THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - APRIL 19, 1878.

THE steamer Mercedita, the first vessel dispatched by the Messrs. Collins to Brazil, and which left Philadelphia on the 2d of January last, arrived at San Antonio, on the Madeira river, the point at which the proposed railroad will commence, on the 28th of February.

THE Philadelphia *Record*, in referring to Blaine's opposition to Judge Thurman's bill, which passed the Senate last week, compelling the Pacific Rail Road companies to secure the payment of the amount advanced to them by the Government, calls him "a twisty statesman," and maliciously adds: "It would be a new thing and a surprising thing to find Mr. Blaine on *one* side of the question, and a strong lobby with plenty of money *on the other side*."

THE State Senate adopted a resolution last week, which, if the House concurs, authorizes the appointment of *seven* Senators to inspect the fish-ways at the Columbia dam, and the hatching houses near Marietta, and appropriates *one thousand* dollars to pay their expenses. Something similar to this takes place at every session, and is a very *fishy* business. These seven wise men of the Senate will travel about *thirty* miles on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, over which every one of them has a pass, will have a good time of it generally, and will know as little about the mooted question of a fish-way at the Columbia dam when they return as when they started. It is simply infamous in times like the present to waste and squander the people's money in this reckless manner, but it is in perfect keeping with the whole course of the present worthless Legislature.

A SESSION of the Legislature of one hundred days is estimated to cost the State $550,000. At the end of that time the present Republican Legislature had passed precisely *fourteen* bills, and *eleven* resolutions, and, on the basis of the estimate above stated, each one of these bills and resolutions cost the State the modest sum of *twenty-two thousand dollars*. This is a pleasant picture for the taxpayers of the State to contemplate, and yet, at a caucus held last week by the Republican majority, it was decided not to end the session finally until the 24th of May. This will entail an additional expense on the State of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. There being no remedy for this, the people, to use a common phrase, must simply "grin and bear it." If the act of Assembly, instead of allowing the members *ten* dollars a day after the expiration of one hundred days, had fixed it at *three* dollars, all the important and really necessary legislation would have been disposed of and the session brought to a close before the 10th of April. It is the *per diem* that has caused all the mischief and placed the Legislature in its present unenviable position.

THE inventive genius who writes letters from Harrisburg to the Philadelphia *Times* speaks of "the defeat of Hopkins in Cambria and Westmoreland" counties in the election of delegates to the Pittsburgh State convention, and predicts the certain nomination of Dill for Governor. It is scarcely worth while to notice such a wilful misrepresentation except to express surprise that the editor of the *Times* gives circulation to it through his paper. The delegates from this county are not instructed, and we undertake to say that no man knows for whom they will vote in the convention. All that the Democracy of the county expect of them is that they will give to the subject their calm and patient consideration, and that they will vote for the strongest and best man, whether in their judgment that man is Hopkins, Dill, Monaghan, or, if the contingency should arise, some other man who is not now known as a prominent candidate. They will be governed alone, we trust, by their convictions of duty to the Democracy of the State, and not by the appeals of a few self-constituted leaders. When they have done this they will have discharged the trust confided to them, and will have nothing to regret.—The statement of the *Times* correspondent as to the delegates from Westmoreland county is equally untrue, both the Democratic papers in Greensburg declaring that they are strongly in favor of Hopkins.

IT has always been a matter of grave doubt, not only among civilians, but in army circles, whether great injustice was not done to General Fitz John Porter by his conviction by a military court, and his dismissal from the army, on a charge of having disobeyed an order of General Pope, who fought and lost the second battle of Bull Run in 1862. On two or three occasions General Porter has earnestly, but unsuccessfully, appealed to the proper source at Washington for a review of his case by a military board, on the ground of new and important evidence bearing on it which was not obtainable by him at the time of his trial. On the 9th of March he addressed a letter to Mr. Hayes renewing his application, and an order has been issued detailing Major-General John M. Schofield, Brigadier General A. H. Terry, and Col. G. W. Getty, with Major Gardner as Recorder, as a Board, to convene at West Point on the 20th of June, to hear Gen. Porter's new evidence, and to report what action, if any, in their opinion, justice requires should be taken on the application for a review of the case. In his letter to Mr. Hayes General Porter says: "If I do not make it plain that I have been wronged, I alone am the sufferer. If I do make it plain that great injustice has been done me, then I am sure that you and all others who love truth and justice will be glad that an opportunity of vindication has not been denied." Gen. Porter's request having been promptly granted, he must now stand or fall by whatever conclusion the Board may reach.

WILLIAM M. TWEED died in Ludlow street jail, New York city, on Friday last, in the 55th year of his age. The career of "Boss" Tweed, as he was familiarly called, is so well known—the exposure of his acts of plunder his arrest, trial, conviction, sentence, escape from prison, flight to Cuba, thence to Spain, where he was arrested and brought back—that it is only necessary to mention its leading features. He was an uneducated man, but possessed of an unlimited amount of *cheek*, which, in this corrupt and degenerate age, usually leads on to fortune. At one time he exercised almost imperial power in the city of New York, controlling its government, its elections, and at least two of its Courts, all by the corrupting influence of patronage and money. He bought up the Legislature of the State, whenever he wanted it, with as much facility as a man can purchase a drove of cattle or sheep, and he never stopped to count the cost, for he was plundering the city treasury of millions through fraudulent contracts, and in other dishonest ways. As a public plunderer we know of only two men who excelled him—Julius Cæsar in ancient and Lord Clive in modern times. He could afford to be liberal to the poor, as he was, because every dime he gave them had been stolen from the rich taxpayers. Of course such a career of fraud and villainy must end in dishonor and disgrace, as it has done in the case of New York's great "Boss." Although Tweed is dead, Tweedism is not, and there are few cities or large towns in the country that are not robbed and plundered by smaller Tweeds, and in the same way that he fleeced and plundered the people of New York.

IT is said to be the intention of the leading managers of the Greenback or National party to nominate William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming county, for Governor, Judge Agnew for Supreme Court Judge, and to select for Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs two persons who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party. The main purpose in forming such a ticket is to compel the Republican State convention to accept Armstrong and Agnew, both of whom are as strong Republicans as Hoyt and Sterrett, the prospective nominees of the Cameron ring. The only possible obstacle to such a coalition between the Republicans and Nationals is a fear on the part of Cameron that the fusion might return a Legislature of such a mixed character as to endanger, if not defeat, his reelection to the Senate. To sacrifice Sterrett for Agnew might produce very unpleasant results in some of the Allegheny county legislative districts, and for that and other considerations, if Armstrong and Agnew should be nominated, they will not be accepted by the Cameron crowd. What Cameron wants, and what Mackey, Quay & Co. will exert all their dark ways to secure, is a straight Republican Legislature under the present infamous apportionment bill. Cameron would of course then become his own successor, but with a Greenback legislative ticket in the field in every district in the State, his chances would be desperate. With *four* State and county tickets to be voted for in November, one man is about as competent as another to form an intelligent opinion of the general result.

GENERAL GRANT has seriously injured, if not completely destroyed, whatever hopes he had, if any, of being the Republican candidate for President in 1880. He is still on his travels in Europe and Asia, and without any lawful authority is *deadheaded* from one port to another in a U. S. vessel of war. This accommodation to a man of Grant's peculiar views and tastes may perhaps account for his warm endorsement of Hayes and his administration, as expressed in some recent letters written by him to certain personal friends in this country, who have verbally given circulation to portions of their contents. In these letters Grant not only expresses his hostility to the silver legislation of Congress, but openly commits himself to Hayes' Southern policy. It is anything but pleasant to the Grant ring in Congress to learn that while its members have been denouncing Hayes for betraying the negroes of the South to the tender mercies of the ex-rebels, thus assuring a solid Democratic South, as Blaine, Conkling, Howe and the Grant leaders generally maintain, Grant himself, instead of extending his sympathy to them and approving their course, substantially regards them as a set of Congressional lunatics. To say that they are sublimely disgusted with the utterances of our "second Washington" from distant Europe would not fully describe their feelings. The radicals in Congress, as well as outside of it, who have been abusing Hayes for his patriotic and manly treatment of the Southern people, and who have been trying to inaugurate another "bloody shirt" crusade, must now look elsewhere for a leader, since Grant has disowned them and all their works.

AFTER a lapse of nearly four years from the time Henry Ward Beecher was tried on charge of adultery with the wife of Theodore Tilton and discharged in consequence of the jury not being able to agree upon a verdict, a letter, dated on Saturday last, and addressed by Mrs. Tilton to her "confidential friend," Mr. Ira B. Wheeler, was published in the New York papers of Tuesday, in which she confesses her guilt, at the same time authorizing the publication of the letter. Beecher, who was in Waverly, N. Y., and to whom Mrs. Tilton's letter was telegraphed, sent back an explicit and absolute denial of the truth of the confession. It is not necessary to discuss this nasty case in its resurrected form, which does not essentially differ from its original shape. As to any opinion about it, we need only say, "You can pay your money and take your choice."

THE latest news from Europe does not materially change the threatening aspect of affairs between England and Russia, and on the whole may be said to render the prospects of preserving peace stronger than they were one week ago.

The Terrible Crime of Abortion.

The following from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia *Record* of Friday last presents a picture of sin and shame that is appalling to contemplate:

The crime of abortion, in view of the extent to which this abomination is practised, may be set down as one of the greatest evils of the present age. As a sin against God and nature it is exceeded by only a very few of human crimes, and its perpetrators, and particularly its professional perpetrators, should be punished in the severest manner permissible by human law. An idea of the extent to which this revolting crime is carried may be derived from the pecuniary prosperity of one of its chief practitioners who committed suicide a few days ago in New York city. This debased creature left property worth not far short of a million of dollars, though for many years she had lived in an extremely luxurious and expensive style. Her entire receipts from her nefarious profession probably amounted to several millions, and her husband, who was a professional perpetrator of this crime, had also amassed a considerable fortune. They lived in almost regal magnificence and their patients or patrons in many cases were married women moving in the best society—wives who were unwilling to devote any time or attention to the duties of maternity. Of course, a large portion of the patrons of these vampires were unmarried women who sought to destroy the evidences of their shame. But, though Madam Restell and her husband were the leading professional abortionists of New York, they were not alone in their infamous business. Hundreds of others in a minor way were and are there living by this work of death; and the same may be said respecting our own and other cities. Now and then one of these wretches is detected and brought to justice, but the great majority of them succeed in keeping their crimes concealed, and the infernal work by which they thrive goes on from day to day and from year to year. In the long practice of Madame Restell the deaths of pre-natal infants and of adult victims of her malpractice must have been numbered by thousands, and the thousands of others who are plying the same devilish vocation are thus annually perpetrating thousands of secret murders. Not only in a direct way did the Restells commit murder, but indirectly by means of medicines and through advice contained in circulars sent to their customers, and no doubt others of their accursed calling also commit this crime indirectly as well as by their immediate action.—The prevalence of this enormity is a foul blot upon our civilization and upon the age in which we live. In pious New England, where more religion is preached and less practised than in any other part of the country or Christendom the decrease of population is attributed by the statisticians and the few sincere moralists of that region to the prevalent practice of abortion and it is gravely argued and asserted that the gaining of the Catholic upon the Protestant population in particular, and in the New England in general, is traceable to the same cause. And here we may say a good word for the Catholic Church in this country and praise it for the effectual exercise of its influence against this sin and against divorcements. Why should not our Protestant churches exert a like wholesome influence upon those belonging to them? It is an undoubted fact that many married women prominently connected with our churches habitually resort to criminal means to escape the responsibilities and cares of maternity, and the fact is a sad proof of the toleration of such a crime by the professing Christians composing our "best society." The professional abortionist is by no means the only criminal in this matter. In every case there is at least one person *particeps criminis*, and often a "highly respectable" person is the confederate in the murder of her own unborn child. The sin of the woman is even greater than that of the criminal practitioner. He simply commits murder; she murders natural affection and violates the best instincts of her nature, besides destroying the life of her child. This is especially true of the married women, who have no shame to hide, but whose highest pride should prompt obedience to the laws of God and nature in this respect. In the case of unmarried persons it often happens that their fear of parental displeasure drives them to the commission of this crime, and it may be said that the relentless enmity of their own sex toward such unfortunates has no little effect in inducing them to resort to this second crime to conceal their first. But, under any and all circumstances, this act is infamous and revolting to the best instincts of humanity. It is pernicious in its influence upon private morals and against the welfare of society; and all that can be done, by means of legislation, the power of the pulpit and press, by home teachings, the advice of friends and the frowns of society, should be done to prevent and punish this unnatural and inexcusable enormity. The professional abortionist and the physician found guilty of this crime should in every case be most severely punished, and their confederates on whom they are permitted to practice should so far as known be held up to public scorn and detestation, particularly when they are wives claiming to be moral and respectable. The moral sentiment of society should be exerted to the fullest to prevent this abomination; and those known to be voluntarily guilty of it should be branded as unfit for fellowship with decent people. So far as society has the power to free itself from this foul stain it is in duty bound to do it, and it has the power, perhaps, to do more than the legal authorities.

MRS. THEODORE TILTON'S CONFESSION.—Commenting on a letter from Mrs. Tilton, just made public, in which she freely and fully confesses to the crime of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher, the Philadelphia *Times* says that no decent person will read it with any other feeling than intense disgust. Since Mrs. Tilton has determined, or consented, to reopen the miserable scandal, there appears no other course for a newspaper to pursue than to print what she and the other principals have to say; but the idea of having to go over the whole story once more is certainly appalling. Besides, a rehearing of the case cannot possibly lead to any more definite conclusion. Those who have clung to Mr. Beecher throughout this scandal and still believe in him in spite of all, would not be shaken in their faith by any amount of testimony, and the rest of the world, that does not believe in Beecher, requires no fresh affidavits to confirm the opinion formed long ago. Nor does his reopening of the case seem to call, at present, for any fresh comment. It again presents Mr. Theodore Tilton in the despicable light of a man determined to convince the world of his wife's dishonor; but the world has long since formed its opinion of Mr. Theodore Tilton, as well as of the rest of the Brooklyn crowd, and it would be difficult for any of them to sink themselves lower than they have already sunk in the estimation of all decent people.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN KANSAS.—A tornado struck Cottonwood Station, on the A., T. & St. F. R. R., at about four o'clock Saturday afternoon. The Cottonwood hotel and several buildings were blown down, Mrs. Miller was killed, and her husband and four children were dangerously hurt. Mrs. Walters and two children, Fred. Smith, wife and three children, John Merritt, Lizzie Merritt and Mrs. Matthew were also badly hurt. At Jacob's creek, Mrs. Boge had her leg broken. At Pheri's creek, Edward Davis' youngest child was dangerously hurt. Mrs. Osborne, living on the prairie, had two children killed. Mrs. Kate Ross, living on Dry creek, was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. The storm reached Emporia about half past four o'clock. Soden's mills were badly damaged and the roof of the normal school building was injured. But little damage was done to the centre of the city. In the country the destruction of property was great. Houses and barns were torn to fragments, and trees were torn up by the root. Ten loaded cars were blown from the track at Cottonwood station.

THE WRECKED METROPOLIS.—The U. S. inspectors at Philadelphia have fully investigated the cause of the recent disaster to the steamship Metropolis and made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury attributing it to the rotten condition of the ship's bow and stern, while at the same time they express the belief that Lunt, the owner, was aware of the imperfections of the hull, and is therefore liable to criminal proceedings, and that Manson the shipbuilder, being accessory to such knowledge, deserves to be prosecuted for withholding it from the proper authorities until after ninety human lives had been sacrificed. The owner (Lunt) has published a card alleging his ability to show that the conclusions of the inspectors are not warranted by the evidence.

—The Presbytery of Philadelphia Central favor the expunging of the words, "He descended into hell," from the apostles' creed.

A Detective's Story.

THE SECRET ORGANIZATION WHICH MAY DEVELOP INTO A COMMUNE.

Mr. Lonergan, of Lonergan & Thiel's Railway Secret Service Agency, believes, says the N. Y. *World* of Sunday, that he has discovered the existence of a secret order styling itself the Knights of Labor, which, springing up since the strikes, has united the discontented laborers into a secret, oath-bound brotherhood, with signs and passwords that are bonds of fraternity with 700,000 members scattered through every State in the Union.

Mr. Lonergan says the railway strikes failed, not on account of any inherent deficiency in the organizations that projected them, but because those who had not been taken into the secrets of the movement precipitated a collision between labor and capital. He says that months before the crisis occurred he advised the managers of trunk line railways employing him that the engineers and firemen of their locomotives designed quitting work upon a certain day. This day fixed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers long postdated that of the actual strike. There was an unaccounted factor in the problem, namely, the Trainmen's Union, composed of brakemen and other railway employees, who, too hard pressed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, brought about the conflict before the men were able to carry it through to success. When the trouble began men of all grades and conditions of railway service enlisted upon what proved to be a losing campaign. One of the most influential of the strikers, according to Mr. Lonergan, was P. M. McArthur, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Lonergan goes on to say:

"The muskets of many thousands of militia wrought great destruction and disorganization among the strikers. Recognizing the fact that they had miscalculated the power of the National Guard factor of the problem they sought to repair their omission and prepare for better considered contest by means of iron clad oaths, passwords and the other binding influences of secret organizations. An important element in this new association has been drafted from the discontented Granger societies of the West. National and State organization has been perfected, and local lodges of the Knights of Labor are styled assemblies. Each of the last named bodies is governed by a Master Workman, Worthy Foreman, Venerable Sage (dispenser of signs, grips and passwords), Unknown Knight (director of secret expeditions and transactions) an Assistant Unknown Knight, Outer Esquire, Inner Esquire, Financial and Recording Secretaries, Statistician, Almoner, Treasurer and Worthy Inspector.

"Uriah O. Stevens, of Philadelphia, who was a guiding spirit in the strikes, is National Master Workman. George Blair is the Master Workman of New York Assemblies. Ralph Beaumont, editor of the *Advocate*, is also high authority in New York.

"The purpose of the association is the elevation of labor by means of electing members of Congress and of State legislatures. Acknowledging no party fealty, they support any nominee who is pledged to their objects."

At a recent meeting of a convention of the Knights certain refugees of the Commune were excluded, although Justus Schwab was permitted to participate. Still Mr. Lonergan asserts that whenever the plans of the organization are ripe for general levelling, those lately described in *The World* as foremost in the atrocities of the Paris Commune are to be the chosen leaders for the new rising.

A GREAT FIRE IN TENNESSEE.—A destructive fire occurred in Clarksville on Saturday night, the loss being estimated at $500,000. The burned district covers fifteen acres. The Gracy warehouse covered more than an acre itself. The insurance losses are estimated: Hartford, $16,000; Equitable, of Nashville, $18,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $9,000; Home, of New York, $10,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $7,500; State, of Nashville, $7,500; Continental, of New York, $3,000, and Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $12,000. Between fifty and seventy-five of the principal business houses were destroyed.

LATER.—It is now definitely ascertained that fifty-seven houses were destroyed, including the best buildings in the city. The insurance is estimated at $150,000. The fire is regarded as the work of an incendiary with whom the blacks seem to sympathize, refusing to aid in suppressing the flames. Policeman Phillips Saturday afternoon shot and killed a negro named Seat while resisting him with stones. This aroused considerable feeling among the blacks, and they threatened to mob Phillips, who was placed in jail for safety. It is supposed the fire was the result of the recent lynching of a negro for assaulting a white girl and Seat's death. Fifty special policemen patrolled the streets of Clarksville on Sunday night. Nine hundred hogsheads of tobacco were destroyed by the fire and rain. The list of burned houses embraces all kinds of business including the newspaper office, Court House, Bank, Central Hotel, hook and ladder houses, two jewelry stores, two dry goods stores, eight groceries, two public halls and ten residences.

A WONDERFUL HORSE.—In Sullivan's stables, Cincinnati, there is at present a trained horse which is a marvel of sagacity and grace and beauty. He is a gelding seven years old, out of a Morgan mare by a wild stallion captured on the plains. He was raised and trained by Mr. Morris Lewis, of Indianapolis, and is without doubt the most perfectly and wonderfully trained horse in this country. He waltzes, dances a jig, walks on his hind feet alone, pretends lameness, sickness, lying on his side and groaning dolefully, answers questions by a shake or nod of the head, counts off his age with a forefoot, shows how a horse acts when he is restless, shows how he acts when he is tired and hungry, shows how he would pitch a bad man off his back, and how he would help a pretty girl on, and sits up and smokes a pipe. He fetches and carries like a dog, and seems to be almost human in his attempts to make himself understood. He is a beautiful fellow, full of fire and spirit, and now and then gets on his ear when he feels he is not respectfully treated, and makes it lively for his master.

—Judge Mitchell, of Philadelphia, on Saturday overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Blasius Pistorius, the ex priest, convicted of the murder of Isaac Jacquette in Montgomery county, in 1875. Pistorius was first tried in Montgomery county, and convicted of murder in the first degree, from which decision an appeal was taken, and, upon the ground that a fair trial could not be obtained on account of religious prejudice, the case was removed to Philadelphia county for a new trial, which resulted some three weeks ago in a second conviction. A motion for a new trial was again made, which was refused on Saturday and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged. Upon the announcement of the decision Pistorius arose excitedly and accused his lawyers of not having acted in good faith, and said that if the Judge did not grant him a new trial he would be a murderer of justice. His counsel gave notice that the matter would be carried to the Supreme Court.

—The joke about the army corps in which every man who was not a Major-General was a Brigadier-General is a familiar one; and it is recalled by the figures in the national Blue Book just published. This gives the total number of Federal officeholders in the country as 85,880. That is, one out of every ninety of the voting population has a government office of some kind. Add to this the State and local office holders, and a faint idea may be gained of the proportion of men who are holding office as compared with those who are merely looking for office.

News and Other Notings.

—Maine had one divorce to every twelve marriages during 1877.

—A man six feet nine inches tall soars from the county of Newton, in Georgia.

—A Georgia negro has a foot twenty-three inches long. Nearly two feet in one.

—Four children of Jonathan Standt, of Berks county, have died within a week of diphtheria.

—The *Schatzkaestlein* is the title of a Sunday school organ recently established in Omaha, Neb.

—The Methodist Church in New York has only 750 more members than it had thirty years ago.

—The man who smokes five-cent cigars and puts ten cents in the contribution box, died long ago, long ago.

—A petrified bacon ham has been found in Prince Edward county, Va., and forwarded to the University Museum.

—Government land costs $1.25 an acre, and whisky $2 a bottle. And yet there are many who prefer whisky to land!

—There are thirteen distinct denominations of Methodists in the United States, aggregating a membership of 3,315,000.

—Lands in McKean county, which a few years ago sold for $5 per acre, are now commanding ready sale at $125 per acre. Oil has done this.

—In November, 1782, there died in Philadelphia, aged 102, Edward Drinker, who had been a subject of seven sovereigns and died a citizen of the Republic.

—A young woman in Woolwich, Me., aged 23, recently married a man aged 88 on payment of $1.000, which was the price he offered and she sold herself for.

—The governor has recalled the death warrant of Dennis Donnelly, who was to have been hung on Thursday and who has been respited until the 22d of May.

—The bill providing for the division of Luzerne county has gone to the Governor. The new county will be called Lackawanna, with Scranton as the county seat.

—In less than twenty days from date 4,000,000 American women will be inquiring the price of lime and hunting under the wood-shed for old whitewash brushes.

—Miss Exillo Loebaphille has just walked 100 miles at Madison, Wisconsin, in 25 hours and 52 minutes, and the papers propose to pit her against Bertha Von Hillern.

—The Congrationalists in this country number 3,509 churches. The new members received last year were about 15,000, and the aggregate of communicants exceeds 350,000.

—Michael Dawson, a cattle dealer, of Harrisburg, has been missing since February. It is feared that he has either become insane and committed suicide or been foully dealt with.

—Wm. C. B. Teller, a teller in the American National Bank of Detroit, who absconded with $12,000, has been arrested at Montreal with his plunder and taken back by a detective.

—An Alabama negro woman gaped so energetically that she dislocated her jaw, and it required the united efforts of two doctors and her self-sacrificing husband to get it back into place.

—Charles Decker, aged 78, of Meadville, committed suicide on Friday night by hanging. For many years he had suffered from an incurable cancer. He left a note informing his friends that he preferred to be at rest.

—Old Mr. Lord and wife, *nee* Mrs. Hicks, are said to be spending a very happy honeymoon, and the old gentleman doesn't care a snap of his finger if it does cost him half a million dollars, paid to his undutiful sons.

—A citizen of Jefferson county deposited nearly $800 in silver in a bank a few days ago. Many of the pieces were nearly one hundred years old and all had been hidden in a cellar vault by their owner for a number of years.

—The oldest Mason is again dead: Peter Hammond, of Geneseo, Ill., born at Newton (then Newtown), Mass., April 9, 1776. He died on his birthday. He claimed to have been admitted to the Masonic order in 1799.

—Mrs. Bridget Fay, a female pauper inmate of Longford workhouse, Eng., recently climbed up the face of the workhouse like a cat and rang a bell at a height of thirty or forty feet for three hours, in defiance of the workhouse master.

—A few years ago, in Comanche county, Texas, a number of domestic chickens, deserted by their owner, took to the brush, and the woods are full of wild chickens. They are numbered by the thousands, fly like hawks, and are hunted as game.

—Jessup & Laflins' Woronoco paper mills, at Westfield, Mass., with $15,000 worth of manufactured paper in a storehouse, were destroyed by an incendiary fire Saturday night. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $40,000. The mill will be rebuilt.

—The *Catholic Review* is authority for the statement that although the Cardinal Archbishop of New York was not able to reach the conclave in time to participate in the papal election, yet he had the honor of receiving several ballots for the exalted position.

—A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says that a tornado passed over Cottonwood, on the Santa Fe Road, on Saturday night, blowing forty-five cars off the track and destroying a number of houses. Some lives are reported lost. A stock train was wrecked near Emporia.

—The Board of Pardons has reserved its decision in the case of Jack Kehoe, a Molly Maguire under sentence of death, until its meeting next month, and having informed the Governor of this fact, the warrant for Kehoe's execution has been recalled pending the final decision of the board.

—The British steamer Childwall Hall, which was wrecked at Sagres, Portugal, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Bombay, by way of the Suez canal, had a crew of forty-five, and eight passengers. Twenty-seven of these are known to be saved, but the fate of the remaining twenty is unknown.

—Edmund F. Masurett, cashier of the Tremont House, Boston, shot himself in the head Saturday and will probably die from the wound. Having lost the funds of the house at faro he confessed the fact and sought to compromise, but the proprietors sent for an officer and he shot himself.

—Three desperate negroes on Friday morning assassinated a German butcher, named George Shoenberger, a short distance from Huntsville, Ala. The negroes fled, but, being hotly pursued by officers and citizens, were captured and lodged in jail. It is probable the criminals will be lynched.

—Andrew Hoover, a well known and respected farmer of White Marsh township, Montgomery county, committed suicide Thursday evening by hanging himself. He was well off in this world's goods, but a criminal charge recently made by a woman in his employ caused him to commit the fatal act.

—A solicitor at Manchester, England, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He defended a client who had stolen a portmanteau from Mr. Parnell, M. P., and was convicted of taking payment from his client derived from the stolen goods, knowing the money to have been thus obtained.

—The jury in the case of M'lle Volante, who was shot by Mrs. Franklin at Providence, R. I., has returned a verdict that the shooting was unintentional, and recommended that the town council prohibit all exhibitions wherein human life is put in jeopardy by rifle shooting, knife-throwing or similar feats.

—Launcelot Fogarty, aged forty, of No. 330 West Forty second street, New York, killed his wife Margaret, aged thirty-five, Thursday morning, by stabbing her with a knife, and then killed himself. Their children were found in a half terrified condition in the room. The tragedy is supposed to have arisen over a quarrel about the possession of a grocery store.

—While a negro man down in Georgia, the other day, was carrying a child in his arms along a road, a large eagle swept down upon them and endeavored to seize the child. A lively battle ensued between the parent and the eagle, the latter getting the better of it until a farmer came to the rescue, and knocked the eagle senseless with an axe. The bird was captured.

—About three months ago J. F. Campbell, who was studying law at Butler, was called to his home at Plain Grove, Lawrence county, to attend the burial of one of his sisters, who had died of typhoid fever. Since then three more of his sisters, who were all young ladies, have died of the same disease, and he also. Several more of the same family are not expected to recover.

—J. R. P. Mechlin, a clerk in the war department, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for beating his daughter. The instruments of punishment employed were the clinched fist, a chisel, hammer handle, screw driver, chair rocker, confinement in a room in the month of December without any fire, tied with a cord to a box, and kicks in the face and upon the head.

—Peter McManus and Jack O'Neil, Molly Maguires, were arrested in Shamokin a few days ago and taken to the Sunbury jail on suspicion of being implicated in the assassination of Frederick Hesser, near Shamokin, on Dec. 19, 1874. Six other Molly Maguires were also arrested at the same time and place, charged with the burning of Schwenk's coal-breaker at Mt. Carmel, in June, 1875.

—James Ward, senior member of James Ward & Co., iron merchants at Niles, Ohio, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy on Friday last. Liabilities, $1,000,000, assets nominally nothing. Two years ago the firm of Ward & Co. made an assignment but continued business. The depression in the iron business has exhausted all the assets except a very small amount of personal property.

—The Fordham building at Halifax, N. S., occupied by A. Fordham, leather merchant, and H. C. Evans, general dealer, was burned Sunday morning. Total loss, $46,000 to $50,000; insured in English offices. During the fire an explosion occurred in Evans' store, instantly killing Edward Fredericks, a member of Union Protection Fire Company, who was engaged in saving goods.

—A child two years of age was saved on Thursday by a fireman from being run over by a train on the Connellsville railroad, at Mills Station, near Braddocks. The little one was on the track. Seeing that the engine could not be stopped in time to prevent it from running over the child, the fireman jumped from the cab and running ahead rescued the infant out of the very jaws of death.

—There lives six miles from Richmond, Va., Mrs. Martha T. Hopkins, who, although only thirty-nine years old, has just been married to her sixth husband. She was first married at twenty years of age; took her second husband when twenty-four years old; her third husband when twenty-seven years old; her fourth husband when thirty-two years old, and her fifth husband when thirty-seven years old.

—Sam. Steenburgh, who is to be hung to day (Friday) at Fonda, N. Y., for the murder of Jacob S. Parker, at Amsterdam, November 17th made a full confession a few nights ago. He says he committed eleven different murders—the first when only 14 years old. He also confesses to innumerable burglaries, robberies and incendiary fires in and around Amsterdam. The story is horrible in the extreme, and is nearly all corroborated. He murdered Parker.

—Pope Leo XIII. has sanctioned a plan for the conversion of Central Africa, which was prepared by Cardinal Franchi while Prefect of the Propaganda. The missionary work has been intrusted to the congregation established some ten years ago by M. Lavigerie at Algiers. Twelve missionaries have already left for Zanzibar, and it is expected that they will be able to move into the interior during the present month. The missionaries have been instructed in the use of scientific instruments.

—The mystery about the recent death in Havana of Judge J. E. Leonard seems to grow more dense. When the body was received at West Chester it was carefully examined by eminent physicians from Philadelphia and Washington, who declared that he did not die of yellow fever, but they decline to say of what disease he did die. Probably the real cause of his death will never be made known to the public. He is said to have been engaged to marry three or four ladies, and to have been devoted in his attention to all of them.

—Charles Harak, of Bushville, Ind., is 70 years old, but he wooed a girl of 18 with so much vigor that, after long hesitation, she promised to marry him. They were to meet on a certain day in the County Clerk's office and have the ceremony performed. In the meantime Harak's son, aged 54, took a fancy to the girl, and had no difficulty in winning her away from his father. The young couple went to the County Clerk's office earlier than the appointed hour, and when the old man arrived they were already married. They asked his blessing, but did not get it.

—Cut-throat Meig, of the Paris Commune, boasts of the interest he has awakened in New York by his communistic speeches. He led the party which assassinated Archbishop Darboy and a number of clergymen, and intimates pretty clearly that a similar job is fast becoming a necessity in this country. He has abundant material to work upon in the United States, and already the Internationals have an immense organization, worked by secret oaths and in sympathy with other secret societies, capable of plunging this country into confusion at any time agreed upon.

—Senator Wallace has taken steps to facilitate the employment of colored persons on the railroad improvements progressing under contracts with citizens of the United States in the Empire of Brazil by introducing a bill authorizing the issue of passports free of charge to colored laborers going thither. This, says the Philadelphia *Record*, is a matter of considerable importance, as there is little doubt that colored men will be better able to endure equatorial heats than their white-skinned brethren. A passport is such a certificate of citizenship as the Government of Brazil will recognize, though its laws prevent the immigration of negroes not so furnished.

—Ex-Sheriff Walter, of Butler, Pa., is the owner of one of the largest and most powerful horses in that section of the State. He is named Pleasant Laddie, and was imported from Clydesdale, Scotland, about eighteen months ago. At the Royal show, Bettersea, London, Eng., he took the first premium. He has a bright, clear eye, is a dapple gray in color, and weighs 2,228 pounds. The fore leg in its largest part is 34 inches in circumference, and 14 in. around in its smallest part. The weight of his shoes are 5 pounds each and they measure 7 inches in width. His forelock reaches to the end of his nose; mane, 38 inches in length, and very heavy. It takes a strap 8 feet 2 inches long to girt him, while a collar 36 inches deep encloses his neck.

—A curious incident occurred at Charleston (S. C.) race track a few days ago. First Chance and Annie G. had turned out, and a roll on the grass was in order. After a short time spent in licking about the two horses came together to the judges' stand, without bridles or saddles, and started them for a race around the track. The mare Annie G. led for a while until old Chance became warmed up, when, laying back on his neck, he made his run, passed her and came in a neck ahead. They then stopped, turned around, trotted back to the stand to weigh out, walked about a few minutes and then returned to the stand looking satisfied that they had done their duty.

—A serious shooting affair took place at Myersdale, Ontario, on Friday last. A school teacher named John Shannon purchased a revolver at Campbellford on Wednesday for the purpose, as he said, of shooting squirrels, but it appears his intention at the time was to shoot a young girl one of his pupils, named Bertha Wynn. Shannon about noon on Friday entered Wynn's residence and asked for the girl, and being told she was up stairs, went up and fired two shots. One entered her cheek and the other her breast. The girl is in a very critical state. Shannon is about forty years old and it is thought has a wife living. He gave as a reason for shooting the girl that he was in love with her, but as she could not marry her he intended to shoot her and then kill himself. He was arrested and committed to Coburg jail.

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