Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - - MAY 2, 1879.

CHAIRMAN SPEER has called for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Harrisburg, on Wednesday next, to fix the time and place and transact such other business as relates to the holding of the State Convention.

THE tax payers of the State will receive with unmixed gratification the announcement that the present session of Legislature is not to be continuous, but that like every thing else it must have an end, a joint resolution having been reported to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means, on Friday last, fixing the time for final adjournment on Friday, the 30th of May. If this resolution should pass and be concurred in by the Senate the session will have lasted one hundred and forty-five days. It would have been more in accordance with its past history if the committee had designated Thursday, the 5th of June, the end of the 150 days, as the day for its dissolution. The additional time would only have been *fee* days, at an expense to the State of only about twenty thousand dollars—a matter so trifling as not to be worthy of consideration by a Legislature pledged to retrenchment and reform.

THE decision last week in the English Chancery Court of the case between the Bolivian bondholders and the Messrs. Collins, involving the sum of $4,000,000, to which a brief reference was made in our last issue, does not seem to have been as broad and decisive as it was at first represented. The Philadelphia *Record* of Saturday last, whose editor fully understands the nature of the controversy and the question that was decided, says:

The decision in the English Chancery Court against the Bolivian bondholders does not, unfortunately, reach to the extent of putting in the hands of Messrs. Collins the money that is due to them. The Court decides that it shall not be distributed to the bondholders. This decision would seem to involve favorable action in applying the money to the use for which it was originally intended, but further litigation is expected. We regret that the money is not made immediately applicable for the extension of the road. It is possible, however, that the defeat of the bondholders may put the contractors in good credit, and permit them to complete their arduous undertaking without further interruption.

To the above it is proper to add that the *Record* in a later issue—that of Monday last—notes the fact that the bondholders have a right to take the case to the Court of Appeals, and that if they did it would again come up before the Appellate Court in about two weeks. It also says that the ground taken by the bondholders against the Messrs. Collins was so weak that the inferior Court required no counter arguments, and it is not therefore likely that the decision which is adverse to them will be reversed by the higher Court.

IF there is any one thing more than another that ought to cause a Pennsylvania Republican to hang his head in shame it is the conspicuous nonentity of Don Cameron as a member of the United States Senate. The Republican party in every other Northern State is sometimes heard from in that body, but this State never. While important questions of public policy have been discussed, Cameron's mouth has been hermetically sealed, and while his colleague, Mr. Wallace, has stood up in his place and exposed Republican election frauds in Philadelphia in the manner and style deserved, Cameron has complacently borne it all—has sat as dumb as an oyster, without interposing a single word in defence of his political friends to whom he is mainly indebted for the seat he occupies. Maine has her Blaine, Vermont her Edmunds, Massachusetts her Dawes and Hoar, New York her Conkling, Illinois her Logan, blatant though he be, Iowa her Allison, Minnesota her Windom, and Nebraska her Paddock, but Pennsylvania has only her Don Cameron. And yet this Senatorial cipher through his wealth, backed by the efforts of a set of scurvy politicians, mostly from Philadelphia, dictates nominations to State conventions and literally holds the Republican party of the second State in the Union in the hollow of his hand. His greatest achievement in the Senate has never gone beyond moving for an executive session in order to confirm the nomination of one of his henchmen, or when he concentrates all his energies in the herculean task of making a motion that the Senate adjourn.

NO MORE pointed rebuke was ever administered to the members of a Pennsylvania Legislature than when State Treasurer Noyes, about the middle of of last week, determined to withhold any additional payments from them on account of their salary. This conclusion on the part of Col. Noyes will perhaps be regarded, in the cant phrase of the Republicans in Congress, as "revolutionary" by the gentlemen who will directly be affected by it, but they themselves are alone responsible for it. Three months and a half of time had then been spent by the Legislature, without the least attention having been paid by it to the depleted condition of the treasury, as set forth by the financial officers of the commonwealth at the commencement of the session, and while the members appeared regularly at the counter of the Treasury Department to draw their pay, they didn't seem at all concerned about adopting the necessary ways and means to meet the pressing daily demands upon Col. Noyes for the payment of about $1,700,000, overdue school warrants, as well as for the payment of other unliquidated appropriations of last year's session. Mr. Wickersham, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, warned the Legislature weeks ago that it was useless for him to draw warrants on the Treasury for school purposes, inasmuch as they would only be dishonored, and Col. Noyes after that had sent a communication to the two houses of the same import. Over one hundred letters at that time had been received at the Treasury demanding the reason why there was no money in its vaults for school purposes. Of course provision will be made for the necessary funds, but there can be no sort of excuse for the Legislature delaying so urgent a matter until the expiring hours of the session.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS, United States Senator from Illinois, addressed the Senate on Tuesday of last week on the army appropriation bill, and although his speech occupied only twenty minutes, he said all that can be said against the use of troops at the polls, and infinitely more than Conkling in his subsequent bloody-shirt harangue, occupying three hours and overflowing with malice and hatred towards the Southern people, could weaken or destroy. Judge Davis, unlike Blaine and Conkling, does no speak with a view to extort applause from the galleries by indulging in well studied and extravagant declamation, but addresses his audience with all the calmness and deliberation of a Judge in delivering his charge to a jury. His speech has attracted wide attention and received deservedly favorable comment from the leading papers of the country, and we propose to lay a few extracts from it before our readers. In referring to the sixth section of the bill, which contains the repealing clause and is the point in controversy, he says:

"The sixth section of the appropriation bill proposes to strike from both sections the words 'or to keep the peace at the polls,' and nothing more, so that the Army cannot be used hereafter at elections for any purpose. As an abstract proposition can there be any rational objection to this? Ought the Army to be used at the polls when there has been profound peace for more than a decade? Does any one believe that such a law would ever have received the approval of the American Congress if it had been brought forward in time of peace? It was passed when a formidable civil war was in progress, taxing to the utmost the resources of the country."

And again, in speaking of the instinctive feeling of opposition experienced by every right-minded man against all and everything which interferes with the freedom of elections and the sanctity of the ballot-box, he said:

"It is no new thing in time of peace to repeal a law passed in time of war. Indeed, no wise statesman will hesitate to do it if the law be unsuitable to the changed condition of things. It is a part of the very nature of every man of our race to rebel against anything which interferes with the freedom of elections, and the days of the Republic are numbered if the people ever consent to place the ballot-box under the protection of the bayonet."

A few days before Judge Davis addressed the Senate, Blaine, in concluding his speech against the bill, summoned the ghost of Abraham Lincoln, who signed the original bill in February, 1865, to the side of Mr. Hayes to protest against his giving it his approval. Mr. Davis was the warm and intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln for many years before he became President, and after his death was one of the administrators of his estate. He knew Mr. Lincoln much better than it was possible for Blaine ever to have known him, and his judgment of what Mr. Lincoln's action would be if he were now in Mr. Hayes' place is freely expressed in the concluding portion of the following extract from his address:

"Can it be possible that a principle of common law—the right of the people to have an election free from the presence of troops—so dear to Englishmen one hundred years ago is not equally dear to their descendants at the present day?

"Mr. President, it will require some one now living to write accurately the history of these times, for the future historian will be slow to believe that there was any basis on which to rest such an inquiry as the Congress of the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Why, then, should not the law of 1865 be altered in the manner proposed by this bill?

"It is said that Mr. Lincoln signed it, and the inference is that it would reflect on his memory to change it. Today the least this is a pretty strong presumption from such a quarter, for no man loved Mr. Lincoln better or honors his memory more than I do, nor had any one greater opportunities to know the honest intention of his mind and character and his habits of thought. He was large-hearted, etheer than those associated with him, full of sympathy for struggling humanity, without malice, with firm faith in the right, leading his countrymen by wise counsels, and patiently waiting for the end, with a deep devotion, and intensely anxious to save it. Believing as I do that he was raised up by Providence for the great work of the war of the rebellion, I have spoken better, had he lived, we would have been spared much of the strife of these latter days, and that we now would be on the high road to prosperity. Such a man, hating all forms of oppression, and deeply imbued with the principle that induced the men of 1776 to resist the stamp act, would never have intentionally placed a law on any one, unless war was flagrant, to send troops to coerce an election."

When it is remembered that Mr. Davis is not a Democrat, but occupies an independent position in politics, his indorsement of the position taken by the Democratic members of Congress against military interference at the polls will carry with it very great weight and consideration.

THERE is now pending in the House at Harrisburg a concurrent resolution, offered by a Philadelphia member named Sonder, which provides for the appointment of a committee of *ten* Senators and *fifteen* Representatives to meet General Grant at San Francisco on his return from his trip around the world, which will not probably take place until late in the fall. This is of course a part of the third-term programme, and if twenty-five Republican members of the Legislature, or for that matter *all* of the Republicans, are ambitious of making fools of themselves by a journey to California for the purpose referred to, it is their own business. But no Democratic member, we imagine, will stultify himself by consenting to take part in the show, nor do we suppose that the Speaker would insult any Democrat by naming him on the committee. When this resolution comes before the House for itsaction we trust that some Democrat, in accordance with the fitness of things, will offer an amendment extending an invitation to Belknap, Babcock, Robeson and Williams, three of whom were members of Grant's cabinet, and also to Boss Shepard, John McKee and Gen. McDonald, the two last being the well known chiefs of the St. Louis whiskey ring, to join the committee and participate in the ceremonies of the reception. A welcome to Grant in the absence of the men we have named, as well as scores of others of the same stripe who might be named, would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. Let the man whose last four years of administration was the most corrupt era in the history of the country, and whose advocates for a third term are rejoicing over the prospect of the inauguration of a "strong government"—by which they mean the rule of the bayonet in place of law—be welcomed to the sands of the golden State by men who will be in every way congenial—by men who, when he was President, were his trusted counsellors, guides and devoted friends.

THE army appropriation bill, which passed the Senate on Friday last by a vote of 41 yeas to 30 nays, and was sent to Mr. Hayes the same day, was returned by him with his veto to the House of Representatives, in which it had originated, on last Tuesday morning. His principal objection to the bill is his belief that the effect of its sixth section will be to prevent the use of force by civil officers at the polls to preserve the peace, or enforce the laws of the United States. Another bill could be speedily passed which would remove this objection, if it was certain that he would then sign it. Our opinion, however, is that Mr. Hayes will refuse to approve any bill which declares that troops shall *not* be used at the polls. What course will now be adopted by the Democrats in Congress we cannot to-day (Wednesday) accurately state, but of course that question would receive their immediate attention.

One of the Railroads of the United States.

The Pennsylvania Railroad not only from the extent and perfect equipment of its main line, but from the number and widespread ramifications of its connections, is a work of semi-national importance. It embraces in its operations the most extensive railway system in the world, and represents much more than one-eighth of the entire mileage of the whole country. In its stocks and bonds a large army of investors are deeply interested, as well in this country as in Europe. Any improvement in its financial condition or diminution of its usual revenues, closely reflect the prosperity or depression of general trade.

Its reports, therefore, as they are published from year to year, are of great significance, and, like those of the weather from Washington, indicate either clear or cloudy weather to the holders of its securities, and to our merchants and financiers. In the annual report for the last fiscal year, recently published in pamphlet form, all of these classes may find much to encourage and nothing to excite undue apprehensions for the present or the future. Without giving in detail the long rows of figures, which are full and complete, the result arrived at for 1878 is that after meeting all current obligations, keeping the entire property in good condition, and making a large reduction in the floating debt, a semi-annual dividend of two per cent., has been paid, and another and larger one honestly earned. This, in view of the extremely low rates imposed for a large proportion of railway service during the period of transition from inflation to a specie basis, and the special disasters to which portions of all large railway systems have been subjected by such events as have characterized the past few years, is not only satisfactory, but to all parties interested must prove a very agreeable surprise.

But behind this exhibit of receipts, expenses and profits, there are other points no less encouraging and instructive.—Necessity may be a severe, but it is also a good teacher, and one of the important lessons furnished by the statistics of the report is that the Pennsylvania road can make money even when the industrial exigencies require the adoption of exceptionally low rates on a large portion of its traffic, and that a very slight advance in renumeration would insure as large dividends as could reasonably be desired or expected. This has been effected by rigid economy in the working expenses, combined with the maintenance of a high standard in everything relating to the condition of the track and equipment, and efficiency in the plans of operating.

The condition of the lines west of Pittsburg has also been, to a greater or less extent, a source of apprehension, but in these for 1878 there was a gain over 1877 of $830,048.28, and a profit of $716,520.07, the deficit in 1877 having amounted to $114,428.41. These railroads were, therefore, not merely instrumental in bringing to the main line and its branches an enormous amount of traffic, but were in themselves a source of profit.

This it will be seen that the Company, after fully providing for all liabilities incurred, enhancing the value of its equipments, maintaining all its lines in perfect condition without adding a dollar to the capital stock, but, on the contrary, diminishing its bonded indebtedness, the line due the State, and mortgages and ground rents, has resumed dividends with every prospect of their continuance. Such an exhibit cannot fail to strengthen the faith of the holders of securities and the general public.

THE TRAMP ACT.—The following is the full text of the act "To define and punish tramps," as passed finally in both houses of the Legislature:

SEC. 1. That any person going about from place to place begging, soking or subsisting upon charity, and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp and guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement at labor or in the county jail or workhouse for not more than twelve months in the discretion of the Court; provided that if any person so arrested shall satisfy satisfactory evidence that he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms for the purpose aforesaid, in the manner above set forth, he shall not be deemed guilty of the offense hereinbefore described, and upon such proof shall be discharged from arrest either by the Magistrate before whom he is committed or by the Court upon hearing of the case upon writ of habeas corpus.

SEC. 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of another without the owner's consent, or shall be found carrying any fire-arms or other dangerous weapons with intent unlawfully to do injury to or intimidate any other person, which intent may be inferred by the jury trying the case from the facts that defendant is a tramp and so armed, or shall do or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony to any person or to the real or personal estate of another, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment at labor for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 3. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person not a resident of this State shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act, subject to the proviso contained in section one of this act.

SEC. 4. Any person upon view of any offense described in this act may apprehend the offender and take him before a Justice of the Peace or Alderman, whose duty it shall be, after hearing the evidence, to discharge or commit the prisoner for trial as in the case of other misdemeanors.

SEC. 5. This act shall not apply to any female or minor under the age of sixteen years nor to any blind, deaf or dumb person, nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or crippled person who is unable to perform manual labor.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on and after August 15, 1879, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

A NUT JOHN A. LOGAN CAN'T CRACK.—The following affidavit, published in the Columbus (O.) *Democrat* and republished in the Youngstown (O.) *Vindicator*, will, we think, be found a nut which John A. Logan cannot crack, even with all his well-known chin power:

I, John G. Wheatly, a resident of the city and county aforesaid, do solemnly swear that on the 28th day of May, 1861, I went from Williamson county, Illinois, to join R. H. Cunningham, company G of the Fifteenth regiment, Tennessee volunteers; that Major General John A. Logan, who then represented the district in Congress, was the chief person who raised said army and persuaded me to join the same; that said Logan accompanied us (about seventy in number) in the night part of the way from Williamson county to Paducah, the place designated for us to cross the river. We crossed at Paducah, according to John A. Logan's instructions, to evade Union troops, which, he stated, were stationed at Cairo. When Logan left he agreed to meet us as soon as possible, and assigned as a reason for not accompanying us then that he wanted to settle up his affairs at home and raise more troops. Logan, when he left, promised faithfully to join us soon and command our regiment in the Confederate service, but the next time we met him was at Belmont, in the Federal service, and in the fight Captain Cunningham and I chased him so closely that he was compelled to dismount. We succeeded in capturing his horse and delivered it to General Gideon Pillow, of the Confederate army. I served in the Confederate army from the above date until July 20, 1862, in Captain Cunningham's company, and was honorably discharged at Tupelo, Mississippi. My son, R. L. Wheatly, Thomson Coder, Harry Hays, William Tinker, Jackson Brown, Jackson Love, Flering Ghent, Martin Williams, and others, all except the first, now residing, or when I last heard from them, in Marion, Williamson county, Illinois, were members of said company and will attest the truth of the statement. JOHN G. WHEATLY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 30th day of September, 1878.
JOHN Q. HARMON,
Clerk of Circuit Court, Alexander county, Ill.

Lowe, Logan and Loyalty.

The Washington *Star* of the 26th ult. publishes a card from Representative Lowe, of Alabama, which says:

In the *Republican* of the 21st inst. Hon. John A. Logan has a communication in regard to an interview between Mr. Luther, the correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, and myself, which interview had been published in the Pittsburg *Post*. In that communication Senator Logan uses, in reference to myself, the following extraordinary language:

I understand that Colonel Lowe claims that this is not a correct report of what he said to the reporter. If not he should correct the statement and make the reporter responsible for putting a lie into his mouth. The statement I brand as false and slanderous and Colonel Lowe and the reporter can settle the question between themselves as to which one has been guilty of perpetrating this villainous falsehood. Very respectfully. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Upon reading this language I sent Senator Logan the following note:

WASHINGTON, D. C., 21st April, 1879.—Hon. John A. Logan, Washington, D. C.—Sir: In the *Republican* of this morning I find a communication signed by you, commenting upon an alleged interview between the correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Post* and myself in regard to your rumored participation in raising troops for the Confederate army in 1861. You have been informed that the interview published in the *Post* was incorrect. In that interview I said substantially that there were two or three companies from Illinois in the Confederate service that I had talked with one of the officers and some of the men, and they said they were enlisted to constitute part of General Logan's command in the Confederate army; that such reports were current in my section; that I had never heard any denial of them; that if they were true General Logan, if asked upon the floor of the Senate, could not deny, but might, perhaps, evade a direct answer. This being the substance of my statement in said interview I desire to know whether, in your communication to the *Republican* this morning, you apply the words "false and slanderous" to me.

Respectfully, W. M. LOWE.

This will be handed to you by my friend Charles Pelham, Esq. W. M. L.

This note was delivered by Judge Pelham to Senator Logan, at his city residence, on the morning of the 22d inst.

Mr. Lowe then says that, receiving no reply, he caused another note of a similar tenor to be delivered to Senator Logan personally in the vestibule of the Senate Chamber, on the afternoon of April 24. This also having failed, he says, to elicit a reply he sent, on the afternoon of the next day, a communication, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1879.—The Hon. John A. Logan—Sir: On the 21st instant you published in the *Republican*, of this city, a communication containing words personally reflecting upon me. I have twice addressed to you a note calling your attention to this language. You have failed and refused to answer either of them, and you therefore force me to the last alternative. I therefore demand that you name some time and place out of the district where another communication will presently reach you. My friend, Chas. Pelham, Esq., is authorized to act for me in the premises. Respectfully, W. M. LOWE.

Colonel Lowe then concludes his card as follows: "Thus ended this one-sided correspondence, which explains itself. It needs little or no comment from me. I will not brand John A. Logan as a liar, for he is a Senator of the United States. I will not post him as a scoundrel and a poltroon, for that would be in violation of the local statutes. But I do publish him as one who knows how to insult, but not how to satisfy a gentleman and I invoke upon him the judgment of the community."

The charges against Senator Logan so offensively reiterated by Colonel Lowe stand upon such a basis of proof that they cannot be put aside by a simple denial. Colonel Lowe assumes the responsibility for the publication and substantially confirms the correctness of the interview with Mr. Luther, who is the Washington correspondent of THE RECORD, and whose word is as good as any man's in either the House or the Senate. We think Colonel Lowe has made a mistake in sending a challenge. If he feels bloodthirsty he should pull Logan's nose on the steps of the Capitol. There is no glory to be got out of a shooting match and precious little satisfaction.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A STORM THAT GOT UPON ITS HIND LEGS AND HOWLED.—The cyclone at Walterboro, S. C., the other day, is described with graphic power by a correspondent of the Charleston *Courier and News*. Before the tempest came were to be seen a court house, jail, two hotels, a number of law offices, a dozen stores, one academy, seven churches, and about ninety dwelling houses, besides the large complement of kitchens, negro cabins, barns, stables, and other outbuildings always found in an old southern town.

The churches and academy were destroyed and of the ninety dwelling-houses sixty with their accompanying outbuildings are uninhabitable. A grove of wild orange trees was stripped of its berries, and these descended in a shower ten miles beyond. A lady's trunk was taken from the garret as the house fell, and carried by the wind half a mile into a swamp. A four-horse wagon was lifted from a yard and blown thirty feet away over a fence eight feet high.

A basket of books was taken from a house and deposited in a tree three-fourths of a mile distant. A sheep was found lying in the road with every particle of wool taken from it as cleanly as a razor could have done it. One lady as she felt the house giving way gathered her children in her arms and knelt by a bed with her infant under her body.

The building fell upon them and they were nearly buried in a shower of bricks and mortar, although all escaped with only a few bruises and scratches. The infant being nearly suffocated by the dust, its mother, with remarkable coolness, blew into its mouth until its lungs resumed their work.

WE would suggest, says the New York *World*, to our Republican friends pooling the issues of the next twenty years, say, at the Presidential election of 1880. They have declared that the only man in their party fit for the Presidency is Mr. Grant, and that the Union cries for him as children in the patent medicine puffs cry for pastilles. Their vehement opposition four years ago to a Third Term having been converted into acquiescence, silent or enthusiastic, it is evident that in 1884 they will be even more warmly in favor of Mr. Grant for a Fourth Term, and that in 1888 there will not be a shadow of opposition to his renomination for a Fifth Term, and so on, so long as the ex-President holds out to run. Suppose, then, that both parties agree that the election of 1880 shall be deemed conclusive till 1900, and that if the successful candidate dies before the end of the century the Presidency shall pass in remainder to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten? The future will be rendered clear and certain, and we shall be saved the periodical worry and expense of Presidential elections.—Neither party can object to this. If Grant is the man the nation desires it cannot have too much of Grant; if it does not want him and so declares at the polls that will be the end of the matter. If this country is to remain a democratic republic let us be speedily assured of the fact; if it is to become an empire the transition will be more easy and natural from a life-term Presidency; in either case we shall have peace and be able to go about the business of life with single minds unvexed by political anxieties.

MYSTERIOUS MUSIC IN THE AIR.—The McVeytown *Journal* is responsible for the following: "Some of our superstitious denizens have recently been highly excited over a mysterious music that has been heard in the air about the midnight hour, and which has created great uneasiness among the nervous ones. It was first heard, so says our informant, about two weeks ago, at or near the farm of Mr. L. Metz, who stated that the sound was like that of a flute, and seemed to be gently wafted overhead. Some believe that it is something supernatural and an omen of evil, while others, we understand, have even gone so far as to say it was the voice of angels. We have not heard the strange sounds, and hence can not vouch for the truth of the assertions, but think they can be traced, like many other like occurrences, to some human agency. Nevertheless, if the music is so sweet and heavenly, as some say it is, we should like to hear it."

—There are 4,000 postmistresses in the United States. No wonder the "males" go wrong occasionally.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Tom Griffin, a 63-year-old darkey, living in Boston, is the father of sixty-three children.

—Miss Sue Beatty, of Franklin, Pa., has been appointed stenographer of the Clarion county courts.

—A woman at Rutland, Va., recently dropped senseless on hearing a brass band. Who can blame her?

—George Jackson, a white teacher in the Cincinnati High School, has married a negro girl; but her father owns $100,000.

—An Indiana girl named Pullberry married a man named Bennett simply to secure a new name. She refused to live with him a day.

—William Rey, a colored barber, of Raleigh, N. C., has declined an offer to be a barber of the United States Senate at a good salary.

—The sales of land by the Kansas Pacific Railway for the month of March amounted to 15,458 acres. Average price, $4.75 per acre.

—A Cape Breton woman, Mrs. Sparlan, of Baddeck, has presented to her husband four male children at a birth.

—Rev. A. J. Faust has retired from the Protestant Episcopal church, Washington, and embraced the Catholic faith.

—A little girl, Celia Horay, who was taken away from Locust Gap, Northumberland county, a couple of weeks ago, by gypsies, has not been heard from.

—A dispatch from Vidalia, Concordia parish, Louisiana, reported three thousand negroes on the river bank Sunday awaiting transportation Kansasward.

—A London dispatch of April 30 says that the steamer Nile, from Eleva for Newport, with a cargo of ore, has been lost, and that only three were saved out of a crew of twenty-three.

—A piece of bone from one of Charles Lewellyn's fingers was blown into and embedded in his chin by the explosion of a blasting cartridge at the copper works, near Phœnixville, a few days ago.

—Mr. Abell, of Wabash, was successfully divorced from three wives. Then he married the first again, and now, upon her death, he has reunited with the second. The third has reason to hope.

—Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, made another unsuccessful attempt to escape from the State Prison at Concord, Mass., recently. He made a saw out of a case knife and nearly cut off one of the iron window bars.

—Captain Boyton arrived in New Orleans Sunday afternoon. He was badly tanned by the sun and somewhat fatigued from the trip. He was welcomed by a large crowd along the river bank from Carrollton to the foot of Canal street.

—George Elusig, convicted at York, Pa., on Friday last of murder in the first degree, for killing his wife, committed suicide in his cell next morning by cutting his throat with a razor and then hanging himself with a piece of rope and a towel.

—A young woman named Mary Langdon, of Portville, Potter county, had a cancer that physicians pronounced incurable. She drew a thread beneath the cancer, with which she tied the artery, and then with a sharp tableknife cut the offensive object off. She is doing well.

—A carriage, containing a gentleman and four young ladies, was thrown over an embankment 75 feet high, at the East End, Pittsburgh, Sunday. The occupants made a remarkable escape from death, the carriage catching in a tree a few feet down. All got out uninjured.

—Lord Ripon, once a Protestant and Freemason, but now a devoted Catholic, has purchased the sanctuary and cloister of St. Damian, near Assisi, in order to preserve these monuments "for the piety of the faithful and the admiration of artists." He is about to establish an orphanage there.

—Peter Sullivan, an old man living in Chicopee, Mass., was burned to death in his house on Friday afternoon. His wife had emptied ashes in the yard and the wind blew a live coal into some fodder, which set the barn on fire, from whence the flames were communicated to the house.

—Dan'l Ordway, of Proctorsville, Vt., is eighty-four years of age, and expects to die soon. His grave clothes and coffin have been made, under his direction, and a clergyman recently preached his funeral sermon, in accordance with his urgent request. "I want to manage all these matters myself," he says.

—Father Vineyard, of the Church of the Assumption, at South Bend, Ind., swallowed an upper set of teeth, consisting of four on a gold plate, while he was asleep Saturday night; when he awoke they were so far down his throat that the surgeons couldn't extract them, and at last accounts he was likely to die.

—Eighteen years ago a farmer living near Eldred, in this State, adopted a boy. The boy has grown to be a sturdy young man, and for him the farmer's wife, not more than thirty years of age, has taken quite a fancy. This the old farmer found out a few days ago, and concluded it was about time for him to leave and did so.

—The trial of Buford, the man who shot Judge Elliott in the street at Frankfort, Kentucky, because the judge decided a law suit adversely to him, began on Monday. The result is looked for with much interest, as it is not considered that the prisoner, although a prominent man in his native state, deserves any mercy.

—Among the eccentrics of Detroit is a man who always keeps two men and two women servants, and insists upon the men having black and the women red hair. This is with a view to luck, inasmuch as years ago he passed a black-haired man and red-haired girl walking together, and presently found a purse of money which was never claimed.

—At a meeting of priests and bishops held in Cincinnati at the archepiscopal residence on Tuesday of last week the names of Father Spalding, of Peoria; Bishop Chatard, of Vincennes, and Father Quinn, Vicar-General to Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey, were recommended to the Pope as coadjutor to Archbishop Purcell, with the right of succession at his death.

—Rev. Dr. D. Gans, late pastor of the Third German Reformed church of Baltimore, together with his wife, two sons and a daughter, were formally admitted to the Catholic faith at St. Ignatius' church, in that city, on Sunday last. At the same time E. L. H. Geiger and wife, members of his late congregation, were also received into the Catholic Church, and all made their first communion.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* prints a summary of the views of one thousand Republicans of Indiana in relation to the Republican candidate for President in 1880. About seventy-five per centum of the persons favor Grant, about fifteen per centum John Sherman, and the remainder are equally divided among Garfield, Blaine, Conkling, Washburne and Harrison, and a few mention Zach. Chandler.

—One-half million of Archbishop Purcell's liabilities were wiped out by the congregation of St. Paul's Catholic church in Cincinnati on Thursday. The sum due the congregation amounted to just $1,000,000. A resolution, reciting that as the worshipers in St. Paul's believed it impossible for the Archbishop to pay off the immense debt they unanimously pledged themselves to remit one-half their claims, was adopted.

—Peter E. Stevens was convicted of killing his wife at Chicago, Friday, and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. As he was being taken from the court room, Mrs. Young, his mother-in-law, stepped up behind him, put a pistol to his head and pulled the trigger. Fortunately for the prisoner a handkerchief in which the pistol had been concealed, intervened between the hammer and cap, and caused the pistol to miss fire. Mrs. Young will be arrested.

—A fire at Carbon Hill, near Pittston, Pa., at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, destroyed the house occupied by John L. Keogh and his five children. A son aged 11 and a daughter aged 13 years were burned to death. Mr. Keogh had his face and hands terribly burned in his efforts to rescue his children. His younger child, aged 5 years, had his hand and arms badly burned and his recovery is doubtful. The house and contents were owned by Mr. Keogh, upon which he had no insurance.

—The Philadelphia *Times* opened a recent half column article as follows: "It is a curious fact, to be noted by students of American sociology, that in the North Atlantic States the flood of the season of gregarious festivity is coexistent and conterminous with the period in which the succulent and gracious oyster is at its prime." The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* says that if Garfield would load this sentence up in his mouth and fire it off at the Confederate brigadiers in Congress he would scare every devil of them into convulsions.

—A. H. Grimke, a well-known colored lawyer of Boston, was married a few days ago to Miss Sarah E. Stanley, white, the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman of Wisconsin. Grimke was born in South Carolina, a slave. He graduated from Lincoln University, in this State, and from the Harvard Law School, entering the office of William L. Bowditch. Both man and wife are educated and move in the highest social circles in Boston. It will be remembered that a similar marriage was chronicled from Cincinnati the other day.

—An unusually warm summer is predicted by Professor Piazzi Smith, the astronomer royal of Scotland. He bases his predictions on the records of the temperature of Edinburg as registered during the last forty years by the earth thermometer of the observatory of that city. These observations show, he says, that a great heat wave comes upon the earth without presumably from the sun about every eleven years; and it appears that the next heat-wave may be expected in the summer of this year. Professor Smith thinks these seasons are likely to be glowingly hot, and the following winter exceptionally mild.

—W. J. Wilson, editor of the Spring Lake (Mich.) *Republican*, left that place two weeks ago in company with a young lady of respectable connections with whom he had been enamored, but who had rejected him on account of her parents' opposition, saying they were going to Grand Haven to a party. Friday last the girl's mother received a letter from Wilson dated Grand Rapids, in which he said that "before another sun had set his body would be in a watery grave and his soul in hell." Wilson was in Detroit Thursday, but his female companion was not with him. It was feared that he had murdered her and committed suicide. The affair caused great excitement.

—A tramp entered the residence of G. H. Kitchen, near New Lebanon, O., Friday morning during the absence of the family, and began searching a bureau where a large amount of money had been placed. Carrie Roberts, a young girl, a domestic, who was in the upper part of the house, heard the noise, discovered the tramp at work, approached him unobserved and suddenly clutching him by the hair with one hand endeavored to wrench a box of valuables from his grasp with the other hand. Finding her efforts unavailing she released her hold, sprang upon a chair, secured a revolver from the top of a clock and fired at the tramp several times in quick succession. The latter dropped the box, ran to the yard, scaled the fence and escaped. Upon examination it was found that nothing of value had been taken.

—The State Temperance convention which met in Harrisburg on Thursday and Friday of last week, adopted a memorial to the Legislature and the draft of a temperance law which provides for holding elections annually in February, and giving females over twenty-one years of age the right to vote on this question. If a majority vote in its favor the Court of the county is to direct that the act shall go into effect after ninety days. It also prohibits the manufacture for sale of liquors and prohibits the sale of liquor in a club room; provides for the punishment of those who sell to husband, wife or child, and directs how damages are to be recovered it outrages are committed by those intoxicated, etc., etc. It was recommended that each candidate for public office be pledged to support the temperance law.

—A special Pittsburgh dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times*, dated April 28th, says: At Leechburg, on the Monongahela, a mile or so above Lock No. 3, stands a little shanty which for some time was without a tenant. A few weeks ago a man named James Reed took his abode there without leave or license. Nobody knew anything of him. No one cared to know. He lived very quietly and spoke to no one. Yesterday John Williams, a neighbor, was passing his door. Reed called him in and shut the door. Then he seized a bar of iron and beat Williams over the head, leaving him for dead. Two men passing the shanty heard groans and entered. Williams' skull was fractured and brains oozed out from the wounds. He was taken up in a dying condition. Reed was soon afterwards arrested and brought to this city. Some people think him insane. Others say that he sought revenge for a fancied or real wrong.

A HEN BECOMES A ROOSTER.—Six years ago next July, says the Oglethorpe (Ga.) *Echo*, there was hatched in this section a female chick. With the exception of the usual adventures with hawks and owls, this interesting fowl reached the age of pullethood without creating any unusual excitement. She quickly won the hearts of the lords of the barnyard, and more than one pitched battle was fought for her favor by rival cocks. In time she developed into a steady, matronly hen, and not only proved a good source of eggs, but sat upon and hatched five litters of chicks and one of geese, from which feat she was known in the neighborhood as the "gosling hen." Last February, however, a marked change was observed in the subject of this sketch. First, the roosters ceased to worship at her shrine. A change was also observed in her general bearing, she assuming decidedly masculine airs—crowing with the voice and tone of a thoroughbred chanticleer; spurs commenced to grow from her heels; the tail feathers lengthened and curved; her comb grew in length, and now this remarkable fowl has developed into a full-fledged rooster. It is now on exhibition at Barrows'.

THE SUGAR NOTCH MINERS RESCUED ALIVE.—After four days entombment, the miners imprisoned at Sugar Notch Luzerne county, by a fall of the roof of a mine were released Monday morning. The men sustained life by the meat of a mule which a boy sent to give them warning had fortunately taken with him, and a stream running through the mines gave them needful water. Reliefs of laborers have been constantly at work night and day, and finally succeeded in making a channel through a fifty-foot block of coal. The men suffered little from their confinement, and they and their rescuers were loudly cheered as they reached the surface of the mine. One hundred dollars was presented to each of the rescued miners the same day by the stockholders of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company through President Charles Parrish, and a concert for the benefit of the men was given at Music Hall, Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday evening. Charles Hawkins, one of the number, related the story of their captivity. The total receipts were given to them, as all expenses had been paid.

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OF THE
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Melange Suitings	25c.
All-Wool Bunting	25c.
Pekin Stripes	25c.
All-Wool Spring Serge	25c.
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English Damasse	28c.
Brilliantine Mohairs	28c.
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Madonna Cloth	30