Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - MARCH 5, 1880.

JUDGE BLACK's reply to the plea of ex-United States Senator Howe, in defence of the third term doctrine, will be found on our first page, and will prove to be "mighty interesting reading."

WE second the motion made by the Bellefonte *Watchman* that if all political newspapers were as frank outspoken, and just as the Lancaster *Intelligencer* it would be better for political morals everywhere.

CHAIRMAN MILLER has called a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, to be held at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, on THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1880, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the holding of the Democratic State Convention.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, has ordered a survey of the U. S. steamer Constellation, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, with a view to using her to transport contributions to Ireland, believing that it can be done cheaper by a government vessel than by chartering a ship for the purpose from private parties.

CONGRESSMAN OSCAR TURNER, of Kentucky, introduced a bill into the House, on Monday last, abolishing all tariff duty on printing type imported into the United States. If Mr. Turner succeeds in getting this repealing bill through Congress, the newspaper and book publishers throughout the country will owe him a lasting debt of gratitude. We hope and pray that the member from this district will aid in the good work.

COL. JAMES WORRALL, Harry White's convenient engineer in boosting the visionary project of tunnelling the Allegheny mountain as a passage way for the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers when made navigable by slackwater, has assumed a new *role* and is now mentioned as "an old Harrisburg Democrat" who has written to John W. Forney's paper to say that Grant is the only man who can break the solidity of the South, and for that reason he favors his nomination at Chicago. This is an opinion as is an opinion, and is eminently characteristic of Simon Cameron's ancient friend and follower, Col. James Worrall.

THE Republicans in Indiana, unlike their brethern in Pennsylvania and New York, are determined to exercise their own judgment in the selection of a candidate for the President, and will not consent that some one who aspires to play the part of a Cameron or a Conkling in their State, shall usurp the right of doing so for them. On last Wednesday week Conventions were held in all the Congressional districts of the State to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention, and the result was the overwhelming defeat of Grant. Six of the thirteen districts Blaine delegates were elected; in six other districts no instructions were given, but the delegates are said to prefer Blaine. Sherman carried the remaining district.

"I SHOULD not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it *an imperative duty*—circumstances not likely to arise." *Grant's letter to Henry White, May, 1875.*

Well, we should say so in view of the two "circumstances" that in Cameron's convention, in this State, the third term resolution was squeezed through by a majority of only 20 out of 246 votes, and in Conkling's convention last week, in New York, a similar resolution was forced through by the meagre majority of 37 out of 307 votes. The demand for four years more of Grant and his surroundings does not seem to be very imperative just now in the Keystone and Empire States.

IN an article in Friday's issue of the Johnstown *Tribune* on Washington and a third term, the conclusion is reached that the unwritten law against it is nothing more than a "miserable plea." This differs a little from the view taken of the unwritten law of the Republic by Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, who thought it was something far above a "miserable plea"—an example, indeed, worthy of all imitation, and to be religiously followed. So thought the Republican Convention of this State in 1875, as well as similar conventions in other States, and so thought Congress by the almost unanimous adoption of an anti-third term resolution the same year. The *Tribune*, however, is a Grant organ, and believing that Grant is a better and a wiser man than Washington, Jefferson or Jackson, it cannot be expected to refuse to minister to his unholy ambition by opposing his return to power.

A REVEREND SCOUNDREL named Clarkson Doyers, of Bridgeport, Conn., has lately published a statement that two nights before the second battle of Bull Run he saw General Fitz John Porter in conversation with three Confederate Generals, one of whom was Robert E. Lee, and that Porter told him (Doyers) to say nothing about it at the peril of his life. It will be observed that in this transparent lie Doyers takes good care that when he tells it Lee is dead, and as dead men cannot talk, a contradiction from him is impossible. A man named C. Mensel, of New Haven, came out, however, on Monday last with a statement in which he says that about seven years ago he heard Doyers tell a similar story, except that he then said it was General McDowell instead of General Porter he had caught in conference with rebel officers. As a bill is now before Congress in relation to Fitz John Porter's case and the finding of the military court eighteen years ago, when he was made a victim to cover up the blunders and incapacity of Gen. John Pope, this wonderful revelation of Rev. Clarkson Doyers will be seized hold of by such of the Republican papers as are not ashamed of it to prejudice Porter's appeal for justice. For all that, however, it is simply the old story of the viper gnawing at a file.

THE Chairman of the Democratic State Committee has a pretty hard time of it. Constant complaints were made against him in some quarters for his delay in calling the Committee together to fix upon the time and place of holding the State Convention, and now that he has performed that duty just when it was proper for him to do so, he is stoutly belabored for appointing the meeting of the Committee at Pittsburg, in the extreme western part of the State. It does seem a trifle strong on Mr. Miller's part to compel the members of his Committee who reside in Hendrick B. Wright's bailiwick and David Wilmot's old stamping ground to travel all the way to Pittsburg to determine such a small matter as the time and place of holding the State Convention. It was simply a question as to whether Mahomet should go to the mountain or the mountain should go to Mahomet, and the Chairman decided in favor of the mountain being put on the move. If all Democratic State Conventions, and all meetings of the State Committee, were held at Harrisburg, as they ought to be, and as they invariably were up to about 1860, all ground for complaint would be removed and no imputation of improper motives would be attributed to the Chairman, as is now being done against Mr. Miller. If he has any "little game" to play, as we have seen insinuated, in assembling the Committee at Pittsburg, he will most likely meet with a rebuff. But, although Mr. Miller ought not to have put the members of the Committee to the trouble and expense of going to Pittsburg, we are unwilling to believe that he was actuated by any sinister purpose until we have some better evidence than mere assertion for the fact.

THE New York Republican State Convention, which met at Utica on Wednesday of last week, was run pretty much in the same groove as the convention in this State was run by Cameron. In the mode of selecting delegates to Chicago there was this difference, however, that while a committee with one of Cameron's tools at its head reported to his convention the names of the delegates from the different districts, and the convention afterwards instructed them to vote *as a unit* for Grant, Mr. Conkling permitted the delegates from each district to name the two delegates from that district to Chicago, and then instructed them for Grant without enforcing the unit rule. The friends of Blaine, though under the most inefficient leadership, developed very remarkable strength, the vote on the instructing resolution showing 217 votes for Grant and 180 for Blaine, or a majority of only 37. It is claimed that about twenty-five of the delegates prefer Blaine, but whether they will bolt Grant at Chicago remains to be seen. Conkling was a delegate to the convention and made a strong Grant speech, which was the only thing, it is said, that saved the Grant crowd from a defeat. One of the incidents of the proceedings was when a motion was made that if Grant should not be nominated, the delegates be instructed to vote for Blaine, which brought Conkling to his feet with a motion to lay *that* motion on the table. This was done, and as revenge is said to be sweet, Conkling paid Blaine a small installment of the debt he has owed him for fourteen years.

THE editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, who is in receipt of a pamphlet giving a sketch of the life of Galusha A. Grow and advocating his election as United States Senator to succeed Mr. Wallace, informs Mr. Grow that he is a great and good man and would make a capital Senator, had he not went off half cocked on the Greeley movement—that he has done good work for the Republican party, but will hardly be chosen Senator over others who have been doing good work all the time and did not attempt to break up the party; and finally tells Galusha that if he was elected Senator there is no knowing how soon he might sour again and go over to a new Liberal party. All this means, as any child in politics can understand, that the Cameron-Grant machine will be run in favor of M. S. Quay for Senator and that Grow need not apply. If Grow, instead of playing the part of an armed neutral towards Cameron and his followers, would take the bull by the horns, as Wolfe, of Union county, has done, and carry the war into Africa, he might stand some chance of capturing the Senatorship; but as long as he shows a total want of "sand" he must expect that after he has plowed the Republican ground and sowed the political seed, as he has done during the two last campaigns in this State, Quay, or some other henchman of the Cameron clan, will enter the field and reap the harvest.

THE recent encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. against divorce is apparently exciting a profound reactionary sentiment in favor of the indissoluble sanctity of marriage throughout the entire Christian world. Several eminent Protestant divines of different denominations indorse its positions strenuously, and Pere Hyacinthe stoutly advocates it. "Marriage," he eloquently and truly says, "is the full and perfect union of man and woman. Ideal marriages are rare, even impossible. Nevertheless we must strive to tend toward the ideal marriage. This should imply love and purity as twin flowers upon one stem. All true love hopes and promises eternity. Clearly, then, indissolubility is the law of human nature. Unity or monogramy, despite the corruptions of Salt Lake and the degradation of lower civilizations, is also a natural law. It is necessary to the dignity of woman and inseparable from marriage."

THE famine in Ireland is raging most severely in the five counties which are situated in the northern part of the island. The chief cause of the distress is these districts is the failure of the corn and potato crop, which were ruined by the heavy rains of the first half of last year. The people along the northern coast have little to expect from the crops, as the soil is very sterile. They depend almost entirely for subsistence on the fisheries, but these also failed last year. The latest estimate places the number of people now suffering from famine at a quarter of a million. There is apprehension that American contributions will fall off because of the report that sufficient has already been received to relieve the distress. It should be remembered, however, that this relief cannot be more than temporary and that the people must have external assistence until they are able to help themselves.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

The pressing demands for food on the part of the famishing tenantry of Ireland, and the open-handed response of the people of America to their appeals for assistance, have had the effect of keeping in the background the political issues involved in the mission of Mr. Parnell to this country. It is probably just as well for the cause of charity that these issues should be kept distinct for the time being at least, for there are many who, while willing to contribute liberally to the relief of the suffering poor, would yet be loath to aid by their contributions in the political agitation of a country with which we are at peace, believing it to be contrary to the settled policy of non-intervention in European affairs adopted by this country from the beginning of its history as a nation. It is better that it should be so—charity first and politics afterwards. Starving men must have food at once—but the principles of human liberty will survive through all the ages, "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son," and "though baffled oft are ever won." The immediate result of Mr. Parnell's visit is the setting of a steady current of charity towards Ireland, but he will not plead in vain for the political enfranchisement of his people. The munificent response of the American people to his appeals for charity manifest the deep interest they feel in all that concerns the welfare of the people of Ireland. England will not long be able to withstand the public opinion of the civilized world in reference to the injustice of her treatment of the Irish people. The present distress and destitution of the Irish peasantry will but serve to bring its causes to the notice of mankind. Only a few days ago the house of commons voted down a bill to remove the inequality between the Irish and English basis of representation. The right of suffrage is restricted in Ireland by measures of the grossest inequality. Five cities and boroughs in each country present the following startling contrast:

	Population.	*Electors.*
Dublin (Ireland)	267,717	12,117
Leeds (England)	259,222	49,545
Cork (Ireland)	100,518	4,518
Leicester (England)	95,220	18,365
Limerick (Ireland)	49,853	1,781
Middlesborough (Eng.)	46,631	11,824
Wexford (Ireland)	13,112	498
Whitby (England)	13,094	2,103
Kinsale (Ireland)	6,935	191
Ripon (England)	6,806	1,096

In the discussion which arose on the measure referred to, Mr. Meldon, the home rule member for Kildare county, declared that this inequality was a distinct breach of the act of union; and Sir William Harcourt, the distinguished liberal, asserted that the motion only set forth the principle of equality on which the union of the two countries was based, and that, when that ceased to be the principle, he should cease to be in favor of the union. It is upon inequalities such as these that the home rulers base their demand for an equalization of the franchise or a separate parliament, and should the liberal party return to power in the coming parliamentary elections a reform in the franchise may at least be regarded as a certainty.—*Pottsville Standard.*

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE ANNUAL REPORT—RESULTS OF LAST YEAR'S BUSINESS.

The thirty-third annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shows the net income of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division (main line and branches Pittsburgh to Philadelphia) for the past year to have been $7,472,480.48; net loss on United Railroads of New Jersey Division $939,889.09, leaving a balance of $6,542,592.39. The report says there will probably be expended upon construction, equipment and real estate during the current year the sum of $4,500,000, the principal portion of which will be as follows: Filbert street extension, Philadelphia (elevated) $2,500,000; straightening main line, etc., $375,000; completing improvements at Jersey City, $475,000; new tracks, stations, main line, New Jersey Division, $775,000.

In order to provide for the payment at maturity, on Dec. 31, 1880, and the cancellation of $4,970,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the company, the Board of Directors have caused to be issued 5,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, due in forty years, secured by the consolidated mortgage of the company. These bonds were disposed of on favorable terms, and will be delivered the current year. The Board have also had under consideration the necessary provision for the payment at maturity or extension, at a reduced rate of interest, of the bonds for $1,000,000 bearing 6 per cent. interest, maturing Jan. 1, 1881, secured by mortgage upon the Navy Yard property at Philadelphia.

The profits from the operation of the Empire Line since the purchase of its property in October, 1877, have been sufficient in addition to paying the interest upon its cost to redeem $665,000 of the $2,550,000 of car trust certificates issued in payment of the same, and leave a net surplus of $276,202.29.

A comparison of the net earnings of all lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie for the years 1878 and 1879, shows a gain of $824,978.01. The tonnage shows a gain of 5,848,695 tons. The net profit of the leased lines west of Pittsburgh was $1,682,826.12, showing a gain for 1879 of $895,804.05.

A summary of the lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburgh shows the following:

Gross earnings, all lines, from traffic, 1879, $60,362,575.67; 1878, $55,426,962.-93; increase, $4,935,612.74.

Gross expenses, excluding rentals, dividends, etc., 1879, $35,630,794.99; 1878, $33,611,034.07; increase, $2,028,-760.90.

Showing net earnings, 1879, $24,722,-780.68; 1878, $21,815,928.84; increase, $2,906,851.84.

The total number of passengers carried east and west of Pittsburgh for the year was 21,863,966.

LYNCHING OF A NEGRO FIEND.—On Saturday last a one-armed negro, Louis Kinder by name, outrageously assaulted a white woman named Byrd, residing near George's Station, Coleton county, S. C. Kinder was captured about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning by a white and black posse, who took him to the scene of outrage and had him identified by the woman. The posse, by vote, decided not to lynch Kinder, who was then placed in the guard-house at George's Station. Monday morning he started for Waterboro jail under a strong guard On the way the guard were overpowered by an armed force consisting largely of friends of the outraged woman, who conveyed Kinder to a secluded spot in the woods. About 9 o'clock Monday night he was again confronted with the woman and again identified. He was then taken to the woods and preparations made to hang him. At the last moment he acknowledged having committed the ootrage, and confessed to having outraged a colored woman in Newbury six years ago; to killing a colored girl near Kings' Tree last April; to four burglaries, and to innumerable thefts. At half-past 10 he was hanged, after which the crowd fired a volley of pistol shots into his body, and then dispersed.

—At two o'clock Saturday morning the dwelling house of Mr. James Hardy, corner of Ward and Hardy streets, Pittsburg, was burned to the ground, together with a bakery attached. The loss was about $2,000; insurance, $1,500. A boy named William Ditmore who was working for Hardy, was sleeping in the shop at the time of the fire, and is supposed to have been burned to death. Cause of fire unknown.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The women convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary wear men's clothes.

—Samuel P. Bailey, of Washington, N. H., completed his one hundredth year on Saturday.

—Four Chinese converts were admitted as members of the Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, two weeks ago.

—Edward Herrick, Schell's chief clerk, is the only name yet mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Auditor General.

—Mrs. Betsy Henderson, of Boston, who is hale and hearty, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth on Sunday.

—There is but one county in Pennsylvania that has not heard the shriek of the iron horse within her border, and that is Fulton.

—The steamer Vingorla, bound for Kurrachee, from Bombay, has foundered. Six Europeans and sixty-two natives were lost.

—The United States Treasurer received on Friday, through a Catholic priest in New York, the sum of $504.52 to the credit of the "conscience fund."

—Mr. Lamborn Hall, residing in West Goshen township, Chester county, is the possessor of a ewe which gave birth to four lambs one night last week.

—A room in Michael O'Connor's hotel at Harrisburg was robbed of $2,000 in bank notes, the property of O'Connor, on Thursday night. No arrests have been made.

—Young Brumidi, the sixteen-year-old son of the Capitol artist, recently deceased, is said to be ambitious to finish the work on which his father was so long engaged.

—Efforts are being made in all parts of this State to procure the names of Andersonville and other prisoners held during the war, for the purpose of securing special pensions for them.

—Among the unclaimed land patents recently taken from the cobwebbed cuddy-holes of the Land Office was one issued by President Pierce to Abraham Lincoln for service in the Black Hawk war.

—A man at Union Mills, Erie county who was disappointed in a love affair, has not spoken to a woman for twenty years. He is a miser, and averts his head when he meets one of the opposite sex.

—At Point Pleasant, W. Va., a negro called "Abe," has just died. He was the oldest person in the State, being 112 years of age by actual data. He was a full-blooded African, having been brought to this country when a babe.

—Christ will come and the millennium begin in September, 1881, according to the calculations of the Rev. Mr. Rounds, an Adventist, of Portsmouth, N. H., who has devoted seven years to figuring out the matter on a chart 260 feet long.

—A young woman, who was known as Mary, and was employed as a domestic at 1907 Spruce street, Philadelphia, fell down stairs the other day while carrying some crockery-ware. One of the pieces severed an artery in her neck, causing almost instant death.

—The paper mills of the country are now said to produce 1,800 tons of various grades of paper daily. There are altogether 627 mills representing a capital of $100,000,000 and employing 22,000 persons, who are paid for their services a little less than $10,000,000 annually.

—Herbert Burrill and Andrew B. Coombs, the two men who left Boston on the 9th of July, in a small decked boat for Melbourne, proceeded no further on their voyage than a small fishing village twenty miles north of Bahia, when they were compelled to land in distress.

—Jacob Lincoln, a first cousin of ex-President Lincoln, was murdered near Harrisonburg, Va., on Saturday. Lincoln was killed in a mill owned by two men with whom he had been gambling, and to whom he had shown a roll of money obtained that day from the sale of cattle.

—On Thursday morning last, a young man named Anthony Fowler was caught in the machinery of McKee's furniture factory, at Petersborough, Ontario, and hurled around a shaft with terrible velocity. Both of his feet and one of his hands were torn off, and every bone in his body was broken.

—A hen always kicks backward after laying an egg. A Bridgeport Yankee is reported to have turned this fact to account in inventing a device to prevent the sale of stale eggs. When the hen kicks she hits an electric disk, to which is attached a rubber stamp, and the apparatus stamps the date on each egg.

—The resolution adopted by the late Republican State convention at Harrisburg in favor of Grant for a third term, has been condensed by the Washington *Review* and *Examiner*, as follows: "Resolved, That the 58 delegates to the national convention shall vote as one man, and that Don Cameron is that one man."

—Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, began on the *Tribune* as foreign editor on a salary of $12 per week. He now receives $12,000 a year from the *Sun* and enough more in the way of dividends from the paper and from the *American Cyclopedia* to bring his income up to $70,000. Mr. Dana has just purchased a house in New York for $63,000.

—Rev. H. W. Richardson, of Sea Cliff, eloped on Friday evening with his wife's sister, named Elizabeth Louthie and nineteen years of age. He left a wife and several small children, including a nursing baby. On Saturday afternoon the guilty pair were arrested at New York on board the steamer Rio Grande, as the vessel was about to sail for Galveston, Texas.

—A literary curiosity has just been published at Amsterdam. It consists of three short stories, possessing the peculiarity that in each of them only one vowel is employed, in the first *a*, in the second *e*, and in the third *o*, according to which the stories are entitled "A-Saga," "E-Legende," "O-Sprook." In the Dutch language only would such a feat be possible.

—The excitement about the miraculous cures at Knock, in Ireland, increases and more than a dozen persons have already sworn to the apparitions of the Blessed Virgin at the chapel on the 21st of August last, which have brought such fame and importance to this little corner of Connaught. Curesare related of all kinds and degrees, and wrought on patients of every station in life.

—Daniel Smithson was arrested in Pittsburg on Friday for arson. He is said to have set fire to the United Brethren church in Greensburg, in July last, in order to steal some carpet he admired. Mrs. James Stewart and two children were nearly burned to death, the fire communicating to their residence. The carpet was found in Smithson's house in Pittsburg, he having moved there a few days ago.

—"Barefoot Walker" is well known around Columbus, Ga. He is so called because he has not worn shoes for forty years. On Sunday last he died, to all intents and purposes of old age, and his friends made preparations to bury the old man. Just as the funeral ceremonies were beginning old Walker sat up in his coffin and asked what they were doing there. The funeral party went home discouraged.

—Elias Frantz, a tavern keeper at Trexlertown, a small village about nine miles from Allentown, has been arrested and committed to jail for an assault on a girl thirteen years of age. The facts are these: The girl, Annie Deitzler, called at his hotel and asked for a cigar box, which he gave her. The brute then enticed her into his stable and after a severe struggle accomplished his object. The girl's screams brought assistance and Frantz was arrested.

—Clem Farr lives in Morgantown, N. C., and has won renown as a pole climber. In 1844 he climbed a sixty feet pole at a Henry Clay mass meeting, and from its top waved the banner of Harry of the West, and twenty-four years later he climbed a Seymour pole and took a drink sixty feet from the ground. Neither of these achievements seemed to work to the advantage of the candidates whose cause he espoused.

—A colored man, named Brown, and his wife, have been arrested at Galesburg, Ill., for robbing the bank at that place. A large sum of money was found in their possession. Some "excited citizens" took their son to the outskirts of the town, a few days ago, and by threatening to hang him extorted a confession. He implicates not only his parents, but "Bill Stumps," of Knoxville, and Louis Ellsworth and Edward Adle, of Mangon, all of whom have been arrested.

—In Sharon, Mercer county, a man named Mason keeps a place called the Castle. His brother-in-law is one Daily. Screams were heard in the place, and on rushing to the spot the people found Daily lying in a pool of blood, his head having been literally split open with an axe. The screams came from Mrs. Mason, who became wild in her agony upon beholding her brother lying dead before her and her husband standing over him holding an axe, from which the blood was still dripping.

—Grant already has one hundred and twenty-eight votes pledged to him. Secor Robeson says that New Jersey shall give him eighteen more, the Republican managers in Missouri promise to add thirty and Logan has sworn that Illinois is good for forty. This will give Grant two hundred and sixteen in the convention. Three hundred and seventy votes are required for a choice. The other one hundred and fifty-four will be easily obtained from the negroes and carpet-baggers who constitute the Republican party in the South.

—Capt. Maloney, of the schooner Frank Atwood, from San Blas, says that he saw on Sunday afternoon, off Long Branch, a remarkable marine monster. The creature, he says, appeared to be about sixty feet long, and there was a smaller one, not more than nineteen feet in length, alongside. The larger one had a fin half round, as a mast would be if split down the centre, which stuck out of the water some eight feet, and which the Captain at first thought was the mask of a sunken vessel. The creature was black and white. It swam for some minutes alongside the schooner, and then disappeared under the water.

—John Gotman visited the St. Louis House of the Good Shepherd, picked out the best-looking young woman among the inmates, told her that he owned a large and well-stocked farm, and proposed marriage. She asked for a few days to think the matter over, but he said, "Now or never," as he meant to take a wife home that afternoon. So she consented, and went out to buy some clothes. She met her affianced husband in the street, while shopping, and did not recognize him; but he introduced himself anew, and hurried her to a clergyman, who performed the ceremony.

—In the Donnelly massacre investigation at London, Ont., on Saturday, Mr. Donnelly told a very sensational story as to the murder of his brother John, who was called to the door of his house and shot. He identified Jas. Carroll, Jno. Kennedy, Martin McLaughlin, a Justice of the Peace, and James Ryder as the assassins. He heard some one crying fire at his house, and looking through the bedroom window saw these men standing before his house. His brother John appeared at the door and was instantly shot by some one behind a large tree, the gun resting in a crotch of the tree. This evidence produced a profound sensation.

—Rev. Dr. Boardman of Philadelphia a Baptist, comes out in favor of parochial schools. "The Constitution of the United States," he says, "guarantees absolute freedom of conscience; accordingly, to force the Bible on the non-Christian, or the Protestant version on the Romanist, or the New Testament on the Jew, is an invasion both of the Constitution and also of the rights of conscience. Right of conscience is not thus a question of majorities or physical force. So long as the Church abandons to the State the work of educating the nation the expulsion of the Bible from our schools is only a question of time." Therefore, he argues, the only right way to educate the children under religious auspices is to do it in schools maintained by the churches.

—On Friday night last, Miss Leins, residing on Capitol Hill, Washington City, while on her way to church was struck down and carried into an open lot by a negro, who outraged and robbed her of a satchel and prayer-book. It was nearly two hours before she reached her home. Her throat was black with choking, one ear was nearly torn from her head, and her body was covered with bruises from the cuffs and kicks that she had received. The young woman now lies in a critical condition. Thomas Smothers was arrested on Sunday and recognized as the assailant. At midnight a crowd of about one hundred men marched to the Seventh Distsict station house and demanded the prisoner, but he had been removed to another station house, where he was guarded during the night by the entire reserve police force.

—A murder has just come to light at Clarion, Pa. In August last John Blair disappeared mysteriously. He had sold his farm and put his household goods upon a raft, intending to go to Cincinnati by water. Several weeks afterward his decomposed body was found in Piny creek. A small hole was noticed above the right eye, but no attention was paid to this, as it was thought that he had fallen from the raft into the river, striking a sharp stone and causing death. Last week a couple, living at Clarion, quarreled and separated. The woman went before a magistrate and swore that her husband killed Blair in a quarrel over some dogs. The murderer stripped the body of its clothes, and, weighting it, threw it into Piny creek. He has been wearing the clothes of the deceased man ever since and the garments have been recognized. The murderer has fled the country.

—William Kelly, not Kinan, as at first reported, the murderer of William Penn Herriott, was arrested on Thursday evening near Connellsville, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, some fifty miles east of Pittsburg. He was taken to that city the same night, and removed to the central station. The news of the capture caused great excitement, and a crowd of 2,000 or 3,000 gathered near the station hoping to get a glimpse of the prisoner. Kelly claims that the killing was done in self-defense, and says he did not hear of Herriott's death until Wednesday morning. He was then twelve or fifteen miles from the city. His arrest was accomplished by a conductor of a construction train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, a full description of the fugitive having been sent to all points on the railroad. He was induced to jump on the train, having been promised a ride to Cumberland. As soon as he took a seat in the caboose car the door was locked, and he was kept secure until a detective, who had been on his trail all day, arrived. The murderer says he has a wife and family living in New York city, but he has neither seen nor heard from them for a long time.

MAINE NEWS.—Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Ad.*

Camden and Atlantic.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEASON OF 1880.

The Atlantic City *Review* of a recent date says:

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company is expending an immense amount of money in preparing for the anticipated rush to the seashore next summer. Since the close of last summer the Superintendent has had a large force of men employed in putting the road bed in first-class condition. New rails have been put down wherever necessary, old ties have been removed, every bridge inspected, in two or three cases wooden structures removed and iron ones supplied. A double track has been laid from Camden to Haddonfield, and from Arctic Avenue to the draw-bridge, this city. Two new and powerful anthracite locomotives are being built, and the engine Sea Gull changed to an anthracite burner. A large new ferry boat similar to the "Couper's Point" is being completed, and the steamboat "Arasapha" is taken off to be rebuilt. The cars of the company are all to be supplied with the Miller bumpers and platforms. The siding on the road are to be extended and the switches put in excellent order. The shops of the company are pushed with business in the way of repairing engines and cars. The greatest improvement is the building of a large new slip, ferry houses and depot at Camden, which will be completed before the opening of the season. This is a splendid work, and will prove of incalculable advantage to the company. In connection with this depot will be train sheds long enough to cover the longest trains. All of the trains during the season will be put on more rapid time and extra trains added to the schedule. Notwithstanding the company has the finest excursion house on the coast they propose to improve it very much before next summer. One of the several new features will be an express train arriving at this place about 7 o'clock, P. M., and returning will leave here about 7 o'clock, A. M., giving Philadelphians an opportunity after business hours to run to the sea-shore, take tea, a bath in the ocean, a stroll along the beach, and getting back to Philadelphia by midnight. The fare for round trip on this train will be very low.

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company meet the increasing demand with improved cars and swift and more frequent trains. Elaborately furnished parlor cars are placed on express trains, and their regular passenger cars, with their high, well ventilated ceilings and superior upholstering, are exceedingly comfortable. As the season advances and travel increases, trains are from time to time added to the schedule, and the full tide of business in the summer, besides numerous other regular trains, employs five daily through express trains. These express trains make the trip, sixty miles, without stoppage, in ninety minutes. The special care in the management of the road is exhibited in the regularity with which they run, the close connection arranged for and maintained with other companies by which transfers may be made without delay and the almost entire absence of serious accident in the history of the road. For several years the company have made an effort to meet travel from points beyond their own lines and the schedules are now always arranged with the view as far as possible of serving, by close connection. This company is specially a passenger railway company, and to satisfy this special trade, it is constantly adding in every part and branch of its business, facilities of the very first-class. Indeed, we believe that in the full and complete equipment, and the management and conduct of the line, this road has no equal among lines running to the sea coast.

Grant Can't be Elected.

The *Penn Monthly* gives the reason for the faith that is in it when it declares, as it does declare in its last issue, that Grant can't be elected to the Presidency, even though he should be nominated at Chicago. Hear what it says:

The least of the objections to General Grant is that which regards the third term. If he had shown himself an unexceptionable President during the eight years he was in office we might bear with the violation of the unwritten tradition which requires our chief statesman to become a nobody just about the time when his hands have become used to the reins of power. But Mr. Grant is very far from being an exemplary President. Through the mellowing influences of time his faults, like the sins of the rebellion, have been hid under a charitable oblivion; but his candidacy, if secured by the support of the more objectionable and unscrupulous men in the party, will bring everything back into the hard, stern light of day. It will be remembered that his attempt to force a third term a large section of the party into revolt at the end of his first administration, when the party was still strong enough to ignore such revolts. (The Southern Republican vote was a reality in those days, and Northern States which have long been reckoned doubtful were solidly on the Republican side.) During his second term of office he continued and intensified all the faults of the first.—He associated the name of the President with those of such worthies as Belknap and Murphy. He stood stolidly in the way of every measure of political reform. He broke down the prestige of the party even in the North, until the 700,000 popular majority in 1872 became a Democratic popular majority of 251,800 in 1876. It is true that there has been a turn in the tide since 1876; but it is not so great and decided as to warrant the Republicans in taking any risks. General Grant, as the nominee of the Conklings and the Camerons, cannot command the undivided support of the party. Mr. Blaine cannot; Mr. Sherman cannot. And the candidate chosen in Chicago should be one who can.

Such shrewd people as our professional politicians might be expected to bear in mind that it is one thing to select a candidate, but quite another thing to elect him. It may be possible—we hope it is not—to nominate either Mr. Grant or his competitor at Chicago; but we are satisfied that neither of these gentlemen would, if thus nominated, be honored with the suffrages necessary to his elevation to the Presidency. Either of them will be placed between two fires from the moment of his nomination. The day when the stalwart Republicans were strong enough, not only to control Republican conventions, but to command the votes of the majority, is gone—let us hope, forever. The candidate now to be chosen is one who can command the suffrages of all sections of the party. In the steps thus far taken toward his selection, we have heard chiefly the voices of those who will vote for any candidate the party may choose to put in nomination, which is after all, although the large section of the party, the least important in its counsels.

THE Independent Republican Committee of New York issued from their headquarters in New York city the following document addressed to Mr. Conkling's State Convention which met at Utica last week. It is unnecessary to say that the "machine" treated the address with supreme contempt:

You are herewith furnished with the report of the work of this committee during the last campaign. We call your attention to the fact that 19,566 Republicans voted, who did not vote for Mr. Cornell, and to the fact also that these votes are essential to Republican success in the Presidential campaign. The immediate object of that campaign is to elect the Presidential candidate. That candidate should therefore be chosen who may most certainly be elected. There are two prominent aspirants for the candidacy whom many Republicans deem unfit, and whose election would be doubtful. Their nomination is therefore inexpedient. Those candidates are Gen. Grant and James G. Blaine.

Many Republicans recognize in General Grant one of the foremost men of our time. They honor him, but they do not want him for President. His renomination would be a departure from precedents, and a confession of civil weakness, which ought not to be made. The party for him as a Strong Man is unrepublican. It is the expression of an emasculated desire to be governed, unworthy of communities not yet wearied of self-government. His candidacy would be further weakened by his past administrations. Those administrations are indelibly associated with scandals which came home to thousands of Republicans with the sting of a personal disgrace. They have not forgotten those scandals. They remember that Gen. Grant seemed unable to distinguish between good men and bad men. They recall that, under his administrations, six Northern and eight Southern States were lost to the Republican party, and that its majority in the House of Representatives was extinguished. They believe that a popular demand for him does not exist, and that a step towards his nomination is a step towards defeat.

Many Republicans recognize in Mr. Blaine the type of the "statesman" found upon the surface after the war, who have great reputations, but have established no claim to the respect of this generation. Their triumphs are registered in the canons, not upon the statute books. They have neither advocated nor been identified with any great measure. Their cleverness and great vehemence is devoted wholly to the acquisition and retention of office, and after years of legislative employment, they can point to no permanent or conspicuous service which they have rendered to the public. Independent Republicans believe that no such man should be nominated. That feeling in Mr. Blaine's case, coupled with the suspicion that his official career is tainted with dishonesty, would cost the party thousands of votes should he be chosen as its candidate.

Independent Republicans desire the election of a Republican President; they believe the party contains many men who can be elected, and while this is the case, no man should be nominated who cannot poll the full Republican vote.

[Signed by the committee.]

LIABILITY OF BOROUGHS FOR INJURIES BY NEGLIGENCE.—Judge Busher, of Union county, who lately held Court in Perry county for Judge Junkin, rendered a decision in a suit brought against a borough in that county, to recover damages for injuries sustained by a man who accidentally fell from the side of the pavement into an excavation, the pavement being unguarded. As it is a matter of interest to all borough authorities we publish the following synopsis of the case as we find it in the Huntingdon *News*:

The case was that of Spangler vs. The Borough of Bloomfield. The plaintiff, who was a stranger, fell into an excavation about five and one-half feet deep, by which he received very severe injuries.—The pavement where the accident occurred was at that time of the required width, and in good condition, but there was no guard to prevent persons from falling over. Upon the trial of the case it was argued that there was no negligence on the part of the borough, because the excavation was on private ground and it would have been trespass to have invaded private premises to erect a guard or railing, while to have placed it within the required width of the pavement would have been to expose the borough to an action for damages by any person who might have been injured thereon. The jury were instructed that it was the duty of the borough to have protected the sidewalk, but the question whether it was the duty of the boro' authorities, under the circumstances, to place a guard or barrier there for the protection of the traveller using the pavement, and whether they were guilty of negligence in not doing so was reserved as a point of law for the judgment of the Court. Under the instructions the jury found a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff. A motion was made for a new trial. Upon the reserved point his Honor, in an elaborate and very correct opinion, decides that under the circumstances in this case the borough was guilty of negligence in permitting the pavement to be unprotected by guards or barriers, and overrules the motion for a new trial and directs judgment to be entered upon the verdict.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.—A marvellous Cure for Catarrh Diphtheria, Canker-mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by E. J. LLOYD, Ebensburg.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. $111 Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

GRAND DEPOT

PHILADELPHIA.

All ladies know that it has not been easy to get First-Class Underwear in Philadelphia—we mean Muslin and Linen Underwear such as the French people indulge in. Excepting one of the old Chestnut-Street Houses, who have made it a specialty, others have kept Stocks made up principally of job lots that have usually, for some reason or other, been advertised as "bargains."

Desiring to answer the question so often asked by ladies: "Why must we go to A.'s and elsewhere in New York for Underwear?" we have to say: You need not go, unless you choose to go on some other errand. The time is past for seeking other cities than Philadelphia for shopping.

Referring to Underwear, we set out several months ago to get ready a first-class Stock of Undergarments of every description. We have not said much about it, and propose to let our work and not our words speak for us. This is simply to draw attention to the fact that we have allotted a large space in the section of the Grand Depot, to the left of the Chestnut-Street Entrance, where we locate what will be, in point of fact,

A NEW DEPARTMENT

The old style of dealing in these Goods we have abandoned and taken up the business

AS MANUFACTURERS OF UNDERWEAR.

FIRST—In our own Workrooms.
SECOND—By special order in Underwear Establishments.

Instead of taking jobs or receiving dozens and dozens of Chemises, Drawers and Night Shirts, and putting them on our shelves and counters, we shall put forward only

FIRST—CAREFULLY MANUFACTURED.
SECOND—NEAT AND HANDSOME SEWING.
THIRD—UNQUESTIONABLE and WARRANTABLE