES.—Kid Gloves of exquisite quality and finish, "Jugla," "Alexandre," "Courvoisier's" and "Foster's," and a marvelous assortment of Fabric Gloves.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

HOSIERY AND SILK AND MERINO UNDERWEAR. This is one of the largest departments of the store, and it is now admitted that we have succeeded in offering (by means of our foreign connections) the finest stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery that is presented in any house in this country. We import direct the Cartwright & Warners, Breitle's, Morley's and such things; but as no good stock would be complete without these goods we do not consider it worth while to specially advertise them.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.—Two Sections.
1—Linen Goods, Sheetings, Table Furnishings.
2—All kinds of Kitchen Goods.
These stocks are now more complete than ever they were.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

HATS AND CAPS for Gents, Boys and Children in extensive assortment and of qualities unsurpassed anywhere.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

INFANTS' OUTFITS, Misses' Clothing, Baby Coaches and everything needed for little people's wardrobe.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, Jet Ornaments, Belts, Fans, Pocketbooks, Frames, Ladies' Bags and Japanese Goods in great abundance and large variety.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

CERAMICS, POTTERY and handsome pieces for Home Decoration not at fancy prices.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

LACES, RUCHINGS, TIDIES.—All the daintiest, delicatest productions of the hand and loom, from costly Point Lace to ordinary Bretonne, always ready to show, and the prices named are medium and proper, though these Goods are considered the high-profit Goods of the trade.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

MILLINERY.—Two spacious Saloons and Private Rooms for our customers to see and select Bonnets and Hats. The tastiest articles we can get are in our Work rooms, and only are two Bonnets made alike. Flowers and Feathers and Untrimmed Hats are in this department.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS.—Magnificent Black and Colored Silks—Rare Brocades. All the