# Cambria Freeman.

**EBENSBURG, PA.,**
FRIDAY. - - - - DEC. 10, 1880.


THE Land League has now become, to all appearance, one of the most formidable political and social organizations ever known in Ireland. The times and circumstances must have been favorable to it, or it could not have achieved such success.

THE New York *World* may possibly believe what it asserts about Hayes having entered the Presidency under circumstances not all discreditable to himself, but it must be admitted that among outside barbarians there is a *World* of doubt on that very questionable subject.

THE long discussed question, almost as interminable as the Eastern question, or that other subject, the occupation of Dulcigno, whether Gen. Miles or Gen. Hazen would be appointed to succeed the late Gen. Myers, "Old Probabilities," as Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, was settled by Mr. Hayes on Monday last by the appointment of General Hazen. He has the good luck of being an Ohio man, which is a sure passport to Presidential favor.

MR. HAYES' message, delivered to Congress on Monday last, is fearfully and wonderfully long, filling *thirteen* columns of the Johnstown *Tribune* of that evening's issue. Much of it, of course, like all similar documents, might as well not have been written, and is more a matter of form than of substance. If our eye comes across a condensed synopsis of the material portions of this last and lengthy deliverance of Mr. Hayes, as we hope it will, we will publish it in the present issue.

THOSE who read accounts of what is now transpiring in Ireland between landlords and their tenants in reference to the payment of rents, have, no doubt, frequently seen statements of letters having been received by a landowner threatening him that if he did not within a given time accept "Griffith's valuation" as a standard between himself and his tenants, his body would soon be food for a Christmas dinner for worms, or threats of a similar nature. The only explanation we have yet seen of "Griffith's valuation" is contained in the annexed paragraph, and we publish it for the benefit of whom it may concern:

"Sir Richard Griffith's valuation," of which so much has recently been heard, is the valuation of the land of Ireland, made for purposes of taxation in the year 1825 by Sir Richard John Griffith, LL. D., a distinguished engineer, who received the Wollaston medal for his Geological Map of Ireland, begun in 1812 and completed in 1857. From 1831 to 1874 Sir Richard was Chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland.

THE prospectus of the New York *Sun* for 1881 will be found in another part of our paper. The reputation of the *Sun* as one of the ablest and unquestionably one of the most independent daily and weekly journals in the country is so well recognized and established that any attempt on our part to add to it would be superfluous. An exceptional merit of the *Sun* is that it presents to its readers the news of the world in a condensed shape—always, however, taking care to retain its pith and substance. While it is not a Democratic paper in the party acceptation of that term, it always defends the men and measures of the Democratic party when it conceives they are right, and as freely condemns them when it believes them to be wrong. It is the sworn foe of all "rings"—the "rings for monopoly, the rings for plunder, and the rings for imperial power." There is no cheaper or more useful newspaper for a farmer than the weekly edition of the *Sun*.

THE *New Era*, the organ of the anti-Cameron element of the Republican party in Lancaster county, in referring to the election of United States Senator by the approaching Legislature says: "So far Hon. Galusha A. Grow is the only man with a national reputation whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office. All the rest are little minnows compared with him." This is rough—decidedly rough—on Quay, Hoyt and "the rest of us," and especially so on Cessna, who is rated, ironically, of course, by the Johnstown *Tribune* as "one of the brightest men in the State." It is also a severe threat at Gen. J. K. Moorehead, who has championed by the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* as a man with a pronounced national reputation and peculiarly gifted with all the attributes of a model Republican Senator. We think it more than probable that these "little minnows" will succeed in driving the *New Era's* Senatorial leviathan into shoal water, and following up the pursuit until he is hopelessly stranded.

IT is not often that the first Wednesday of December comes *before* the first Monday of the same month, but it happened to be so this year, the *first* day of the month falling on Wednesday. That fact has produced a very stupid muddle in reference to the electoral vote of Georgia. The act of Congress, which is binding upon all the States, directs that the Electoral College of the States shall meet on the first Wednesday of December and vote for President and Vice President, but a to-wish law of Georgia provides for the meeting of the Electors on the first *Monday* of December (this year the *sixth* of the month) to cast their votes on the following Wednesday (this year the *eighth*). Governor Colquitt issued his call for the meeting of the Electors in accordance with the State law, requiring them to meet last Monday, which is after the time fixed by Congress for casting the vote. We do not know whether the Electors cast the vote of the State on Wednesday of this week or not. If they did, we suppose that when the Senate and House meet in February to count the vote of all the States, the vote of Georgia will be received. A furious snow storm in Wisconsin in December, 1856, prevented the Electors of that State from getting to the Capital and casting the vote of the State on the day fixed by the act of Congress. But the Senate and House allowed the vote of the State to be counted for Fremont, as it would not change the result.

SOME of the Republican organs are, or rather profess to be, very much excited just now over a terrible Democratic "plot to divide Texas." They assert that it is the intention of the Democrats of that State to divide the Lone Star State into three States, each one of which would of course send two Senators to the United States Senate. There is nothing alarming in this "plot," even if it had any existence, for the joint resolution under which Texas was admitted into the Union, in the closing hours of John Tyler's administration, distinctly provides that four new States might be formed out of Texan territory with the consent of the State, and that when so formed they should be admitted. As long as what is called a "pocket State" can be formed out of a Territory, Nevada and Colorado for instance, which is pretty sure to go Republican, giving to that party two Senators and one member of Congress, it is a perfectly legitimate thing for Congress to do, but when it is proposed to divide Texas, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, in accordance with the organic act of admission, it is denounced as a Democratic plot which threatens the very liberties of the country. It will be done, however, and that at no very distant day, and when it is done it will rest on a solemn compact or agreement between Texas and the Nation, with a big N, and no man will have a right to gainsay the justice or legality of the act.

## HAYES' LAST MESSAGE.

### A FULL ABSTRACT OF A LENGTHY STATE DOCUMENT.

In his last annual message, sent to Congress on Monday, Mr. Hayes covers more paper than in any of his preceding documents of the same character.

It starts out with a review of the present condition of the country, dwells at length upon its rapid growth, our national prosperity, our bountiful crops and sound financial system, and predicts still greater prosperity for the future. Mr. Hayes incidentally alludes to the growth of education throughout the country and to the necessity of fostering it by proper legislation; and in reviewing the report of the commissioner on education gives some details of a plan approved by him for the further development of educational facilities.

The Southern question is treated at considerable length. The writer expresses satisfaction with the outlook of affairs in the Southern States. He believes that the South is steadily advancing in the direction of political freedom and toleration, and that before long the ballot in that section will be as free as in the North. He also expresses the belief that the era of bloodshed on account of political differences has passed, and points to the fact that there is now less intimidation and violence in the South than was practiced a few years ago. The bloodshed era has been succeeded by an era of fraud and misrepresentation through tissue ballots and other devices of misrepresenting the real strength and disposition of the colored man, but while he is cheated in this way, his physical rights are beginning to be almost universally respected. The next stage in Southern development will soon come. This will arise through divisions in the white ruling element, and when these divisions come the negro will be an object of protection and interest to all political parties. Through this division something like an honest ballot will be secured and the rights of all respected. He thinks that education in the South will ultimately restore harmony between the two sections and raise the negro to a plane of development where he will be able to protect himself.

Upon the Mormon question Hayes uses plain language, and urges Congress to adopt such measures as will secure the speedy abolition of that evil. He says the fact that so large a community has been permitted to live in open defiance of the laws of the United States and of morality is a national disgrace, and one that should be remedied without delay. Congress is called upon to give early and earnest attention to this subject, that the people of Utah may be required to conform to the same laws and regulations that govern the rest of the country. He suggests to Congress that if there is no way of reaching polygamists under the present organization of the territory, its entire system of local government should be reorganized, with a view of providing a swift and speedy method of prosecuting and properly punishing all who persist in practicing polygamy.

The next subject discussed is civil service reform, and furnishes one of the longest chapters in the message. The financial chapter is the only other one that approaches it in length. Hayes draws a sad picture of pointing good men and continuing them in office during good behaviour. He believes also in separating government services from politics, elaborates his views upon this subject, and points in illustration to the improvement made in the administration of the New York custom house and the New York post office.

He then takes up the subject of our foreign relations, presented by the State Department, and reviews the condition of affairs existing between this government and leading foreign governments. There are three subjects that are outside of the routine report of pleasant relations with other countries. The part relating to England gives the current history of the North American fisheries question, and repeats the views in a special message that he sent to Congress last spring, which, in effect, recommended the restoration of the duty on fish and fish oil. The recommendation of the Secretary of State in regard to improving our commercial relations by the organization of our entire consular service as agents in promoting the interests of American commerce, are earnestly commended to the attention of Congress. The full reports of the investigations of our consuls and the better channels indicated by them for a profitable commerce are used to recommend legislation for the development of our merchant marine. Hayes does not believe in subsidies, but he does approve of giving liberal mail contracts to pioneer merchant marine enterprises, as the means of encouraging an industry which he thinks through an unwise policy is needlessly languishing.

The next subject of special interest is our foreign relations consists of a recital of the appointment of the Chinese commission and its work. He promises to send a special message upon this subject when the text of the treaties is completed at the State department. The point of these treaties is given, so far as is proper to divulge them at the present time. He says that the first treaty is a modification of the Burlingame treaty and solves satisfactorily the Chinese question in so far as it relates to this country. "The Chinese government is not at all anxious that its subjects emigrate, and was willing to meet our commission more than half way in all restrictions upon Chinese immigration to this country suggested by the commission. The point of the second treaty relates entirely to commerce, but as the State Department has not got the text of the treaties, the message briefly summarizes the facts as gaining to the country increased commercial facilities, with the hope that gradually commercial relations will be unrestricted in all parts of that empire.

Following this comes Mr. Hayes' financial chapter. He takes up the history of the treasury department during his administration, and embodies in his message Secretary Sherman's review of the history of specie resumption. He devotes considerable attention to the subject of refunding, but in this he merely follows Secretary Sherman. He calls upon Congress to take steps to refund the $700,000,000 of bonds that fall due next year, and dwells upon the fact that a better time for refunding could not be found than now. The country is prosperous, business throughout the country is on a sound basis, while there is a great excess of capital in business centers that would gladly seek a government loan in a lower bond than any of those now outstanding. He does not mention the rate of interest that he would advise in a bond for refunding. There is no reference to a 3.65, a 3½, or a 3 per cent. bond. He believes that the rate of interest is a matter for Congress to arrange, and Secretary Sherman has made suggestions upon the subject of the rate of interest. There is no recommendation to Congress for the withdrawal of the legal-tender character of greenbacks, nor is there any recommendation for the stoppage of coinage of the silver dollar. The only recommendation upon this subject also comes from Secretary Sherman, and relates to the recoinage of the silver dollar so that it will contain enough silver to make it equal in value to the present market value of the gold dollar. The cost of recoinage would be covered by the profits of the government already made by the coinage of silver bullion. These are the only financial recommendations in the message, and as they were all supplied by Secretary Sherman they in reality embody all that is desirable in Secretary Sherman's report; for, aside from the financial chapter, his report is nothing more than a review of the reports of his subordinates, all of which have been published.

Under the head of the War Department, which comes next, he only makes one strong recommendation and that is a most earnest approval of Gen. Wright's late report upon the necessity of strengthening our coast defenses. At the present time all of the great commercial ports of the United States are absolutely in a defenseless condition, and in the event of a foreign trouble incalculable damage could be done to our commercial interests before the first step of a ready defense could be made. He calls upon Congress to take this subject into consideration, and to provide for a system of liberal appropriations to remedy this great weakness.

The Navy Department gets only a short chapter, and this for the reason that Secretary Thompson asked for little to be inserted in the message. He speaks in very eulogistic terms of Secretary Thompson's management, and approves of the Secretary's plan for the encouragement of our merchant marine, already alluded to under the head of State Department. The same suggestion by the Postmaster General is also approved. He does not approve all of Mr. Maynard's suggestions. He recommends only the adoption of the postal savings bank scheme, but says nothing about the postal telegraph.

Under the head of Department of Justice Mr. Hayes speaks of the Attorney General's recommendation that a sufficient sum be apportioned by Congress for the payment of United States marshals. He also recommends that Congress pass some bill authorizing the establishment of an intermediary court, between the United States Circuit Court and the Supreme Court, for the purpose of relieving the extraordinary pressure of business under which the latter is struggling. The most pronounced feature of Attorney-General Devens' report Hayes does not even discuss, and does not mention it in the message. Attorney-General Devens, in an elaborate manner, urges on Congress the propriety of national supervision of the ballot in all national elections, and recommends that Congress take the position that in national elections state lines are not to be considered, and that national authority be directed to protect the ballot-box from fraud and intimidation in all sections of the country. While agreeing with the ideas of Gen. Devens on this subject, Hayes did not think it best to incorporate this recommendation in his message.

The Interior Department is given quite a long chapter. The message reviews Secretary Schurz's policy toward the Indians with great approval and thinks that his plan for educating the Indian so that he can take care of himself the only true solution of the Indian question. He calls upon Congress to give aid, in the way of appropriations, to the encouragement of the plan, which looks to the establishment of the Indian upon land of his own, the breaking up of all tribal relations, and the gradual withdrawal of financial support upon the part of the government.

Following this review of the Department reports, Mr. Hayes has an especially good word to say for the work of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and speaks of the success of Mr. LeDuc in his experiments for the growth of tea in this country and the manufacture of sugar from corn stalks.

The message next alludes to the report of the Commissioner of Education. The chief point of this paragraph of the message is the recommendation that the remainder of the public lands of the country be set aside for the education of the illiterate of all sections. This would result in giving most of it to the South, where the greatest illiteracy prevails. The education of this class, both white and black, would have a tendency to place the two sections upon a closer intellectual level, and consequently in a closer bond of union.

Then follows the closing chapter of Mr. Hayes' last annual message. This relates entirely to the affairs of the District of Columbia. The improvement of the Potomac river flats is recommended as a necessity to the health and beauty of the national capital. He calls upon Congress to appropriate in one sum money enough to do the entire work in one year and he estimates that $3,000,000 will be ample to do this work. He calls upon Congress to also make the necessary appropriations to continue the work on the Washington monument. He then dwells upon the necessity and advantage of taking up the two railroad depots of the city and removing them from the government reservations that they now occupy, and then consolidating them into a union depot outside of all proximity to the reservations or public parks.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* speaks of Garfield and outlines the character of his administration as follows:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—All the speculations about the recent visit of Gen. Garfield to this city, connecting it with politics and with cabinet making, are entirely erroneous. His business was of a more private and urgent nature.

In a certain circle here it is no secret that for the last two or three years Garfield has been very hard pressed for money.

The exposures in the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer paving cases unquestionably cut off a lucrative source of supply to him, and been mentioned, and was in the charity of friends when they were in the hands of the most trusted friends. His trade was practically stopped by these causes, and by some others not necessary to name now.

His regular expenses are much greater than they have been generally supposed to be, because some of his irregular tastes are quite expensive, and dependent on carriers not easily controlled. The keep of horses at Mentor and a house at Washington, and rent for one for at least half a year and to nurse and educate a family of five children, at an age, too, when with the utmost care the outlay must be large, to say nothing of other constant demands on a public man, would not leave much of a Congressman's salary for the inevitable wet days for the bills to come in.

Garfield is a thriftless man, in a way extravagant, and he has been habitually used by adroit schemers, who have taken the lion's share and given him the leavings. For example, Dick Parsons got $10,000 in the De Golyer paving pavements job, while Garfield got but $3,000, and he did all the work. Parsons, through three and a half millions of appropriations for Boss Shepherd's Ring in six weeks. In fact, Parsons was only brought in because of his intimacy with Garfield, and not for any service he personally was expected to render.

Driven into a corner, Garfield mortgaged his house here several years ago, and he has failed to pay the notes as they became due. The parties interested acted leniently until it became necessary, for their protection by the law, to advertise the property for sale, under a deed of trust. He was informed recently that this process was about to be put into the way of being executed, and he hurried to Washington to prevent that calamity if possible.

After two days of negotiation, a postponement was secured, and he returned to Mentor relieved for the time being from pressing pressure, which is only one among others known to exist in different forms. These debts and troubles, of which the public know little, have enslaved Garfield so much as to extent from him the declaration that if he could be freed from the burden and the strain on his mind, he would gladly renounce the Presidency.

The seekers of honors and of offices, who are able and willing to buy them at any price, will be too glad of an opportunity to wipe out all such claims against the coming dispenser of patronage. They will be quick to profit by his necessities. He is well known in the claims of jobbers, who have the power to expose their relations with him, and who will not fail to exact their pound of flesh whenever it becomes convenient for them to do so.

Between these existing ties, and others likely to be formed, it is not difficult to predict what sort of an administration is in reserve for the country. Money will control it, and Grantism will again flourish under another name. There was a time in Garfield's career when his better nature would have revolted at this bondage. Those fine feelings were long ago blunted. He is the bondman of rings and of riches.

A CANON FULL OF CAVES.—James Stephenson, of the United States Geological Survey, district of New Mexico, arrived here last night, bringing news of an important discovery he has made recently in the course of his labors. While near Santa Fe, New Mexico, recently, he was informed by Indians that there were within a few miles some ancient caves that he would find interesting. Guided by them, he found, forty miles from Santa Fe, ten miles from the Rio Grande river, a cliff town composed of caves in the rocky side of a canon thirty miles long, never before visited by a white man. He was so much impressed with the greatness of his discovery that, for a moment, he could not speak. When he did, it was in terms of wonder and admiration. This town, or succession of excavations in the solid rock for thirty miles, is one of the largest, if not the largest, ever discovered. The houses are dug out of the rock side to a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet. Apparently, they were excavated with stone implements. They are almost inaccessible from the plains. Mr. Stephenson, however, managed to clamber up the rocky precipice and entered and examined several of the houses. He found in them a number of articles that he thought remains of their first possessors. He will probably prepare a report upon the cliff town, as he calls it. A scientist, who has traversed in that region and visited other caves and excavations of a similar kind, says he is disposed to believe that they have been tenanted within modern times by Indians at war with other tribes, seeking safety and advantage over their enemies. He thinks the remains found there are the remnants of the things these belligerents have used, eaten or worn, and not the relics of the first owners of the rock houses.—*Washington Star.*

DAVID S. MAUCH attempted to murder his wife at Washington, Ind. Stealing upon her in the night with an axe, he mangled her in a horrible manner, and then fled, supposing he had killed her. She lay for weeks between life and death, but finally recovered, though in a frightfully disfigured condition. The husband was not found by the apathetic officials. A few days ago Mrs. Mauch quietly wended her way to him somewhere in the far West. "Dave was always fond of me," she said, "and I don't believe he really meant to take my life. Anyhow, I can't live away from him."

HOW SHE SAVED HER DARLING.—"I shall never again feel so awfully nervous about my babies teething," writes a grateful mother. "We almost lost our little darling by a long attack of cholera infantum, but happily heard of Parker's Ginger Tonic in time. I took a few spoonfuls myself, which soon cured my nursing baby entirely, and no occasional dose has kept me and baby in such perfectly good health, and made us so strong and comfortable, that I would not be without this reliable medicine for worlds."—A Mother of Brooklyn. [11-12.-1m.]

THERE was a decline of nearly a cent in wheat at Chicago Monday; all other grains weak. The decline in grain and provisions which lately set in aggregates a value of about $1,100,000.

HEADACHE, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Constipation cured at once by Dr. METTAUK'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. [11-12.-1m.]

## NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—In Chester county a Miss Emma Simmers obtained a verdict of $3,000 for breach of promise.

—A chunk of gold worth twelve hundred dollars was picked up recently in a drift in Placer county, California.

—General McClellan has just received a gift of the flint-lock pistol carried by Winfield Scott during the Mexican war.

—A young man named Grant accidentally shot and killed himself while climbing a fence near Eaglenon, on Saturday.

—Joseph Bean got angry at a refractory bull which he was leading through Springfield, Mass., and cut the beast's throat.

—The wife of Mr. Frank Henry, the lighthouse keeper at Erie, has presented her husband with twins four times in succession.

—There is at last in this country "a bigger man than old Grant." He comes from China and his name is Chang. His height is about nine feet.

—The editors and publishers of the New York *Truth*, indicted for criminal libel of General Garfield, have filed bonds in $2,000 each to appear for trial.

—In Pittsburgh, William M. Beatty, aged 62, was struck on Saturday by a switch engine, and killed, and Joseph Voyce, aged 6, was burned to death.

—It is reported at Cohoes, N. Y., that Mrs. Frost, of that city, who, it was supposed, had died of smallpox at North Adams recently, was buried while in a trance.

—Thomas Haney, who was stabbed in Pittsburg on Tuesday night by Patrick McNamee while the latter was in a fit of jealousy, died on Thursday night.

—Mrs. Mary Dillon died at Logansport, Ind., on Sunday, at the age of 112 years. She was born in County Limerick in 1768, and came to this country in 1840.

—At Carey Station, Ill., an accident occurred on the Northwestern Railroad by which fifteen persons were injured. One man and woman will probably die.

—Mrs. Casey, whose two children were smothered during a fire in a house in Carr's lane, Toronto, Ont., on Thursday, while she was drunk, died in the hospital on Friday.

—Hancock and Garfield seem to have run nearly neck and neck on the popular vote, while each was more than three hundred thousand short of having a clear majority over all.

—Five million four hundred and nineteen thousand and fifty-five bushels of grain are held in check by the ice in the Erie Canal. Men have begun drawing off the water of the canals.

—There is great suffering in Northwestern Kansas, especially in Graham, Trego, Wallace and Ness counties, owing to the severity of the weather. Destitution and want are said to prevail.

—A boy named Harry Rhoads has been arrested for robbing the Trinity Reformed church of Pottstown. He confessed to having stolen money from the collection box on several occasions.

—The California electors met at Sacramento Friday and cast five votes for Hancock and one for Garfield. The Oregon electors met at Salem on Friday and voted for Garfield and Arthur.

—People who have elected ex-Collector Arthur to the Vice Presidency will be charmed to learn from a Washington dispatch that he was a great fly for reform when Mr. Arthur was driven out of the New York Custom House.

—When Mrs. Pearson undertook to cut her throat at Springfield, Mass., her little boy caught her hand and bit it until she dropped the weapon. But the lad's interference did not finally save her, for she subsequently hanged herself.

—A ragged old tramp was arrested at Buffalo. When taken to the police station, and subjected to a necessary search, he resisted seriously. His reason was apparent when $3,242 in bonds and money were found sewed up in his clothes.

—Some tar is kept hot in a kettle on the common at Meeker, Minn., the residents taking turns at watching the fire. The tar is to be used on a man who is off on a wedding tour with his niece, if he proves bold enough to return.

—Andrew J. Gillen, the dissipated young New York lawyer who recently killed Miss Sigerson because she would not marry him, and whose arrest at Cedar Keys, Fla., has been announced, died on Saturday from self-inflicted wounds.

—Mrs. Gertrude New, aged 20, wife of a prominent merchant of Yanceyville, N. C., who had been married but little over a year, was burned to death on Sunday last by her clothes igniting while kneeling in prayer beside her infant's cradle.

—Dr. C. A. Washington was hanged by a mob at Otero, New Mexico, on Thursday night. He had treated a dining-room girl at the hotel, who died on Wednesday, stating before her death that he had chloroformed her and taken improper liberties.

—A naked man on his knees in the snow, with the thermometer at zero, was so strange a spectacle that the conductor on the Pan Handle Railroad stopped his train. The man said that a strange voice commanded him to leave his clothes on a limb and pray.

—Samuel Hunt, C. Gordon, of Chesterville, Ohio, is said to be 113 years old, and still a comparatively strong and active man. He is wealthy, and manages all his own business affairs. In his youth he served in the British army, and says he knew Napoleon I.

—Everybody will hope, says the Philadelphia *Times*, that the stories of General Garfield's apoplectic threats are exaggerated. It cannot be forgotten that the Vice President-elect is the man whom Secretary Sherman reformed out of the New York Custom House.

—Six reputable girls, ranging from 17 to 20 years of age, engaged in a desperate street fight at East Boston, and were all arrested. The report describes Miss Crowley, who was one of the vanquished, as appearing in court in a stylish black velvet costume, with banged hair and eyes.

—Oscar de Lafayette, a grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, has written to the Cowpens Centennial Association that his parliamentary duties will not permit him to be present at the celebration on the 17th of next January. He is a member of the French Senate.

—David M. Long, of the firm of Hobbard, Bakewell & Co., of Pittsburg, was robbed on Saturday noon on Penn avenue of $1,800. He had the money in a package when a thief stepped up behind, snatched the money and ran. Pursuit was given, but the thief escaped, firing two shots at one man who tried to stop him.

—A planter residing near Greenville, South Carolina, named George Martin, attempted a ride across the railroad track, twenty yards in advance of a lightning train. The horse was instantly thrown from the track, dead, and after reaching the station the rider was found on his saddle, a corpse, astride the pilot of the engine.

—The Democratic party never cast so many votes as at the election this fall. It gave Hancock even a larger number than it gave Tilden in 1876, when the latter was elected, but was cheated out of his office by the Republican party. The trouble is that the Democratic party has votes enough. What it needs is leaders who are neither knaves nor fools.

—John Tree murdered a girl in a most cowardly manner at Memphis as she lay helplessly ill in bed. He escaped all suspicion of being the assassin. A few days ago he undertook to kill her mother and sisters, thus destroying the whole family, against whom he had long borne a grudge; but this time he was caught and induced to confess the previous crime.

—A story showing woman's perfidy, is told about a successful and wealthy young oil operator of Bradford. He fell in love with a young girl whose parents couldn't educate her. He sent her to boarding school built and furnished a handsome, costly new house, and was ready to be married, and move into his new home, when his affianced eloped with another fellow.

—Very Rev. Father Chambodat died at St. Mary's Infirmary, Galveston, Texas, on Tuesday last, of pneumonia. Father Chambodat was parish priest in Nacogdoches in the days of the republic. He moved to Galveston in 1848 and was made Vicar General of that diocese by Bishop O'Dier, in 1850, which position he filled until relieved at his own request eighteen months ago.

—An inquest was held at Sudbury, England, on the 16th November, on the body of a lad, ten years of age, who had died from the combined effects of strangulation and exhaustion. He was accused of theft, and his father kept him without food and tied him up with a rope round his waist. When visited, however, the rope was found round his neck, and he had been seventeen hours without food. An open verdict was returned.

—About dusk the other evening Engineer Strouse, of the Harrisburg express on the Pennsylvania Road, saw the figure of a woman directly in front of his engine. He blew the whistle and applied the brakes, but the engine crunched the figure under its wheels in an instant. Supposing that he had killed a woman, the engineer was in great agony, but he soon learned that Ardmore's bad boys had stood up a snow woman on the track.

—A young New Yorker named Durant who expended $1,200 in starting the *Knickerbocker*, issued one number, paid his debts, shut up the office and retired from journalism. All this to gratify the spirit of brotherly revenge. His brother had chosen to marry without his consent and he started a newspaper for the sole purpose of getting a description of his brother's wedding from his point of view before the public. Having accomplished this brotherly task his journalistic career was at an end.

—The Reading *Eagle* states that "Old Daddy Fisher," of Fleetwood, Berks county, eighty-one years of age and "worn out by infirmities," has recently had speculative insurance policies on his life he carries in novelve related to him to the amount of at least $50,000; and Mrs. Susan Everhart, aged 85, "with one foot in the grave," residing two and one-half miles from Fleetwood, has been insured in like manner for $80,000. They are regarded as good subjects by the speculators.

—Chang, the Chinese giant who arrived at New York on Wednesday of last week by the steamer Berlin, is described as nine feet in height. He is under engagement to Barnum & Co. for a year at $500 per week. His age is 35, he is the son of a Pekin merchant and speaks five languages. He refuses to be measured, and says he fears he would die at once if he allowed this to be done, as it is a superstition with his people, amounting to a religious creed, that they should not be measured until after death.

—The great unwashed statesman of the north-west, Henry Clay Dean, has his own views, says the New Haven *Union*, as to the result of the late election. He says: "What elected Garfield was the combination of Beecher, who, for two decades, has polluted Plymouth, and who was caught in crime, with Conkling, who has been praying for years with another man's wife, and forgetting, who read a writ of ejectment against Almighty God and a jail delivery to hell—this is what defeated us and elected Garfield."

—Mrs. Reinerschlieder, who is said to have been fourteen times married in seven years, and who is in jail at Newark, N. J., upon the charge of robbing one of her husbands, is not handsome, but her vivacity and lively temperament make her very attractive, and some men say decidedly fascinating. She only admits, however, that she has been married three times; says she is 27, her father being a farmer in Germany. There she married Carl Temple, a brewer, and came to this country seven years ago, first living in Philadelphia. She subsequently moved to Newark.

—Nannie Champlin was a patient in a lunatic asylum at Cincinnati, and Dr. Wilson attended her. Both were young and romantic. She was at times so violent that it was necessary to put her into a strait jacket, but in her rational spells she was as lovely in disposition as in person. The Doctor fell in love with her, and proposed marriage. She accepted, and, on a day when she was in her right mind, they slipped out of the asylum together and were united by an unsuspecting clergyman. The result was that the bridegroom lost his position and his wife, for the asylum managers asked him to resign, and the bride's relatives took her away from him by recourse to law.

—William Beech left his wife and two little children at Plumas, Cal., to undertake a years' mining job in Nevada. He provided a comfortable home for his family, sent money regularly for their support, and received letters at short intervals from his wife. At the end of the year he returned joyfully to Plumas. Mrs. Beech, as soon as the greetings were over, confessed that she had fallen in love with another man during his absence and begged tearfully for forgiveness. He replied that he could not confirm the offence, and should preferre a divorce, but that he would not separate her from her children and would let her live in the house and take care of them. She was grateful for this concession, and the fact of the divorce was not generally known; but the sorrow drove her crazy, after a few months, and she is now in an insane asylum.

—During the recent cold snap at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a fifteen-year-old girl named Fallon was attracted by the yellow flame of a lamp post, and began wiping it off with her gloves. Then she breathed on it, and tiny bits of frost were formed. After a good deal of breathing and wiping, she undertook to lick a portion of the frost from the iron. But its tongue did her tongue touch the post than it stuck fast, and she was unable to withdraw it, and she could neither call for assistance nor extricate herself. At length two men came to her assistance and endeavored to free her from her imprisonment by pouring hot water on the post near where the tongue was fast. Instead of loosening it it stuck fast, and a stiff piece of ice. Two small chips were then wedged between tongue and post on either side until the tongue was freed. The girl has been under medical treatment ever since, and is said to be slowly improving.

## The State of Ireland.

### WHAT MR. REDPATH SAYS OF THE ALLEGED "OUTRAGES" AND OF THE WORK OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

Mr. James Redpath, who returned from Ireland by the steamer Nevada, which arrived on Monday of last week, said to a New York World reporter on Wednesday evening:

When I left Ireland the English papers were fairly bristling with accounts of outrages perpetrated by the peasantry. Those accounts are essentially false. The western portions of Ireland, and especially Mayo, Galway, Roscommon, Clare, Sligo and Kerry, are to-day as quiet and orderly as are any sections of the British Empire. I have traveled and mixed with the people in all parts of Mayo and in Galway counties, and know every part as well as all the influential citizens in the town. I have visited, and I have no hesitation in saying that none the least outrages are daily perpetrating outrages in those counties, they are perfectly quiet and orderly. Just before I left Ireland I received a letter from the Mayo correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, in which he said that in her forthcoming book she proposed to show the wholesale misrepresentation that has recently been made in the English newspapers. There is only one theory upon which I can account for the constant increase of the calumnies of Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone, and to make a pedestal for Gladstone's and Bright's eloquence, namely, in relation to Ireland, that Forster and Gladstone both said they would not be responsible for the preservation of the peace of Ireland if the Disturbance bill was not passed. This bill was passed, and now if Ireland had remained entirely peaceful the Conservatives, after this prediction, would have decided treason. Nobody can deny that there are outrages in the bill contemplated by Gladstone and Bright for a readjustment of the relations between Irish landlords and tenants would have been strangely different. The landlords, in order to be assisted in the collection of their rents, reported outrages, and Mr. Forster promptly took advantage of his 'outrages.' As a matter of fact, I have traveled extensively and I can say that there are absolutely no agrarian outrages in Mayo, Galway or Kerry. For example, I was in Clonmel, when the news of the Lord Mountmorres was shot. This is regarded as one of the most aggravated outrages of the year. It is connected with the killing of Lord Leitrim. Now, he is the killing of Lord Leitrim, he was assassinated by an Irish-American at present living in Chicago, whose sister he had ruined. Mr. Froude, in a recent article in the Nineteenth Century, admits the fact that Lord Leitrim's assassin has never been punished, but he carefully refrains from making any direct reference to the causes which led to the assassination. Now, for Lord Mountmorres. He was a libertine; his wife would not live with him; he was a common bar-room loafer; he was always ready to take a drink with the lowest characters in the country at their expense, and he was sufficiently indifferent to honor, when in liquor, that any Tenant's wife he wanted he acted as a spy of Dublin castle. He delighted to report any petty offense that might be committed against the rights and the estates of the neighboring landlords, and only last summer he had a poor man fined ten shillings and six pence for pulling a wreath of ivy from the estate of Lord Ardilaun. This was a most disgraceful affair. Lord Mountmorres, before whom the trial of the poor peasant who stole the wreath of forest to patch a leaking house was tried, took the bench to appear as a witness against the luckless man, and then resecended the bench to announce the penalty for the crime. The people and inhabitants of Clonbur gave me instance after instance with names and dates of offenses in which Lord Mountmorres had been informed to the political decision by bribes of turkeys and whisky. In addition to the enemies that he made in this way he continually incited the hatred of the people by his oppression of the peasantry, and by the undeserved advantages that he took of them."

When asked about the Land League, Mr. Redpath said: "It is the only barrier between the feudalism of the landlords and the rights of the peasants. That is it is taking a strong hold upon the people of Ireland there is no gainsaying. I know of no parallel in history of a movement becoming so speedily and universally popular. Its influence upon the people in the west of Ireland is tremendous, as is shown in a hundred ways. Last winter no peasant addressed a landlord save with head uncovered and cap in hand. Now no peasant thinks of even touching his hat. I venture to say that the Land League has already saved 100,000 families from eviction. But it is not violent in its methods. Its policy is peaceful, positive resistance. Every outrage hurts the Land League as much as it benefits the landlord. Hence it is that the five agrarian murders that have been reported in Ireland this year have occurred in localities where the Land League is the weakest. I am personally acquainted with all the leading members of the Land League, and with two exceptions they are educated, thoroughly honest, earnest, patriotic men. The universal opinion in Dublin is that their trial will amount to nothing, it being considered impossible for the jury to agree."

ONE EXPERIENCE FROM MANY.—I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seeming to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and I used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast, that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural but when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hooray for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.—*Home Journal.*

AN INVALUABLE ARTICLE.—The readers of the *Argus* have no doubt seen the advertisement of Ely's Cream Balm in another column. An article like "Cream Balm" has long been desired, and now that it is within the reach of sufferers from catarrh, hay fever, etc., there is every reason to believe they will make the most of it. Dr. W. E. Buckman, W. E. Hamman, druggist, and other Eastbaman have given it a trial, and all recommend it in the highest terms.—*Easton (Pa.) Daily Argus, Oct. 7, 1879.*


# THE HOLIDAYS
—AT—
# JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
## THIRTEENTH, MARKET AND CHESTNUT STREETS, AND CITY-HALL SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.

*I have found out a gift for my fair.*
*—Shenstone.*

*Robes de chambre* and smoking-jackets, $8 to $25. We mention the prices in place of description; the lower prices are upon garments of ease and comfort, the higher upon the luxuries.
East of the Chestnut street entrance.

Umbrellas. We have now fully 3,000 English silk umbrellas. We had a little while ago 200 Parisian handles, only one of a kind, value $9.50 to $15 each (the umbrellas are English, though the handles are French). We venture to believe that the half of them now left is the richest collection of artistic umbrellas in the country. Common umbrellas, *i. e.*, plain silk, zanilla, and gingham, constitute, of course, the largest part of our stock.
East of the Chestnut street entrance; also Market street entrance.

Scarf-pins, sleeve-buttons, etc. You can see at a glance a hundred styles of Parisian novelties. They are so distinct from any others current that they make a class by themselves. Not everybody wants them, and yet they are made for very diverse tastes.
Chestnut street entrance; also middle Market street entrance.

Neck wear. Nothing can be profitably said of it, except that some is rich, some is gay, some is plain.
Chestnut street entrance; also middle Market street entrance.

Gloves. Not much more is to be said, except that some are kid and others are called kid. You can buy what you like here; in most stores they are all kid.
There are leather gloves, too, thicker and more substantial; and silk and cloth, warmer.
Outer circle, west of Chestnut street entrance.

Underwear and hosiery. At this counter is a wide range or choice, almost as wide as the whole world affords. We have the richest goods and nearly the cheapest. There is a class of goods made only to sell, and good for almost nothing to wear, which we do not keep.
Outer circle, east of the Chestnut street entrance.

Shirts. The finest dress shirt, made to measure only, $22.25; the grade usually sold for $8. Ready-made dress shirts for $1.25 and under. Boys' shirts $0.65 and .90c only.
Chestnut street entrance.

Handkerchiefs—silk, linen, embroidered, lace. Our variety of each kind is larger than we can easily convey a notion of. Buying in quantities as we do and of the makers themselves, we can sell at surprising prices.
Third circle, southwest from the center.

Two or three perfumes. *Mary Stuart*, for one, certain; *Will Olive*, almost as certain; *White Rose*—don't compare ALFRED WRIGHT'S *White Rose* with anybody's.
Second circ