



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1879

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The early exodus from the South appears to have collapsed. Lynchburg wants a park, but it would be to high up in the air from any given point that it would take an elevator to reach it.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia will elect Dr. J. C. Southall to the chair of Geology and Science to be filled at their meeting on the 30th.

The French Chamber of Deputies have passed the resolution removing the Chambers from Versailles to Paris, and now another revolution would be in order.

A young man who was arrested in Petersburg for selling liquor without a license became tired of living and shot himself. What's the use of living if you can't sell liquor, or—drink it.

The Lexington Gazette mentions the catching of an eel in the North River that weighed 1 1/2 lbs., was nine inches around and thirty-eight inches long. What a whopper—the eel of course.

It would appear that Longston is not dead, a dispatch to the State Department from the American Consul at Kingston stating that advices from Port au Prince of the 17th instant, are to the effect that Longston, who has been dangerously ill with yellow fever, is improving.

Mr. Blaine has written a long letter, addressed to the business men of New York, on "The Decay of American Commerce and the Means for Promoting its Revival"—the former owing to the ascendancy of the radical party and the latter to pernicious legislation. When better counsels prevail, then things will be better.

The colored Methodist ministers' convention in session in Baltimore adjourned since die, yesterday, after passing a resolution that advices have come for a colored Methodist Episcopal bishop, and another that the use of tobacco does not interfere with ministers' influence.

Since his return to Lynchburg Mr. Tucker's eye has been rapidly healing and gaining strength, yet the glare of the midday sun is very trying upon it. He is daily seen upon the streets in full health and strength and thinks he will be able to return to his post after the 1st of July, if Congress does not adjourn before that date; and it don't look as if it would now.

Aprons of the "little unpleasantness" in the Senate on Wednesday night, the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says truly, we hope, "the time is no more when Senators of one section will hesitate to repel promptly and vigorously offensive imputations wantonly cast upon them, for fear that their motives may be misunderstood. It may be that the knowledge of this will have some effect in stopping what never should have been indulged in."

Prince Louis Napoleon, who went with the British to fight the Zulus, was killed June 3, while on a reconnoitering expedition from Col. Wood's camp. The body was discovered in a field of long grass. There were no bullet wounds upon it, but three rows of scented marks by assegai thrusts. The body was found stripped, and the clothes had been taken away. A dispatch from Cape Town June 31 says that the news of the death of the Prince cast a gloom over that city. Everybody will regret the death of the Prince.

Death of Prince Napoleon.

LONDON, June 20. A special dispatch to the Daily News adds the following particulars as to the death of the Prince Imperial: "The body of the Prince, when found, lay on its back. There were eighteen assegai stab wounds, two of them piercing the body from the chest to the back, two in the side and one destroying the right eye. A locket, with hair medallions and a reliquary, were found around the neck. The face wore a placid expression. He had evidently innocently tried to mutiny, and the leather of the flap tearing, he ran along the path to where he was found. Two troopers lay near the body, both having been assigned. The Prince was very adroitly shot."

The official account of Prince Napoleon's death says: "The Prince, with Lieut. Cary, of the 80th regiment, six men and one friendly Zulu, left the camp at K-lezi mountain, seven miles beyond the Blood river, on the 1st inst., for a reconnoissance. The party halted and encamped with ten miles from camp. Just as the Prince gave the order to remount a volley was fired from an ambush in long grass. Lieut. Cary and four of the troopers returned to the camp and reported that the Prince and two troopers were missing. From their statements there could be no doubt that the Prince was killed. A party of the Seventeenth Lancers, with an ambulance, started on the 2nd inst., to recover the body of the Prince which was found and brought in on the same day."

A special dispatch to the Times: "At dusk, a cavalry patrol, under Gen. Marshall, left to search for the Prince, and went to the kraals, ten miles further on. The body was discovered among long grass three hundred yards from a kraal. There was no bullet wound, but seventeen assegai wounds were in the front of the body. The clothes had been taken, but round the neck was a chain with a locket. A search for the Prince was formed, and the body found by Gen. Marshall and Officers Drury, Lowe and Stewart, of the 17th Lancers, to meet the ambulance, by which it was then brought hither, with an escort. There was a funeral parade in the afternoon."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted the conference report upon the judicial appropriation bill by a vote of 102 to 79—a strict party vote. The House then passed without division the bill to provide for the exchange of trade dollars for legal tender silver dollars.

At the conference yesterday between the bondholders' committee and the committee of the Louisiana convention on the Louisiana State debt the bondholders proposed to keep intact the principal, but to accept four per interest.

Daniel Geary, an old citizen of Mobile, Ala., fired both barrels of a double barreled gun at a burglar who got into his room about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. After daylight the corpse of Jim Jones, a notorious negro, was found in an open lot near Mr. Geary's house.

At the Young Men's Catholic National Union, in session in Richmond, yesterday, considerable business was transacted tending to improve the efficiency of the Union. Fr. Right Rev. John J. Keane, of Richmond, was elected president for the ensuing year. Washington city was chosen as the place, and May next as the time for the next annual meeting, the day to be fixed by the president of the Union.

SHORT DRESSES FOR WOMEN.—A lady just returned from a protracted stay in Paris says: "I was thoroughly satisfied, in visiting 'Woolly,' to find all the newest costumes made short. In fact, no fabric was too costly to cut up into dresses of walking length. Only dinner costumes and hall dresses were made long. House dresses, carriage dresses, promenade dresses, are all made of one length. A Parisian lady does not pretend to be seen on the streets holding up her skirts."

The colored Baptists of Lynchburg are erecting a church to cost \$15,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1879.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Blair, the new Senator from New Hampshire, took both the iron clad oath of office and the seat occupied until yesterday by Mr. Ball, who was appointed to fill a vacancy.

The bill for increasing the pay of letter carriers was reported, but with such amendments as to almost preclude the possibility of the passage of that bill at this session.

Mr. Davis, from the Appropriation Committee, stated that in consequence of unforeseen delays that committee was unable to report definitely upon the House resolution providing for a side die adjustment, but that they would determine at what time the session could be closed without detriment to the country.

Mr. Salisbury, from the Elections Committee, reported a resolution, which lies over one day under the rules, authorizing a sub-committee to proceed as soon as convenient with the investigation of the charges of bribery against Mr. Lusk. It may be stated here that Mr. Lusk has promised the committee that if they would withhold this resolution he would move for the investigation himself, but as he did not fulfill his promise, and as it became apparent that he was procrastinating for the purpose of allowing the session to terminate so that the investigation might be delayed till next session, the committee deemed it advisable to report at once.

Mr. Wallace, from the conference committee on the judicial appropriation bill, tried to have the action of the House in adopting the report of that committee occurred in, but Mr. Cockling objected, stating that the introduction of the report would violate the agreement about a vote on the army bill to-day, and so the report had to be withdrawn.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Mr. Carpenter made an original and unseasonable argument in opposition to the passage of that bill.

The Senate, floor as well as galleries, was crowded with people not expecting any particular event, but apparently anxious about the occurrence of something important.

Two additional democrats—Messrs. McPherson and Grover—were in their seats today, having been called back by telegrams, and Mr. Butler is expected this afternoon.

Withers was moving about among his democratic colleagues, endeavoring to prevent any speech on the part of the chamber, so that when the radicals shall have exhausted their ammunition a vote may be taken immediately and as early as an hour this evening is possible.

THE HOUSE.

This was private bill day in the House. Among the bills up was one for establishing a marine hospital in Hampton Roads and appropriating \$25,000 therefor. It was introduced by Mr. Goode, but was objected to by Mr. Sprague, and had to go on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole, which carries it over to next session.

An effort was made to have Mr. Glover's report on the expenditures of the Treasury, made at the last session, presented, but Mr. Conger objected.

THE LAMAR CONKING AFFAIR.

It is well known that Mr. Voorhees had prepared a speech for the special purpose of showing up the real emptiness of the bladder that has so long deluded the country under the name of Mr. Conkling, but that for some as yet unexplained reason he determined not to deliver it, at least, at this session. Universal regret among the democrats is now expressed that he changed his mind; for, while they all agree that Mr. Lamar only did what was right when he quibbled Mr. Conkling, last Wednesday night, they, as unanimously, think it would have been better for the party if the instrument by which the quibbling was effected had been a northern man. While that affair is still talked of, all apprehensions of personal violence have been allayed. As stated in this correspondence yesterday, Mr. Conkling, with an unaccountable obtuseness, deems his name vindicated by his assertion that Mr. Lamar had applied to him for the words outside of the Senate, that he did on the floor of that body he could have said to him "you're another," and as he is the one from whom any hostile movement must first proceed, of course the affair is at an end. In this connection it is remarked that Mr. Conkling, in his speech, implied that Mr. Lamar had, individually, deceived him about the Mississippi commission bill. This Mr. Lamar utterly denies, and says that he has not recognized Mr. Conkling in any way for the last two years.

TOBACCO.

Mr. Mills, who was appointed on the sub-committee of the appropriation committee of the House, to whom the bill for the cancellation of the export bonds on manufactured tobacco, was referred, in place of Mr. Carlisle, who has gone home, says that his committee will do nothing with the bill this session, as no matter what might be done with it in committee, no definite action upon it by Congress at this session is possible.

Among the petitions introduced in the Senate this morning was one from certain citizens of New York against any modification of the laws which prohibit the sale of tobacco without license.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Legislative bill was signed by the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress today, and is now in the hands of Mr. Hayes. The Army bill, which has been amended in the Senate, will pass that body to-day and be sent to the House to-morrow. The report of the Committee of Conference on the judicial bill, which has been adopted by the House, will come up for action in the Senate to-morrow. From what Mr. Garfield said in his speech yesterday, it is expected that this latter bill will be vetoed, but if it is there is no certainty now that the democrats will make any further objections. On the contrary it is expected that an adjournment will take place immediately upon the passage of all the bills, irrespective of Mr. Hayes' action upon them.

SENATE EMPLOYEES.

Some three or four of the clerks in the office of the secretary of the Senate, among them Messrs. G. C. Garrison and W. W. Prishury, have been notified that their services will not be required if or this session, and by the time the next session commences probably all the republican employees of the Senate will be retained by direction of the democratic caucus, will have received similar notice.

UNEXPECTED EVIDENCES OF WEALTH.

The sales of five per cent certificates in Alexandria at the Custom House amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand, and at the postoffice sixty-five thousand. At Manassas it is reported that they reached thirty thousand. The question that naturally arises in the minds of people acquainted with the financial condition of the two places named is, where the money came from to pay for all these bonds.

A CAT CAUSES THE LOSS OF A FORTUNE.

A sanguine prospector was sinking a hole in Iowa Gulch one morning. When he came to his shaft he found there a dead cat. This greatly surprised him, for dead cats are very scarce in Iowa Gulch, and, being a superstitious man, he was inclined to look upon it as an evil omen, which idea troubled him so that he could not work, and after many vain efforts, he finally threw down his tools and concluded that he would go to town and try to divert his mind a little. Accordingly he went to town, where he got as drunk as a lamp lighter, and continued so for several days, during which time some men who had started a hole close to his shaft struck mineral and surveyed him in, whereby he lost a fortune.—Nevada Reveille.

Record of merit—the popular praise accorded to Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills by reason of their wonderful worth as a household remedy. Price 25c.

Miss Duer's Sentence.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 19.—At two o'clock the court was called, and though nothing was left but to pronounce the judgment of the court on the prisoner, a number of ladies occupied the gallery and awaited the arrival of the prisoner from her hotel, where she has been quartered during her trial. At 2:10 the prisoner appeared, leaning on the arm of the sheriff, and took her seat facing the Judge's bench. At 2:45 Judge Wilson asked the counsel for the prisoner if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against her, to which there was a negative reply. Judge Wilson then addressed the prisoner, saying: "Lillian Duer, you have been tried by a jury of true and honest men for one of the most heinous offenses known to the law, and they have found you guilty of manslaughter. In view of the fact that there is no state upon your previous life, the jury has recommended you to the mercy of the court, and the court is glad of it. The law permits imprisonment in the penitentiary for the commission of a crime of this nature for a term not exceeding one year or a maximum fine of \$500. The court will not sentence you to imprisonment, but as the offense was of so grave a character, the court will impose the highest fine which the law provides. The court, therefore, sentences you to pay a fine of \$500, and to stand committed until the fine is paid."

Much dissatisfaction is expressed with the verdict of the jury, and many ladies who crowded the gallery, strongly object to the trial, now express sympathy for the unfortunate girl and regret that the jury found her guilty at all.

Miss Duer sat like a statue while Judge Wilson addressed her, and the only emotion visible was rapid contraction and relaxation of the muscles of her face. After sentence the sheriff took charge of the prisoner, but she was not taken to prison. Her friends will at once pay the fine, when she will be discharged. A few of the jurors, after the rendition of the verdict, declared their belief in the innocence of the prisoner, and John C. Ellis, while the jury was being polled, answered guilty of murder, but not guilty of manslaughter. The mistake was not noticed (except by one of the jurors, who made an effort to correct him, but the next name was called) and nothing further was said about it.—Baltimore American.

LATER.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 20.—The friends of Miss Lilly Duer and others made up and paid the fine of \$500 this morning, and she was released, and went home with her father.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

—Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph was born in the purple, at the Tuilleries, March 16, 1856, the only son of the Emperor Napoleon III. and his wife Eugenie (Marie de Montijo). He received a careful education, and grew up an amiable youth, with a rather feeble body and a mind not supposed to be very brilliant. He accompanied his father to Metz on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and at Sarbruck, according to the Emperor's dispatch, received his "baptism of fire."

After the French defeat he was sent to Belgium, where with his father and mother took up their residence at Chislehurst, and went to receive instructions at the British military school at Woolwich, where he graduated with credit not long since. When the English forces were exterminated at Isandula he volunteered to join the reinforcements, and on his arrival near the front received a volunteer's staff appointment in connection with Col. Wood's command, and was on duty in this capacity when he fell. The Bonapartes' hopes of a restoration of the empire pretty much perish with him, as the next in the succession, Prince Napoleon, is a pronounced republican.

BLIND WITH RAGE IN REALITY.

"Blind with rage" meant something in a Paris work shop one afternoon three weeks ago. An outbreak of the works, during that one of the men had not finished a piece of work which was urgently required, fell into such a state of fury as to strike him in the face. Almost in the very act of striking, however, he suggested the idea of showing for aid and compassion that he could not see. The workmen came round him with offers of assistance, but nothing could be done. It was certain that he had suddenly lost the use of both his eyes. Medical evidence showed that some of the blood vessels behind the eye had burst, and that the blood had flooded the interior cavities of the eyeballs.—N. Y. Tribune.

HOW TO ANCHOR HIM.

A beautiful young wife on the North Side has expended much ingenuity in devising a scheme to keep her husband at home nights, and it proves very effective. She flatters her big lord about the extent of his property, and says that she would like to wear bouis about two sizes too small for him. He is on his feet all day long in town, and when he gets home at night she has a soft chair and a pair of loose, old slippers for him, and by the time he, with great drops of agony pearling his brow, has got off his boots he comes to the conclusion that there is no place like home after all, and has no desire to go down town to the lodge or sit up with a sick friend.—Chicago Tribune.

THE CZAR AND HIS ELDEST BOY.

The Czar and the Czaritch are reported to be quarreling. The latter refused to obey his father's wish that he should accompany him to the German gold wedding. Alexander then conveyed a golden invitation to his son in the form of an order given through a general. This messenger found his persuasions in vain, and at last told the Czar which his persistent refusal might throw the suffering Czar upon the sick bed. In his excitement the Grand Duke is said to have exclaimed: "After all it would be better if the Czar were on the sick bed than that Russia should be so." With this the interview was, of course, at an end.

BIG SANDY RAILROAD.

At a recent meeting of the Lexington (Ky.) city council a proposition from Mr. C. P. Huntington to complete the Big Sandy railroad to Huntington, W. Va., if the city would withdraw a pending suit for its ownership and surrender control to him, was accepted, on condition that if it is not completed in three years the road is to be turned over to the holders of unpaid stock. The strongest assurances that the road will be built were given.

Revolution.

ASPINWALL, June 10.—Panama is a state of revolution. The Star and Herald of the 9th has the following: "On Saturday the thirteenth Gen. Rafael Aizpuru, left this city ostensibly for Bogota. He was accompanied by Aspinwall by a number of his friends and partisans who were to bid adieu to the chief who announced himself somewhat ostentatiously as being tired and disgusted with isthmian politics and longed for the serene atmosphere and larger life of the Columbian Capital. At half past nine on the same evening a provisional government was declared with Gen. Aizpuru as Provisional President. Lopez de Torres as Secretary of Government, and Mr. B. de la Torre as secretary of Hacienda. The revolutionary party shortly afterwards took possession of the Cuartel where but slight resistance was made, as only two persons were wounded. Aizpuru is reported to have from fifty to one hundred men under arms and the thoroughness of the revolution is guaranteed. The same night, a quietly taken prisoner and marched out to Rio Grande Station on the railroad."

The Excursion of St. John's Cadets.

At 7:30 a. m. on last Thursday morning a part of the St. John's Cadet Corps assembled on the parade ground and took up the line of march for the wharf. On King street they looked decidedly like a miniature body of the good wishes, sweet tastes, and good bye from the parents, the gay Adonis embarked, like Spartan warriors, for the scene of action. Every one made a rush for the upper deck, where they witnessed the fluttering of the hatterchiefs and the church spires of the ancient city gradually fade from view, some leaving behind them their hearts, and others their—well no matter what—they all actually cried, with tears as large as Harper's Ferry lemon pie, only not composed of molasses and lemon peel, but then the mirages of crabs, bathing, fruit, &c., looming up before them, soon dispelled all such sad thoughts.

Just here the Captain of the Mattano interrupted us with a silver barreled water, loaded with chewing gum, a stick of which he gives gratuitously to each passenger, and accordingly each cadet was soon presented with one of the aforesaid articles. Many speeches were made during these imposing presentations, correct copies of which can be obtained by calling on the business manager of the Academy—Journal, Mount Vernon, Glymont, Upper and Lower Cedar Point, &c.—where each passed in turn, and the distance we could discern Blackstone's Island, which, by the way, looked remarkably like a watermelon in a mill pond. Colton's was soon spied, and as we reached the wharf, the countenance of our genial host, Dr. Blackstone, was discovered, overspread with smiles.

Three o'clock was in readiness for our command (excuse the pun, it was accidental) and the two captives to ride, and amidst the furious yell of the boys, they mounted the untamed steeds. Such a sight was never before witnessed. There was Captain Burke prominently seated upon the back of his warlike animal, looking more like an ancient crusader about to march on Jerusalem than a modern hero. With a measured tread and a harsh caw, the boys and the oxen moved off. Alas! one ox stopped—it would not go. The best was the one the Major rode, and a more obstinate creature never lived. The blows of the sword and the stick of the bayonet were all in vain. Some one suggested to twist his tail. A willing hand began to twist—but oh! a tuss, a kick—the Major and the boy; oh! where were they? A-k of the dust that strewed the road upon which they both did lay. Our unruly animal at last stood not on the order of going, but went at once, and we arrived at River Springs much to the satisfaction of the boys.

Fishing, crabbing, boating, swimming, &c., were the usual routine of a day's pleasure, and Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday quickly and pleasantly passed. On Monday night the ball was to take place, and a variety of various shapes and sizes began arriving about seven o'clock, loaded with the fair country damsels, and there were young girls and old girls, pretty girls and old girls, but I can't say ugly girls, all of which were attracted to one of the most splendid and most crowded ever assembled. When the dancing began the boys were so happy they could hardly stand still. Some of them turned somersaults in the pavilion; others threw their hats up and yelled great, loud, hoarse yells that would have done honor to any men. After two hours of dancing supper was announced, and we were ushered in to partake of one of the finest repasts that ever graced a table. The boys pitched in and fought nobly, destroying the enemy with remarkable rapidity, and some of them did not stop until they had eaten three or four napkins, and swallowed a half-dozen knives and forks. All the girls said they never saw boys with such wonderful appetites, and wished to know if they eat so ravenously at every meal.

About 2 a. m. the ball broke up, and we all went to our quarters, all pleased with the event of the evening. I forgot to say that during the dance a team bear, known as Nandy, got loose, and crated a great deal of merriment by dancing with us in the Virginia reel.

The next morning we began to pack our trunks, and about three o'clock marched to Colton's where we once more embarked on the Mattano. Some of the boys expressed great dissatisfaction at not getting a stick of chewing gum, as they expected, but the captain told them that they ought not to expect to receive any more chewing gum, as he could only afford to give one stick on a round trip ticket. But the boys were not to be put off this way, and, although he endeavored to soothe some with baby rattles, he had to give most of them the long wail for chewing gum.

Nemini was now reached, and the boys rushed upon the wharf with a yell. Some of the country people were so scared that they took to their heels, and, if they have not stopped, they are running yet. In their flight they left behind a great deal of booty, which consisted principally of cherries, and the boys devoured them with a great deal of vigor. We soon after left Nemini and started for Leonardtown, where we were met by a large crowd of excited citizens, among whom was Mr. Bailey, who later is to be the successful candidate at the next presidential election. We marched to the street headed by our drum corps—not "our band," who rendered excellent music, although "Dad" Brynes would occasionally get his drum sticks entangled in his eye brows, and then give forth horrible sounds. We drilled in front of both hotels, and then the unlimited hospitality of the town was shown to us. The next morning we departed, all sorry we could not spend a day in Leonardtown. The trip upon the Potomac was exceedingly tiresome, as all the points of interest had been seen before. Several attacks were made on the bar-keeper's casks and casks by the small boys, who completely routed him, and seized possession of the "goodies."

About 4 o'clock we came in sight of Alexandria, where most of the boys were welcomed back to the arms of dear papa and loving mamma.

The trip was one of the most enjoyable affairs the cadets ever partook of, and all wished it had lasted longer. No accident whatever happened, and the only damage done was by the sun which has completely changed the complexion of the boys.

A NOTE PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.—Is a promise to pay after death valid? Judge Hanna, of Philadelphia, rules in the affirmative. In settling the estate of Frederick Dewald, the executor found this claim against him: "Owe your father my death I promise to pay to the order of Charles Krupp, one city bond of \$1,500, without deduction, for value received and with out interest. Frederick Dewald." The note was signed in consideration of Krupp's mortgage of a house owned by the testator. The payment was contested by the executor, but the judgment of the Court was against them. The judge remarked: "If a debtor can enter into a verbal or written contract for the payment of either money, goods or chattels during his life time and which can be enforced against him before his death, and afterward against his estate, it is difficult to understand why he cannot enter into a similar contract to be performed by his legal representatives after his death and which would be sustained against them."

EXECUTION OF Nihilists.—On the 26th of May, about 10 o'clock a. m., a prison cart left the Kieff prison, guarded by two regiments of infantry and by one regiment of Cossack cavalry. On the cart were seated three prisoners in convicts' garb—the Prussian soldier Broadner, the nobleman Oskinsky, and Antofoff. The cortege moved slowly to the field, about one mile from the city. A crowd followed the cortege. Among them there were two orthodox priests and a Lutheran pastor. The clergyman bitterly complained that the convicts indignantly refused to listen to their last exhortation. As the cortege moved on in silence the convicts anxiously eyed toward the elevated spot upon which three scaffolds were seen. The troops formed a square around the scaffold, cutting off the prisoners from the other spectators, who, however, from an adjacent hill, could distinctly see the hanging. The prisoners were taken from the cart, each of them led by two guards. The prisoners were calm, and made no attempt to speak. The Prussian again appealed to them, but was refused a hearing. Then the convicts' garb was stripped from them, and the executioner clad them in a long white garment with a big hood. The sitters were looked upon as a sign of shame of the One hundred and twenty eighth Regiment, Serebrensky, who read the sentence. The commander in chief of the Kieff armies, General Kravchenko, gave the order to proceed with the work.

The prisoners were permitted to say farewell to each other, and they embraced and kissed one another. The hangman turned up their hoods, pulled them over their faces, tied their hands, and carried them one after the other, to the staircase of the scaffold. Antofoff, who was in front, sprang into a step; his fatal noose was justiced, the stairs were removed, and he dropped. In the same way, and the other two gibbets, Oskinsky and Broadner were hanged in the long white burial dress. Thus justice was fulfilled. The men were left on the gallows for half an hour. Then the hangman cut the throats, the surgeons pronounced the victims dead, the bodies were buried in the grave dug at the foot of the scaffold, and the Nihilists were given up to eternal oblivion.—Russian newspaper.

GORDON AND BAYARD.—Senator Bayard needs no defender, but if he did he would find the most eloquent champion in Senator Gordon. The patriotic Georgian is reported to have taken up Senator Bayard's cause in the democratic caucus with more than customary ardor. He painted in glowing language the intricate details of Bayard's party career in an attempt to override the man to whom the party, and particularly the southern wing of the party, owed a heavy debt of gratitude.

"The acceptance of Senator Bayard's resignation, Mr. Gordon is reported to have said, would be in effect a censure upon that gentleman, and the adoption of the Coker resolution would be similarly construed. He was therefore opposed to other propositions. Although a loyal to the silver cause, as any other man living, he would not consent to do anything to strike down a man like Bayard. He knew he could speak for every man in Georgia, and he believed he could speak for every southerner, when he said that a shaft transfixing Bayard's name, would give a pang to every southern heart, for throughout all their troubles and trials and oppressions since the close of the war Bayard had been the trust of the true."

"In the next place, as a political matter he thought nothing could be gained, but much could be lost by the proposed action. The bare possibility of sowing dissension in the party at this time should be enough to make the cautious pause and reflect, and upon reflection it would be really be perceived that there could be nothing gained by striking a blow which would reach not Bayard alone, but the great body of true and loyal democrats who agreed with him in his financial views, and who were in unison with the rest of the party on greater and more important questions."

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, who, for some years past, has been on the high tide of popularity, has recently given great umbrage to his Somersetshire and Cornish tenantry by residing in a decision to reduce their rents—on account of the present high prices—by 25 per cent. The poor Prince is placed in rather an awkward position; his mother's benevolence and his own liberal disposition have combined to involve him tremendously in debt. I am told on good authority, that H. R. H. is indebted to London tradesmen to the sum of £2,500,000.

Of course the heir apparent can obtain no limited credit; all his creditors are sure of their money, sooner or later, and even in the event of his death before his accession to the throne, there is no doubt of their being paid in full. Still, the claims upon his purse are most pressing, and the question of "ways and means," which every poster man has lately had to take most seriously into consideration, has not been without influence to the future King of England. Most of the landed gentry and noblemen of England have lately thought it their duty, or policy, to forego a considerable portion of their income to those who till their lands.

The Duke of Bedford has remitted 50 per cent. of his rents, which is a clear loss of £70,000 a year to him. Whatever the results of the Prince of Wales may be, strictness could never be justly ascribed to him, and very dire must have been the necessity which could have induced him to alter the determination he had come to, to follow the example of his own leading peers and gentry in sacrificing a portion of the income to the pressing needs of the distressed and disinherited English farmers.—London Cor. Phila. Telegraph.

THE STOMACH CANNOT BE FREIGHTED WITH GREATER STRENGTH than a violent drastic purgative. True, such a medicine relieves constipation for the time, but the expense of great injury to the intestinal canal, which it both inflames and weakens, thus uniting it for the performance of its proper functions. Widely different is the action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic aperient which produces effects prompt indeed, but never violent and convulsing. The purity of its alkaline ingredients, its unobjectionable character, and its beneficial influence upon the mind, and the thoroughness of its remedial action in cases of constipation, liver complaint, and dyspepsia, combine to render it a most desirable family specific. It increases both physical vigor and substance, tranquilizes and invigorates the nervous system, and gives an unwonted relief for the food. A wingless three times daily is about the average dose.

ZEPHYR SHAWLS, all colors of Buntines, Lined Lawns all styles. Just opened a new line at [j 92a] I EICHBERG'S.

ANGELA TOWELS Bird Eye Diapers and Honey Comb Quits just opened and marked down cheap at I. EICHBERG'S. [j 92w]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 9, I WILL CLOSE MY ESTABLISHMENT AT 8 O'CLOCK, SATURDAYS AND EVENINGS PRECEDING HOLIDAYS EXCEPTED. KAZENSTEIN. THE FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER, 310 SEVENTH ST., WASH., D. C.

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