Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - MAY 14, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEO. A. JENKS,
Of Jefferson County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Of Philadelphia.

GEORGE B. ROBERTS, Esq., First Vice President, has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, as the successor of Col. Thomas A. Scott, resigned, and will assume the duties of said appointment on the first of next month.

THE Democratic State convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus on yesterday week, instructed the delegates from that State to the Cincinnati National convention to vote for Allen G. Thurman as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It was an honor most worthily bestowed.

THURLOW WEED, of New York, one of the oldest and most reliable Republican politicians in the country, said to a reporter of the New York *Tribune* a few days ago, that if Grant refused to withdraw it would be "sure to result ingloriously to him at Chicago, or disastrously to him, his party and the country at the polls in November, no matter who the candidate of the Democratic party may be."

AFTER repeated failures in Congress to take up and consider the contested election case of ex-Governor Curtin against Yocum, the sitting member, the question came to a vote on Tuesday last, and a resolution declaring Yocum entitled to his seat was adopted by a vote of 113 yeas to 75 nays. Such a result would never have taken place if the Republicans had a majority in the House and Curtin held the seat and Yocum wanted it.

THE Republican anti-third term national convention, which met at St. Louis on Wednesday of last week, was largely attended, especially from the Western States. The pith of the proceedings was the appointment of a national committee of one hundred, with instructions, in the event of Grant's nomination, to meet in the city of New York, at the call of the chairman, and there take such action as they shall deem best to carry out the spirit and purpose of the convention.

THERE is great force in the position taken by the Harrisburg *Patriot* against the necessity for Senatorial delegates in State conventions. As the *Patriot* says, before the adoption of the new constitution, when the State was divided into 100 Representative and 33 Senatorial districts, some counties would have been unrepresented without the election of Senatorial delegates, but since its adoption every county and every legislative district in the State is represented in State conventions, independent of the Senatorial districts. As suggested by the *Patriot*, the subject is worthy of the consideration of the State Committee.

THIS is about the time of year that the Republican papers in Philadelphia always begin to insist on the nomination of "first rate citizens of high character" for the Legislature, and accordingly some of them are doing so now. We admit the sincerity of their motives, but have no faith at all that their demands will ever be acceded to. In view of the past, it would be a most astonishing result to see a delegation of honest and competent men sent to the Legislature from Philadelphia. If the Pardon Board when it recommended the release of Petroff from prison had also the power of making him again eligible to office, and had exercised it, we think it very likely that he would be on deck again as a member of the next House. He and Salter are the kind of scurvy politicians that the Republican mill in that city has usually ground out as legislators, and the grist next November will doubtless be very much of the same sort.

GEN. COFFROTH was in Pittsburg last week on some private business, and on *the day after he left* for Washington the *Post*, in referring to his visit, stated that "he has an abiding faith that Governor Tilden's nomination at Cincinnati is a dead certainty." We are aware of the chronic anxiety of the *Post* to make it appear that almost every prominent Democrat in this State has "an abiding faith in Governor Tilden's nomination," and will only say now that if the *Post* spoke by the card in reference to Gen. Coffroth's views of the outcome of the Cincinnati convention, it is very singular that the Somerset *Democrat* of last week, which is edited by his namesake and nephew, A. H. Coffroth, Jr., would state, as it did, that he (Gen. C.) "is an anti-Tilden man." Gen. Coffroth stated to us while in this place last December, that he was opposed to Tilden and preferred Hendricks to any other of the candidates spoken of.

WE cannot see how Grant can make the landing, as they say, at Chicago, or how he can recover from the substantial defeats he met with in every one of the seven States in which Republican conventions were held last week. New Hampshire, New Jersey and Delaware elected Blaine delegations, and in Maryland, Tennessee and Mississippi the delegates are divided between Grant, Blaine and Sherman, while in Wisconsin Washburne secures a decided majority. Grant's failure to obtain a solid delegation from Tennessee and Mississippi indicates a similar result in Alabama and Louisiana, and with the Southern States thus split up, where his managers counted on an undivided support, his chances at Chicago "grow small by degrees and beautifully less." If Don Cameron will put his barrel on tap as the Southern delegates arrive at Chicago, and distribute it where it will do the most good, he may possibly be able to put Grant safely through the convention, but not otherwise.

SOME very remarkable and likewise exceedingly disgusting things were said last week in Chicago by Gen. Grant's hopeful son, Frederick D., who holds a commission in the army, but who don't trouble himself to any very great extent about performing military service, having spent most of last year, as well as a portion of this, in visiting foreign lands in company with his father. This amateur soldier, who loves a monarchy more than he does a Republic, in a conversation with a prominent Republican leader of Illinois made this astonishing statement: "My father says that there may come a time in the history of the Republic when it may be to the vital interest of the people of this country to nominate a President for a third term, and when the precedents set by Washington and Jefferson would stand in the way of the common welfare. It, therefore, becomes important to get that obstruction to the safety of the Republic out of the way. My father says he is in a position to make that trial and win that victory against a public superstition of a dangerous precedent." Decidedly cool, isn't it? When the Chicago convention sits down heavily upon "my father," as it is likely to do, or when "my father," even if nominated, is overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, this precocious son of the "strong man" will be considerably wiser than he is now, and will realize the fact that the precedents set by Washington and Jefferson, instead of standing in the way of the common welfare, are regarded by the American people as its surest protection, and that they will resolutely adhere to them as an impassable barrier to his father's thinly disguised and unholy ambition.

WE regret that we did not think of it in time to make room for the special report concerning the abridgement of suffrage of citizens of the United States in the State of Rhode Island, which was recently submitted to the Senate by Mr. Wallace, chairman of the committee to inquire into alleged frauds in the late elections. The restrictions on the right of suffrage in that ever faithful Republican stronghold are of the most odious and oppressive character. The want of ownership of real estate worth $134, which is the necessary qualification of a voter, disfranchised not less than 15,000 persons, mostly foreigners, at the last Presidential election. Repeated efforts have been made by the people of the State to secure changes in the qualifications of voters, but the Republican leaders have always circumvented them. In 1876 they procured the defeat of an amendment to the constitution of the State extending the suffrage to soldiers who had served in Rhode Island regiments during the war. While Mr. Wallace in his report admits that there is no remedy in Congress for this condition of things in that State, he claims, and justly too, that under the Fourteenth amendment Congress has the power to reduce the representative basis of Rhode Island in proportion to her reduction of the number of her voters. Mr. Wallace has therefore very properly introduced a bill to enforce the provisions of the second section of the Fourteenth amendment, and it should be passed as the only method of punishing that State for her persistent refusal of the ballot to such a large number of her best citizens.

THE most notable event in Republican politics last week was the break in the supposed unity of Mr. Conkling's New York delegation to the Chicago convention. *Four* of the delegates, who are also members of the State Senate, proclaimed their opposition to Grant and avowed their determination to vote for Blaine, upon the distinct ground that he was the clear choice of the Republicans of the four districts. Judge Robertson, one of the four mutineers, defined his position in a public letter, and the other three, Woodin, Sessions and Birdsall, did the same thing by speeches in the Senate. It is claimed that at least twenty-five of the seventy delegates from that State will repudiate the unit rule and pursue the same course at Chicago avowed by these four State Senators. This defection among Conkling's Grant delegates in New York, has also taken shape among Don Cameron's machine men in Philadelphia and in other parts of this State, and it looks now as though the Pennsylvania delegation will not be very much of a unit when it gets to Chicago. Even in the face of this weakening in the Grant column, we are not without hope that he will yet be nominated, but if Blaine should snatch the prize from him we are just as confident that a united Democracy can and will defeat him as effectually as they could and would defeat Grant. If Grant, however, is not nominated, we do not see how James G. Blaine can defeat the combination that will inevitably be formed against him by the friends of the other candidates.

DIDN'T the editor of the Altoona *Daily Sun* know better when he declared several days ago that "of Pennsylvania's total delegation of fifty-eight to the Cincinnati convention, not less than thirty-four are friendly to Mr. Tilden, while there is little doubt that if his name is presented to the convention he will receive almost the solid vote of the delegation?" If any legitimate or useful party purpose can be subserved by this kind of talk we would like to know in what way. We are aware of only one other Democratic paper in the State that goes ahead of the *Sun* in this brag game. We mean the Pittsburgh *Post*, which will never, or hardly ever, agree to anything less than *forty* Tilden men—six more than the *Sun* claims—out of the fifty-eight. Can the *Sun* name more than *eighteen* of the delegates who are willing to be regarded as Tilden men? If it can, we ask it to do so. The assumption of the *Sun*, that if Tilden's name is presented to the convention he will receive almost the solid vote of the delegation, is an imputation upon nearly three-fourths of the delegates that when they reach Cincinnati they will forget the high and important mission upon which they were sent. If Mr. Tilden should be nominated, of which there does not now seem to be the slightest prospect, the responsibility for that result, so far as the delegation from this State is concerned, will rest upon the shoulders of less than one-third of its members.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1880.

EDITOR FREEMAN—The Census Supervisor's office at the Merchants' Exchange building presents a busy scene, the office being overwhelmed with applicants for positions as enumerators.—Although the Supervisor has only seven hundred appointments to make, there are at least that many thousand applicants, and what is most unchristian and shameful is that hundreds of the would-be enumerators are well off, while many of them already occupy profitable positions under the city, State, and even national governments. Not a few of them, too, are persons who are wholly incompetent to fill such a position. Clergymen, clerks, mechanics, peddlers, and all manner of people, with a considerable sprinkling of females, help to swell the army of office-seekers. Besides taking a list of names, with age, sex and color, the enumerators are required to ascertain the civil condition of each inhabitant for the purpose of showing the number of single, married and widowed; also the mental and physical condition of each inhabitant. Pennsylvania is divided into ten districts, of which this city is the first.—Although several hundred of the enumerators have yet to be selected, the force will be ready for operations by the 20th instant, when about 25,000 persons will have been employed to taking the national census. Supervisor White has made a good beginning in appointing two women as census enumerators.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

If the new comers continue to pour in as they did in April, the accession to our population during the current year will exceed half a million. In two days of last week thirteen steamships landed passengers at New York, and there has been a correspondingly large increase in the number of arrivals at Boston, Baltimore and in this city. Never before was there such a tide of immigration to this country from abroad. The arrival of foreigners at Castle Garden during the month of April was upwards of *forty-six thousand*—the largest number that ever heretofore arrived during a single month—and an equally large immigration is expected for the present month. The ample resources of Castle Garden are taxed to their utmost, and it is said that the heterogeneous mass of humanity, with its variegated garbs and Babel-like multiplicity of tongues, is bewildering to both the eye and the ear. The New York Central and the Erie and Pennsylvania trunk lines are taxed to their utmost capacity in giving this great inflowing stream the means of transit to the interior, while extra trains are being run to carry the multitudes destined for the great West.

NO PEACE WORK DONE YET.

The Peace Commissioners entrusted by the State Convention with the duty of harmonizing the conflicting Democratic elements in this city has not yet made any attempt to organize or coalesce the two opposing elements. It is not likely that attempts will be made to reorganize the Democratic party in this city until after the National Convention at Cincinnati has placed a Presidential candidate in the field. There is some talk of a special committee being appointed to manage the November and February campaigns, by which time it is expected the party will be in good shape through the natural course of events.

BOGUS COLLEGES.

A history of the bogus colleges, printed in the *Times*, will give those outside of Philadelphia an idea of how these concerns are regarded here. The great feature in the bogus diploma business—that which is most disgraceful to Pennsylvania—is the manner in which the numerous so-called colleges obtained their charters from the easy-going and money-getting Legislatures of the State. The real fraud, however, is not committed in Philadelphia, but in the place where the bogus doctor hangs out his sign. The man who buys a bogus diploma is himself a swindler.

THE RITUALISTS OBEDIENT.

The troubles referred to last week in St. Clement's church, and which have occupied much attention for several years past, have at last reached a conclusion and will possibly rest for a while. The rector and his vestry are no longer to assume their rebellious position, and have decided on obedience to the admonitions of their acknowledged ecclesiastical superiors. Ecclesiastical blockades are expensive and bitter things, while compromises are much more lovely.

TROUBLE IN BOTH WIGWAMS.

While there is serious trouble in the Republican delegation to Chicago, there is a feeling among the Democracy entirely opposite to that harmony which prevailed in the ranks at Harrisburg.—The Democratic city committee met for the first time since the State convention on Friday evening last, at which the offering of a resolution opposing Sam Josephs as a delegate to the Cincinnati convention caused some bad feeling, and the meeting adjourned in a not very harmonious mood. It is expected that the resolution will be likely to cause unpleasantness in the ranks of the regular organization, but in my judgment, although there is much talk about it among certain Democratic politicians who pretend to believe that it will not in the least effect the harmony of the party, Sam Josephs is a better man than some of his traducers. If Sam has some vices he also has some virtues. He has many noble qualities of heart and in my opinion has done more good than he ever did harm. He is a much better Democrat and a more honest man than some other lights of the party that might be named.

The visit of Senator Cameron to this city, and his conference with some of his chief lieutenants, created a great deal of commotion among the local Republican leaders. His visit, however, has not in the least advanced his chances for delivering the Pennsylvania delegation at Chicago solid for Grant. You can bet your bottom dollar that the Pennsylvania Republican delegation will not go solid for Grant at Chicago. There is much more trouble in the Republican wigwam in this city than there is in the Democratic wigwam.

PHILIP AND THOMAS COLLINS.

Two of the most enterprising and public-spirited sons of Cambria, Philip and Thomas Collins, whose rights and properties are being jeopardized by the hostile action of the Government of Bolivia in attempting to withdraw a concession and a grant of money upon the faith of which they agreed to build the Madeira and Mamore railroad in Brazil, have petitioned both Houses of Congress asking for the passage of a joint resolution requesting the President to bring the matter before the English Government, and to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury to give public notice that the United States bonds invested in the construction of the railroad will not be paid until their rights to the fund is respected, and also asking for such other relief as may be due them. It is devoutly to be hoped that the petition of your estimable mountain sons, Messrs. P. and T. Collins, and that of their creditors may be granted, as gross injustice has been done them by the English Courts. The Messrs. Collins expended their money on the faith of the existence of a fund, created expressly for the purpose of building the road for which they contracted. It is the earnest desire of all who know your public spirited, enterprising townsmen, that the money they have expended on that stupendous and hazzardous undertaking will be refunded to them.—They have suffered a gross wrong and injury through British injustice, and the United States Government would be doing no more than its duty in demanding and securing justice for them from the British Government. G. N. S.

THE MADEIRA AND MAMORE RAILROAD IN CONGRESS.—The New York *World* of Sunday last contained the following special dispatch from Washington:

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The memorial of P. & T. Collins, contractors for building the Madeira and Mamore Railroad, which Mr. Bayard introduced in the Senate and Speaker Randall in the House yesterday, and also one from their creditors, asks Congress to pass a joint resolution requesting the President to bring the matter alleged in their memorial to the attention of the English Government, and instruct the Secretary of the Treasury to give public notice that the United States bonds now in the Bank of England, being the trust fund for the construction of the railroad, will not be paid until their rights to the fund are respected, and asks for such other relief as may be due them by reason of the fact that as American citizens their rights and property are being jeopardized by the hostile action of the Government of Bolivia attempting to withdraw a concession and grant of money, upon the faith of which the contractors agreed to build the railroad, and have expended their money. It is claimed by the Collinses that when they entered into their contract to build the railroad the fund then and now in the hands of the trustees had been, by the decision of the English courts, made applicable to the construction of the railroad, and that all litigation had ceased. The decisions of the courts were not appealed from, and they were advised by counsel in England and in the United States that so far as the money then in the trust was concerned they were perfectly safe in making the contract and expending their money, the railroad company exacting security for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $200,000 United States bonds, which the Collinses placed in the hands of parties mutually agreed upon. The contract when concluded was published in the newspapers of England and the United States, and no legal steps were taken to warn them that the money would not be paid as the work was done. The first notice they had was when the first certificate was presented for payment. The holders of the bonds of Bolivia enjoined the trustees and Madeira and Mamore Railroad from applying the trust fund to the payment of the certificate. That case was held before Justice Fry, and after the bondholders' case, without calling on the defendants to plead, decided as the Master of the Rolls had decided on former occasions, that the fund was placed for the construction of the railroad and could not be diverted from it. He dismissed the case and ordered the plaintiffs to pay the costs and the trustees to pay the certificate. This decision was appealed from, and the bondholders, it was asserted, used the English press to create prejudice and influence the public mind, and this to such an extent that Lord Chief Justice James characterized the companies as "sham companies" and the debts due the contractors as "sham obligations." The Court of Appeals reversed the decision of Justice Fry and ignored all the former decisions. Their decision was appealed from and by the company carried to the House of Lords, and they have recently affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals, and have ordered the trustees to give the holders of the Bolivian bond the funds. The contractors have not been heard in their own behalf, and ask that our Government interfere until their claim for their expenses and liabilities, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, can be heard. They have the numbers of the bonds composing the $3,727,500 now in the trust, which they intend furnishing the Secretary of the Treasury, if they succeed in passing the resolution which they ask for.

THE disgraceful pardon of Kemble and his confederate, is discussed by the New York *Herald* as follows:

Kemble and his three corrupt accomplices were hardly immured within prison walls under a just sentence, before the State Board of Pardons assembled, and, by a unanimous vote, set them at liberty. Had they been impecunious felons, nothing of this kind would have happened. Was the Board of Pardons bribed, as well as the Legislature? There is nothing in the character of Kemble and his accomplices to rebut such a supposition. A set of knaves who bribed the Legislature of the State, against whom the proofs were so overwhelming that they made no defence, cannot be thought incapable of resorting to the same arts of bribery to get themselves out of prison. The only reason why bribery should not succeed with the Board of Pardons is the supposition of greater virtue in the Board than existed in the Legislature. But the Board of Pardons is a creature of the same unscrupulous political party that has filled the other offices in Pennsylvania. There should, indeed, be the ordinary presumption of innocence in their favor until they abuse their power; but the abuse in this instance has been so flagrant and scandalous as to create a strong presumption of guilt.

They have not, indeed, relieved Kemble and his fellow rogues from the entire penalty. Though released from prison, they are to pay their fines and remain disqualified from holding office. But the fines are a bagatelle; they are less than the gains of any one of the corrupt transactions in which these worthies have been engaged for years. What do they care for a pitiful fine which is too small to be regarded by them as a punishment? It is not a fraction of what their legal expenses would have been had they chosen to make a defence. The disqualification for office amounts to nothing. Under the weight of this disgrace they had no chance of office for many years to come, and some future Board of Pardons may be found as compliant as the present. The sentence of imprisonment was the only real punishment, and from this they have been promptly freed by a manoeuvre which is equally revolting whether we consider its indecent haste or its brazen defiance of criminal justice.

This shameless insult to the majesty of the law disgraces not merely the Board of Pardons, but the State of Pennsylvania. It corroborates all that has been said of the corruption of Pennsylvania politics. It is most unfortunate for the Presidential candidate of the Pennsylvania Republicans. It gives color to the charge that their State Convention was not an honest body, and will embolden revolt against its instructions. It puts a weapon into the hands of the Democratic party of the State which may prove potent enough to turn the scale against the Republican Presidential ticket, if the name at its head should be the one which the Pennsylvania machine should undertake to dictate. It would be a memorable example of retributive political justice if Pennsylvania should be lost to the Republicans by the scandalous haste of the party to condone a great crime committed by some of its prominent members.

HOW HE ROSE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* recites the following incident in Col. Scott's career:

Colonel Scott, who is about to retire from the Presidency of the Pennsylvania railroad, has had an experience which, if written out, would read like a romance, notwithstanding the substantial and unromantic achievements of his unprecedented career. His previous training and acquirements marked him as peculiarly fitted for the position of general superintendent. The energy which was developed in every department under his charge, his stimulating every officer and man in the employ to do his best, every one feeling that his chief knew and would appreciate his efforts to do its work in the most efficient manner, his masterly dealing with and suppression of a strike or mutiny in the shops at Altoona soon after his appointment, all proved his admirable adaptability to the station. He undoubtedly felt that there was a position where he could make himself a name where he could look forward to a successful career, lasting through many years. While still acting as superintendent he had shown in his dealings with officials of rival roads and his grasp of the questions then arising, which only faintly foreshadowed the future which is now the present, that his capacity was as great for the generalities and the relations of the railway service, then in its infancy, to the ultimate demands of the rapidly developing country, as it was for the administration of the details of a fragment of the great system. His chief, the late J. Edgar Thomson, felt the necessity of having Colonel Scott nearer to him than Altoona, and had laid plans looking to that eventually long before the event occurred which made it easily accomplished.

Upon the death of Vice President Foster probably no one was more astonished than the subject of this reminiscence that he was marked for the vacancy. When summoned to the presence of Mr. Thomson and told who was to be chosen as the new Vice President, he did not believe it serious or possible. His reply was, "There is an essential qualification for a person to be eligible to this office that I do not possess; the Vice President must be the owner of ten thousand dollars' worth of stock, which has stood in his name for at least six months, and I do not own any stock." Mr. Thomson's reply was that "the Colonel must be mistaken, for two hundred shares of stock had been registered opposite his name for a longer period than the minimum required." The result has proved the wisdom of Mr. Thomson's foresight and choice. The personnel of the road did not lose the services of its capable head, while the world at large has gained the benefits arising from his genius and capacity for projecting and carrying out schemes on the most gigantic scale.

THE following is an extract from a late letter of Mr. James Redpath, who was sent to Ireland by the New York *Tribune* as its correspondent, and who has traveled extensively through the western, or famine-stricken, portion of that country. A land without laughter is indeed a sad picture and speaks volumes. He says:

'The Irish have been described by novelists and travelers as a light-hearted and rollicking people—full of fun and quick in repartee—a devil-me-care race of folks, equally ready to dance or to fight. I have not found them so. I found them in the west of Ireland a sad and despondent people; care-worn, broken-hearted and shrouded in gloom. Never once in the hundreds of cabins that I entered—never once even—did I see a merry eye or hear the sound of a merry voice. Old men and boys, old women and girls—young men and maidens—all of them, without a solitary exception, were grave or haggard, and every household looked as if the plague of the first-born had smitten it that day. Rachael, weeping for her children, would have passed unnoticed among these warm-hearted peasants, or, if she had been noticed, they would only have said: 'She is one of us.' A home without a child is cheerless enough; but here is a whole region without a child's laugh in it. Cabins full of children—and no boisterous glee! No need to tell these youngsters to be quiet. The famine has tamed their restless spirits and they crowd around the bit of peat fire without uttering a word. Often they do not look a second time at the stranger who comes into their cabin. Can Americans conceive of a country whose only happy children are in a public institution? If you can do so, then you see the west of Ireland in the winter of 1880. Now, don't say 'God pity them;' just pity them yourself first. They need no more prayers, but they do need more meal.'

A LOSING JOKE.—A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan, will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. [3-12.-9½m.]

—Don't forget that Oatman's is headquarters in Ebensburg for straw hats of all styles and grades.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The Armstrong county cave has turned out to be an old ore mine and a big fraud.

—A heavy snow storm passed over Chicago and Cincinnati Monday night, doing considerable damage to property.

—The stables of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company, at Wanamie, were destroyed by fire with 21 mules on Sunday last.

—The oil fires near Bradford are still burning. Hundreds of men are fighting the flames and the loss threatens to be very large.

—There were 70 0 0 barrels of oil burned in the fire at Rixford, which has spent its fury, and the aggregate loss foots up $100,000.

—A fire at Kinderhook, N. Y., on Saturday night, destroyed ten or eleven buildings, including the postoffice and two hotels. Loss, $40 000.

—William Mackin and Michael Hollahan, 16 and 17 years old, were drowned at Fall River, Mass., on Monday, by the capsizing of a boat.

—The Queen's Lake ice house, in St. Clair county, Mo., was consumed by lightning on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $45 000.

—John Clancey, who was tried in Clarion last week for killing W. W. Gaither and convicted of voluntary manslaughter, was sentenced on Saturday to eight years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

—A negro, whose name is not given, on Friday last outraged Mrs. George Salmon, a young married woman, near Fairview, Todd county, Ky., and then cut her throat. He was followed and lynched a short time afterward.

—Huse, Loomis & Co.'s extensive ice houses on the river front at St. Louis, were burned on Sunday morning in a tremendous thunder storm.—Over 11,000 tons of ice were consumed. The loss is estimated at about $50 000.

—Isham Kapp, colored, for outraging a young white woman, was hanged at Fort Worth, Texas, on Friday. He rode to the gallows seated upon his coffin, and confessed his guilt, the father of the victim placing the noose about his neck.

—A boy named Patrick Malone was hired by a stranger in Pottsville on Saturday to procure tincture of iron and nitric acid. Soon after the boy left the drug store with the compounds in a bottle they exploded and he was seriously burned.

—A man who had not seen his wife for eighteen years, and believed her dead, found her alive and well in Minneapolis. So far was he from being overjoyed by the meeting, that he swallowed laudanum intending to cause a final separation by death.

—A drunkard fled into the woods near Nashville, Tennessee, while wild with delirium tremens, dug a grave and was found lying in it dead. His wife was made frantic by the sight, and she loudly called upon heaven to let her die, too. It happened that on her way home, lightning struck and killed her.

—A couple in the backwoods of Michigan desired to marry, but they were not within reach of a clergyman or justice. There was not in fact a human being within twenty miles. So they wrote out as much of a marriage ceremony as they could remember, including affirmative responses, signed their names to the document, and pronounced themselves husband and wife.

—Two wooden buildings in Danville, Va., one occupied for the storage of tobacco and the other as a grocery and liquor store, were destroyed before daylight Sunday morning by an incendiary fire. Samuel J. Croxton, who slept in the tobacco warehouse, lost his life, and John Dees, a fireman, perished in attempting to save him. Over 220,000 pounds of leaf tobacco were consumed.

—Captain George M. Cooley of Troy, N. Y., has in his forty one years of life saved from drowning no less than forty six persons. His latest exploit was the rescue last month of seven young students of the Polytechnic, whose small boat was capsized in the river. A romantic incident in his career was the rescuing from the river, while still a youth, the girl who afterward became his wife.

—Mrs. Shoff, living near Neff's Island, in the Susquehanna river, took her two small children in a boat on Thursday to row where her husband was fishing. The boat struck a rock and the woman, telling the children to cling to her, undertook to swim ashore with them. One of them fell off and was drowned, but she reached the shore in safety with the other, though very much exhausted.

—In Coventry, R. I., on Saturday, George Watson, a farmer, moved some of his property to a house some distance away, and for security determined to sleep at the latter place. Not returning on Sunday, his family sought him and found only the chimney of the house standing, the remainder having been burned. Watson's half burned body was found in the cellar. The mysterious affair will be investigated.

—E. M. Willard, the confidence operator, referred to in our local department, was before Mayor Liddell, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday. He waived the formality of a hearing on the charge of obtaining money on false pretenses from Father Burke, of Sharpsburg. Bishop Tuigg not being able to be present, the hearing on the charge of forgery was postponed until next Monday morning. Willard feels confident of getting out of his troubles.

—Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell has been pastor of the North Presbyterian church, Washington, since 1875 and has brought it up from a condition of poverty to one of considerable prosperity. But he has offended his congregation, or at least a large portion of it, by marrying a Catholic girl. She is amiable, refined, and good, but sticks to her religion though she frequently goes to hear her husband preach. One church meeting has been held for the purpose of compelling him to resign, but he proposes to stay.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that Mr. Hiram Dunbar, of West Fairview, caught in the river at that place on last Sunday night an animal resembling a clever sized snapping turtle, which has no bottom shell, and a strip only about three inches in size on the top of its back—the rest being tender as a soft shelled crab. The animal has a long neck and head and snout resembling those of a hog. It is also web-footed and is pronounced by old fishermen to be a most singular animal—the first of the kind ever seen in that vicinity.

—Daniel Conroy, of Erie, the man who was driven to raving madness over the fifteen game, and who returned from Dixmont Asylum a couple of weeks ago, had another attack Sunday morning, while in the cathedral. The solemnities of High Mass were disturbed by Conroy flinging his hat high above the Bishop's throne and exclaiming that he was Daniel in the lions' den. The excitement spread from end to end of the large edifice, and the poor fellow was got out and taken home. He will probably be sent back to Dixmont.

—At Williamsport, the jury on Saturday night rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Catharine Miller and her paramour George Smith, for the murder of Andrew Miller, husband of the first named person, near Jersey Shore, March 18. After murdering the old man, who was thirty years older than his wife, the body was hung up in his barn, so as to have the appearance of suicide. It was so badly bruised and mangled that the crime was at once detected, and the above parties arrested. A few days afterward they both made confessions.

—Miss Leonora Lloyd, of Pollocksville, N. C., unable to determine whether she loved M. J. Miller better than A. Bibb, or vice versa, led each to believe she was willing to wed him. In consequence both young men at the same time got licenses to marry, and then raced on foot to the residence of the lady, a mile distant. Miller proved fleetest of foot, but Bibb, upon reaching the house fell insensible at the feet of his beloved. In an instant Miss Lloyd realized that she most loved the man who had fainted at the prospect of losing her hand, and summoning a clergyman, took A. Bibb for a husband.

—Rev. Hugh Garvey, pastor of St. Agnes' Catholic church, West Chester, met with a serious accident Sunday evening. He has been sick for some time, and at times is very weak and nervous. On Sunday he appeared much worse and was unable to attend to his church duties. Early in the evening he retired to his room and attempted to open the blind to admit air, when he is supposed to have lost his balance and fell head foremost to the pavement of the yard below. He was conveyed to the house and after being treated by physicians for several hours he returned to consciousness, and it is now believed he will fully recover.

—Sunday afternoon, a gas explosion in a stove in the dwelling of Justice Cline, in Rexford, eleven miles southeast of Bradford, set the house on fire. The flames spread among the frame structures in the village until 80 buildings were in ashes, including the principal hotels and the Kendall and Eldredge railroad station. Forty derricks, the pump station of the United pump lines, and two tanks containing together over 30 000 gallons of oil, were also burned. A large force of men was set at work constructing a dam to prevent the burning oil from running down the valley and setting fire to three other tanks containing each 25,000 gallons of oil.

—A fire in Allegheny City, Pa., Sunday evening, which started in the stable of Keller, Steifel & Co.'s tannery on Allegheny avenue, destroyed said tannery, Wittick's tannery and twenty eight other buildings, slaughter houses, stables and dwellings on Valley, High and Filbert streets. The locality being situated between two hills, it was almost impossible for the firemen to get at the flames until they had nearly done their worst. The loss on property is estimated at $125,000. About twenty-four families are homeless, escaping with nothing but the clothing they had on. It was rumored that a young girl perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have been started by two boys who were playing in the stable.

—In Rome, N. Y., Monday morning, on starting the engine in the Merchant Iron Mill, one of the boilers burst, killing Jason C. Enarr, Wm. Frey, Reuben Davis, and Joseph Bessock, and fatally wounding Adam Breinsdorfer. The explosion also injured Lewis Bessock, Fred. Bessock, Ben. Wilson, and Charles Stanton Baker. Many others were slightly injured, all employes. The mill was badly wrecked. The exploded boiler was released from its foundations, and in its flight crushed through a heavy iron chimney, and also a heavy brick chimney, and landed about 40 feet from the mill. Owing to the early hour, only a part of the employes were on duty, otherwise the loss of life would have been fearful. About 250 men are thrown out of employment.

—A party of men were engaged Tuesday afternoon at Baltimore, just outside the walls of Fort McHenry, in breaking up some condemned shrapnel shells which junk dealers had purchased at the fort. Water was poured upon the shells and they were then laid upon an anvil and struck with a sledge hammer. Two or three had been broken, when one exploded with terrific force, killing Herman Bush, John Forble, Robert Steinman, John Burke, a boy, and a boy and adult German whose names are unknown. The latter four were spectators of the work. Francis Shannon and Henry Hamlin, of the working party, were badly wounded. The bodies of all the killed were much mutilated, and the only portion of the unknown German found was an arm. The explosion was heard five miles away.

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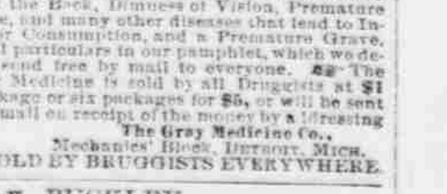

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THE SPRING 1880

OPENS ALTOGETHER

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

DRESS GOODS FOR LADIES.—Those who have never looked over the 11 long counters devoted to Dress Fabrics will have no idea of the extent and variety we keep ready. No trouble will be spared to bring together in this section every desirable material made in any part of the world.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

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

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS.—Magnificent Black and Colored Silks—Rare Brocades. All the finest makes in the world contribute to make this department superior in every respect, and nothing is lacking to supply full assortment of all the desirable materials—such as Bengaline, Foulards, &c.—used in Ladies' Dresses.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

OVERSHOES AND OVERCOATS FOR LADIES.—Rubber Goods of every kind: in fact, we endeavor to make the Grand Depot the depository or agency for all the Gossamer Coatmakers and the variety of useful articles made in rubber.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES of every description. Cartwright's and Colgate's Soaps, Pinaud's Toilet Goods by direct importation. A special article of Tooth Powder that is highly praised. We ordered 50 gross of it in one order.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

QUILTS AND BLANKETS, Counterpanes, Quilt Blankets, Piano and Table Covers in full assortment and at reasonable prices.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

RIBBONS of every conceivable hue, quality, width and pattern. Nothing in this line surpasses the vast stock in this section.

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SHOES for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents. This department is known to form the largest Shoe Store in the United States. We have greatly improved the qualities, and the vast sales allow small prices for everything.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, CLOCKS and reliable goods wanted in every household. We do not keep anything except that made by the best makers.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

SHAWLS, from the finest India—price, $500—to the lowest grade at $5. Every class of Plain and Gay Wraps, Breakfast and evening Shawls at moderate prices.

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THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

TOYS, GAMES, ARCHERY, FISHING TACKLES, CROQUET and the little knick-knacks wanted for the amusement of children. We keep these goods for the convenience of our customers.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.

UNDERGARMENTS of Linen and Muslin for Ladies in grand assortment. This is a specially successful department, because of its largeness and the fine character of the stock. Also Misses' and Children's Underwear.

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