NEWARK DAILY ADVOCATE.

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TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

P. C. & St. L. R. R.

Standard Time.

EAST BOUND.

No 2 Leaves.....12:42 a m
No 8 " .....12:57 a m
No 10 " .....8:57 a m
No 4 " .....12:57 p m
No 12 " .....5:37 p m

WEST BOUND.

No. 3 Leaves .....6:42 p m
No. 7 " .....1:57 p m
No. 11 " .....7:30 a m
No. 1 " .....4.27 a m
No. 5 " .....2:12 a m

All trains stop at O. C. R. R. Crossing.

B. & O. R. R.--C. O. DIV.

EAST BOUND.

N. Y. Fast Line.....5:05 a m
Washington and Baltimore Express.12:55 p m
N. Y. and Baltimore Express .....9:50 p m
Columbus and Cambridge Accom.... 6 15 p m

WEST BOUND.

Indianapolis Express.....3:40 a. m.
Cincinnati and Peoria Express .....7:20 a. m.
" " " .....1:40 p. m.
Indianapolis and Peoria Express....7:05 p. m.

All trains stop at O. C. R. R. Crossing.

LAKE ERIE DIV.

Mansfield Accommodation, Arrive..7:15 a. m.
" " Leave..6:15 p. m.
Chicago Fast Line.....7:05 p. m.
Chicago Express .....3:40 a. m.
Chicago Mail.....1:40 p. m.

STRAITSVILLE DIV.

Leave Newark .....7:30 a m. 2:00 p m.

OHIO CENTRAL CROSSING.

North..Ex. 9:16 am; Ac. 6:07 pm; Mxd. 11:55 am
South..Ex. 4:40 pm; Ac. 7:54 am; Mxd. 12:53 pm

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Get a home—see what STADDEN can sell you. tf

The drunkard swills alcohol. Wise men use *Samaritan Nervine*, the king of all remedies.

If you suffer with Sick Headache Constipation, Sour Stomach, or Bilious attacks, **Emory's Little Cathartic Pills** will relieve you—15 cents.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year.

Sold at 50 cents a bottle at Miller & Fuller.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, Oh, it will wear away, but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50 cents and $1.00

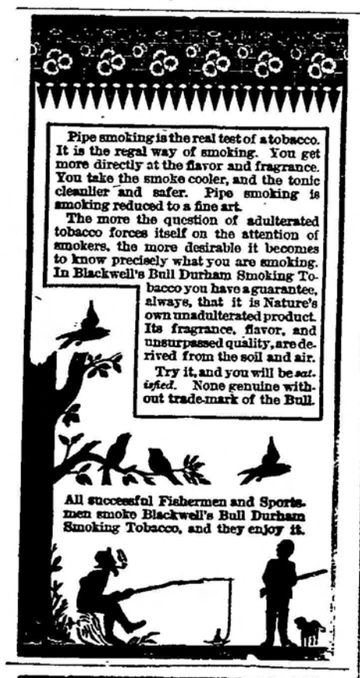
Respectfully,

ROSEBRAUGH BROS.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with Lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to *a walking Skeleton*. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs."

Call at Miller & Fuller's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles $1 00.



LIVES OF PAIN

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA have long enough run riot in the human system.

They have tormented the human family and defied the medical faculty from time out of memory they have corrupted the blood. Demoralized the joints, vexed the nerves, agonized the muscles and racked the brain with wearying pain.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is the enemy of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, repairs their damages, renews the blood, eases the joints, calms the nerves, soothes the muscles, gives rest and peace to the troubled brain, and ensures delightful sleep.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is a new remedy, but it has been abundantly tried. From far and near come testimonials from well-known persons who had long been sufferers. It has turned their diseases out. It has cured them. That is all,—and that is enough.

"ATHLOPHOROS" can do for you what it has done for those sufferers. It can drive out your Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and will do so if you give it a fair trial.

"ATHLOPHOROS" has by this time had such a good trial all over the country that its true work is known, and its true character proved.

"ATHLOPHOROS" means "Prize-Bearer;" "Victor;" "Conqueror." It carries off the prize as VICTOR over the attacks of those terrible maladies, and CONQUEROR of the frightful agonies their victims have endured. Not a mere temporary relief, but a permanent, enduring, and triumphant cure.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

CORNERING THE NEWS.

The Great Monopoly Scheme Beautifully Shown Up.

What a Prominent Congressman Had to Say On the Subject—A Plot Laughed Out of All Serious Consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the House, Representative John A. Anderson, of Kansas, availed himself of the latitude of a general debate to discuss the question of postal telegraphy. He reviewed the testimony which has been taken by the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, to show that the Western Union Company has a practical monopoly of the telegraph business, and called the attention of the House to the query, "Whether, instead of making heavy and indefinite appropriations for telegraphic service rendered by private corporations, year after year, and decade after decade, it may not be cheaper, wiser and better for the Government to build and operate lines of its own?" He summed up the constitutionality of the question as one not of legal power, but of eighty millions of dollars, and said this constitutional dodge has been so frequently played on so many different measures, and so often exposed, that I turn from it with the remark, that the violent solicitude for the integrity of the Constitution, evinced by the Western Union, the Standard Oil Company, the Land Grant Railroad burglars, and the whole host of corporation pirates, would be amusing, if it were not so disgusting, and possibly warrants the hope that this noble charter of liberty, which had a mighty hard time before they were born, will yet now and in some feeble way manage to struggle down the centuries. Referring to the relation of the telegraph with the press, Mr. Anderson said: "Wherever there is a Western Union office proper, near by is an alert sentinel of the veteran corps of the Republic, an American editor. Nothing escapes him, from the latest case of "didn't know it was loaded," or the condition of the crops to the progress of a flood, or the appearance of an epidemic. Every day he is on duty in every town and near each hamlet on the continent, and nothing of importance happens anywhere under the sun, that is not gathered for the people, and flashed by night to the news centers, while the cables dive beneath the gales and waves of ocean, and clasp hands with the wires of all the continents. The news of all nations is thus interchanged. The facilities for gathering and communicating intelligence are almost as universal, active and wonderful as the sun's rays. They are as the clustered diamonds in the crown of the empress of modern genius, and no army could more safely rely upon the vigilance of its sentinels than may the American people upon the sagacity and fidelity of its news gatherers and proclaimers — the American Press. Continuing on this subject the speaker said: "Suppose several important events have happened to-day in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, at points where there is not a daily paper. Editors of dailies are always agents of the Press Association which supplies their dispatches. The editor of a weekly at those points will telegraph the event to-night to the Associated Press. His message will go to St. Louis and be sifted by a sort of censor, or manager of the Associated Press, who decides what shall appear, how much shall appear, and the precise form of its appearance. I am informed that there are just three such censors who sit in judgment upon all news gathered in the United States by the Associated Press; one at St. Louis, one at Chicago, and one at New York. Whatever is telegraphed from the territory in his jurisdiction goes to that censor, and whatever appears in the papers of his territory is telegraphed to them by him. These three censors may discharge their momentous duties with the utmost honor, sagacity, and integrity, and, then again, they may not. But whether, they do or do not, the power vested in them, and especially in the New York censor, is more startling, more dangerous, more cyclonic than the wildest despot of Europe ever dreamed it possible that one man could wield. In comparison with the power of the New York censor, the amplest power of the President of the United States shaping public opinion is as a babe's breath to a tempest. Any monarchical government that should attempt to inaugurate such a system would be burnt to ashes by the flashing of the lightnings of revolution. But it exists to-day in America as the logical sequence, the sweet flower of that precious plant, the Western Union monopoly."

Mr. Anderson then quoted the circular of the Western Associated Press of 1867, forbiding their clients to patronize any opposition or competing telegraph company, the Western Union, and concluded this part of his speech with the following remark respecting the danger to weekly papers growing out of the proposition to copyright news dispatches: "Suppose now that a law were passed copyrighting press dispatches for forty-eight hours. What would be the effect on the weekly press, and how far would the possible power of the Western Union over the dailies be be extended over the country press. Either the latter would have to do without the latest news or pay for them to the dailies, which would be profitable to the latter. In the end the stronger weekly in a town would be forced into the combination, but when this occurred generally these weeklies would be as much within the possible power of the Western Union, of which Mr. Gould is said to be the chief owner and controller, as are the dailies now. Is that condition of things compatible with the public good or the public safety? And yet, precisely such a measure is pending in the House, and those who oppose it are denounced as "robbers." While there may be a possible ground for copyrighting the editorial, as the product of an editor's brain, what ground is there for copyrighting, say, election returns, or the news of Garfield's murder? Does the editor create them in the sense that an author creates a book? In my mind that measure is a glaring wrong, glittering with impertinence, and the weekly press of the nation had better wake up. If it will look far enough, it will discover a very fine Italian hand manipulating the measure."

The Sunday Herald to-day devotes nearly a column to a criticism of the proposition of Harry Watterson to copyright news. The article says: "It is as wild a scheme as was ever conceived outside of Bedlam, but there is method in its madness. It stands this test of sanity, viz: that from a short-sighted and selfish point of view it would really be of no use to those who seek it for it would help to create monopolies for a few wealthy newspapers which would be enabled even where no just occasions existed to bring suits for the theft of news against young and struggling rivals, and put them to so much trouble and expense, as, in many cases, to break them down."

A NEGRO DESPERADO.

The Trial of a Missouri Scoundrel Postponed.

LEXINGTON, Mo., March 3.—The trial of Steve Bennett, the negro confined in jail charged with an assault upon Mrs. Montgomery, which was set for to-day, has been postponed until to-morrow, and will probably take place in the Court-house, only a few yards from the jail. This is being considered necessary to avoid the risk of a mob. Last night armed colored men stood on the corner of Main and Cedar streets, opposite the front entrance to the jail, and in an alley on Cedar, between Main and Market streets, opposite the east side of the jail was another assemblage of blacks. These two parties were standing guard to offer resistance to a mob, should one have appeared. A young man named Thomas, while walking down Cedar street, was accosted by one of them as he crossed the mouth of the alley, about midnight, and when he said he was going home, in answer to a challenge, he was asked if he couldn't take another street. He said he could, but preferred going that way. Another of the party of negroes remarked, "Let him go. He isn't in this thing." He was then cautioned to be careful as he turned the corner at Cedar and Market streets, as he might be stopped again, and unless he was known he might be troubled.

Testimony is accumulating which goes to show that Bennett has made more than one assault upon ladies here, but unfortunately he has heretofore succeeded in eluding his pursuers. Suspicion point pretty strongly to him as the miscreant who ran after a Mrs. Welsh some time since, while that lady was on her way home. He has numerous aliases, which aid him in evading punishment. Trouble is anticipated, as the officers are determined to give him every protection, and the negroes will also be on hand to oppose a mob. Bennett has a brother in the penitentiary for a criminal assault committed in Springfield, Ill. County Attorney Blackwell says the negro must be protected, and that all taking part in a mob will be vigorously prosecuted.

Bonnett's defense will be alibi. He states that he was at Ewing's livery stables from dusk until 10 o'clock on the night the crime was committed. George Bullard, an employe at the stables, says the negro was there about 7 o'clock, and also between 9 and 10, but that he was away about an hour in the interval. There is a story current among the negroes that a rope to hang Bennett has been purchased.

DARK-EYED IDA BROWN.

Antecedents of the Young Woman Shot by Mrs. Bussey at Rochester.

BALLSTON, N. Y., March 2.—Ida Brown, who was shot in Rochester by Mrs. T. Harry Bussey, is the youngest daughter of the late William H. Brown, formerly a deputy sheriff of Saratoga County, and one of its most popular and efficient officers. During his time of service his family resided in Saratoga Springs, where he became a victim of consumption, and was obliged to give up active labor, in consequence of which the family became reduced in circumstances. In 1880 he removed with his family to Albany, where he died soon after. Ida went out to work after leaving Saratoga, and supported herself by working in the mills of Amsterdam, one of which was that of Warner, Deforest & Co. Nothing positively had been known of her there, yet she attracted attention on the street as a girl of prepossessing appearance and one who seemed to be fond of men's society. She afterwards went to Troy and worked in a mill, where she became acquainted with Mrs. Casey, who is the wife of Edward Casey, a saloon keeper of that city who has not lived with his wife for some years and who is now seeking to obtain a divorce from her for alleged adultery. Very little has been known of Ida by her acquaintances in Saratoga for the past few months and it was not known that she was in Rochester until a telegram was received by her brother-in-law in Saratoga Springs on Tuesday, asking if Ida Brown was related to him, This gentleman is M. S. Cummings, Town Clerk, whose wife is a sister of the unfortunate girl, and is a respectable lady. Ida is a dark-eyed girl, of dark complexion, medium size and well formed. She dressed handsomely but showily after leaving home. Nothing is known here of her connection with Mr. Bussey, and her friends are inclined to believe that she was led into the present difficulty by the Casey woman.

A PASTOR'S SON.

Scandalous Irregularities In the Silk Department.

CHICAGO, March 3.—M. C. Dundet, son of the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Montreal and well known in society circles of Boston, was arrested last evening for extensive robberies of silks from the Parisian Silk Company. He was formerly employed by the latter firm, but left a few months since to accept a more lucrative position with another house. By means of a duplicate key he has obtained entrance to the Parisian establishment for months, between five and six A. M., and walked boldly out with his plunder. In his rooms at the Clarence House were found scores of pawn tickets and hundreds of dollars worth of silks. He came here with the highest recommendations from some of the best business houses of Boston. His wife, who is the daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants of that city, was telegraphed to-day. He admits his guilt, but will say nothing in explanation.

THE "AMERICAN BRIGAND."

The Scoundrel Rande Playing the Insanity Dodge.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Deputy Warden McDonald, the latest victim of the desperado Rande's malice, is still lying in a critical condition at Joliet penitentiary. His wretched assailant, although terribly wounded, is a hard man to kill and may recover. Rande plainly shows evidence of trying the insanity dodge. Rande's real name is Charles C. Scott. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1852. He is charged with having committed thirteen murders, besides burglaries and other crimes innumerable. At one time he gloried in the title of the "American Brigand."

Ejected From a Revival Meeting.

NOKOMIS, Ill., March 3.—Quite a sensation was caused at the revival meeting in the M. E. Church by two intoxicated men, who made themselves too conspicuous, and on being requested to withdraw replied that no one present could put them out. Some by-standers seized them, but they held on to the end of a seat with such pertinacity that it gave way and was broken off, after which they were ejected.

Charged With Child-Murder.

DECATUR, Ill., March 3.—Miss Alice Gasaway was arrested this evening for the murder of her infant child, which was recently found frozen to death in a field near Harristown. The arrest was the result of an inquest and post-mortem examination of the body. It was found that the neck of the infant was broken after its birth.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS

A Session In Which Nothing Has Been Accomplished.

The Laziness of Congress the Subject of General Comment—List of the Very Few Things Thus Far Done.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—"This is a lazy Congress," is the current and common expression frequently heard here during the past few weeks. Congress has now been in session three months, the full term of the second session, and has one general appropriation bill (West Point) in the Senate, one, the Naval, in Committee of the Whole, and two, "Postoffice and Agricultural," on the calendar with ten that have not yet left committees. The results of the labor of the House up to the present time are the passage of forty-four bills, including pension bills passed at Friday night's session, and sixteen joint resolutions which have been sent to the Senate. Of these five bills and nine joint resolutions have been passed by the Senate and signed by the President and are now laws. There are now three bills that have got the right of way in the House as special orders, not, however, to interfere with revenue or appropriation bills on reports from the Committee on public lands. An effort will be made by General Singleton, (Miss.), to suspend the rules and add the Senate bill for the erection of a Congressional library building to the list of special orders. The orders already made give precedence to, first, the Mexican Veteran Pension Bill; second, the bill to remove burdens on the merchant, marine, &c., and third, the Inter-State Commerce Bill. Either of these is likely to occupy the available time of the House for a week, after allowing for the time occupied on Mondays by the call of States. Suspension of rules, etc., private bills on Friday, privileged reports, personal explanations, requests for unanimous consent, and call of committees in the morning hour. The Naval Appropriation Bill may be disposed of Tuesday, and notice has been given that, after the Naval bill is out of the way, the Post Office Appropriation Bill will be brought forward, and it is doubtful if it will be gotten through during the week, so that, outside of these, there is likely to be little more done, and that little will be the passage of minor bills by unanimous consent.

The Chalmers-Manning contest is the only election case yet acted on, and that having been decided only on its prime facie aspect is still before the committee on the same footing as any other case and is yet to be decided on its merits. The Garrison-Mayo, West, Va., case has been reported on as to prima facie character, and, as that leaves Mayo in his seat, it is not likely to be called up until the committee are ready to report on the merits. Mayo received his certificate on a bare majority of one vote, and it is quite probable the committee will be able to find at least two votes that were illegally cast for him. He is a Readjuster.

There is no unfinished business or special order on the Senate calendar for this week. At 2 o'clock to-day orations on the death of Representative Haskell, of Kansas, will begin. The bill to grant to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad a right of way through the Indian Territory may be reached before that hour. It is understood that there is considerable opposition to this measure and it will doubtless go over as unfinished business.

ZORA BURNS.

Great Interest Manifested as the Trial Approaches.

LINCOLN, Ill., March 3.—As the time draws near for the trial of O. A. Carpenter, renewed interest is awakened here in the mystery surrounding the tragic death of Zora Burns. The opinion of the greater number of the local attorneys who heard the evidence at the preliminary examination is that the evidence is not sufficient on which to base a conviction. There is not a town in the surrounding counties to which this case could have been sent for trial but would have suited all parties interested better than Petersburg. It is a small town in an out-of-the-way place, and with limited hotel accommodations. All the hotels, good and bad, cannot entertain the crowd that must necessarily be in attendance, to say nothing of the large number of friends of the prisoner and disinterested persons who will go through curiosity to hear the trial.

R. B. Forrest, the Prosecuting Attorney, has worked untiringly on the case, and has the evidence all in good shape to be produced promptly. Hon. E. D. Blinn is assisting in the prosecution. He and Mr. Forrest will have direct charge of the case, although Hon. N. W. Bronson, of Petersburg, has also been retained by the people. Of the attorneys for the defendant T. T. Deach is the principal. His partner is Joseph Hodnett. Col. E. Lynch is named in the case. In addition to these Mr. Carpenter has retained Messrs. Lanning & McNeely, of Petersburg.

Carpenter has been busy arranging his business affairs and putting everything in shape before he goes. His partner A. E. Esten, has been untiring in his assistance to him since he has been in jail. When Carpenter was first arrested Mr. Esten remarked: "I am worth $100,000, and I will spend it all, if necessary, to acquit him (Carpenter) of this charge," and he seems to be carrying this promise out to the letter. Carpenter's daughter visited him yesterday at the jail.

Settled With a Shotgun.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Yesterday, at Hickory Valley, sixty miles northeast of Memphis, in Hardeman County, Will Scott shot and killed Tom Biard. The difficulty between the two grew out of Biard's arrest, some weeks ago, for a violation of law. He was arrested and placed in jail. On being released yesterday he charged Scott with being the cause of his arrest. Scott denied any knowledge or implication in the matter. Biard, who was a rough character, persisted in his accusations, and threatened to whip Scott. He was ordered out of Scott's store, but refused to go, and seized a weight with the intention of throwing it at Scott, who quickly seized a shotgun and fired at Biard. The charge entered his left breast, and he dropped dead. Scott is a member of the firm of Scott & Mays, and is justified in his actions by the citizens of Hickory Valley.

Clasping Death In His Arms.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 3. — Joseph Walsh, a miner at Thomaston Colliery, was killed by the explosion of a keg of powder which he held in his arms, and which was ignited by a drop of oil which fell from a mine lamp on his hat. The whole upper part of Walsh's body and his head were turned to a crisp.

MAYOR BARTLETT, of San Francisco, has forwarded $3100 to Mayor Jacob, of Louisville, Ky., for distribution to the flood sufferers.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The Advance of General Graham and Casualties of the Rebels.

TRINKITAT, March 3.—General Graham and his command reached Tokar Saturday afternoon, and was warmly received by the garrison and inhabitants. There was no fighting, the rebels having quietly retired to the mountains. On the march from Teb the same formation and general order was observed as on Friday, the infantry being instructed to reserve fire until within 300 yards of the enemy, while the cavalry was to act only when the infantry should show signs of wavering. The British losses in the battle of Friday were 200 killed and wounded. The rebels' killed numbered 1,400.

THE QUEEN CONGRATULATES.

LONDON, March 3.—The Queen has telegraphed to General Stephenson, at Cairo, congratulating the British troops upon their victory at Teb on Friday, deploring the loss of life, and expressing anxiety for the wounded.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

TRINKITAT, March 3—General Graham has sent six hundred women and children from Tokar to this place.

TWO THOUSAND REBELS KILLED.

TRINKITAT, March 3.—The latest estimates, which are believed to be nearly correct, place the number of rebels killed in Friday's battle at 2,000.

SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION.

TRINKITAT, March 3.—From the rebels taken prisoners in the recent battle some significant information is being obtained in regard to the causes of the revolt against Egyptian rule. One native told a correspondent that the rebellion was made inevitable by the grinding tyranny of the Khedive's tax collectors. The people had no quarrel with the English. Indeed, it appears from statements from other prisoners, that the rebels were not aware that they were to meet British soldiers until they saw the white faces of their opponents approaching. They then murmured against their chiefs for concealing the truth, but were none the less determined to fight to the death against renewed subjection to the oppressors.

ORDERS TO RETREAT.

LONDON, March 3.—The Times states that the Government has telegraphed orders for General Graham to retreat immediately from Tokar and prepare to send the British troops back to England.

THE SITUATION IN KHARTOUM.

CAIRO, March 3.—Two thousand irregular troops have proceeded from Khartoum towards Kemaleen, to act against the enemy in that direction. The situation in Khartoum is growing less and less favorable.

VISION OF THE DEVIL.

Experience Meeting of Colored Methodists Thrown Into a Panic.

NEW YORK, March 3.—For some time past a revival has been in progress at the African M. E. Church, in Washington, N. J. The colored population have flocked to the meetings in crowds, and loud praises of divine love have been mingled with vigorous denunciations of the wiles of Apollyon. The battle against his Satanic Majesty has been waged with such ardor that intense excitement has been created. He has not been treated as a despised enemy; but on the contrary, his power has been set forth in such measure that the dread of him has manifestly increased.

Yesterday the little church edifice was filled to its utmost capacity. An experience meeting was in progress. One after another of the brothers and sisters rose to tell their tales of single-handed conflict with the great power of evil. The devil, personified, figured largely in the exciting narratives. Stentorian praises and "amens" followed each announcement of victory.

"I saw de debbil face to face," began one gray-headed deacon. "I knowed"—

"Oh, Lor'! Oh, Lor'! dar he is," shrieked out an old lady, named Martha Jane Johnson, who was seated near him. She bounded from her seat, despite her years. Her ebony fingers pointed to a side window, and trembling with terror she uttered shriek after shriek. "Oh, Lor'! save us, save us." echoed fully three dozen of her sisters. The whole congregation was soon thrown into a panic. Some dropped on their knees and prayed loudly for help; others started for the doors, while others seemed unable to move from fright.

It was fully half an hour before the men succeeded in establishing quiet. Then it was learned that Mrs. Johnson was sure she had seen the devil pop his head through the window, and draw it back again. Quiet having been restored, a party of men, headed by George Fredericks, a cousin of Mrs. Johnson, started off in pursuit of the "devil." Their search was unavailing, and soon after the brethren returned to the church and the meeting was continued.

Sunday School Pillar Gone Wrong.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—Harry Crawford, a much trusted clerk in the employ of Beggs & Buhel, large trimming store of Alleghany City, was caught in the act of removing valuable silks and laces from the store last evening and was arrested. These peculations have been noticed for a long time, but the thief could not be detected. Crawford managed to escape from the officers and his whereabouts are unknown. An examination of his room and trunks disclosed large quantities of goods, to the value of about $1,200, which were identified by the firm. Harry was held in high esteem by the officers and teachers of the Sunday school of which he was a constant attendant.

A Murderous Scoundrel.

NORFOLK, Va., March 3.—A row occurred among several negroes in this city this morning in which razors were freely used. A desperate negro, named James Anderson, had his throat cut from ear to ear and died in a short time. Another had his throat cut, but may recover. The murderer has not yet been captured.

The Tripartite Agreement.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that an alliance has been concluded between Russia, Germany, and Austria. The Cossack regiments will be removed from the Austrian and German frontiers, the status quo of the Balkan states is guaranteed and Russia covenants to give no aid to French schemes for revenge upon Germany.

A Miss as Good as a Mile.

BOSTON, March 3.—A sixty-foot telegraph pole, containing forty wires, fell across the Boston and Albany Railroad track, near the Columbus avenue station to-day. A passenger train had just passed, the last car being not more than twelve feet from the pole when it fell. The accident was due to snow upon the wires, although the pole showed that it had been set in the ground only four and one-half feet.

The indians reported accompany Lieut Davis to San Carlos, are believed to be the same who have been committing the murders lately in Sonora.

SUFFERING ON THE SEA.

The Terrible Ordeal of a Wrecked Vessel's Crew.

Left For Days and Nights at the Mercy of the Winds and Waves With Nothing to Eat or Drink.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Philip Doherty, First Mate of the British bark Champion, which was lost with her captain and seven of her crew on January 28, while on her way from Baltimore to Hamburg, arrived at his home here yesterday. Mr. Doherty's story, as one of the survivors, is very thrilling. At 1 o'clock A. M., January 28, Captain Gardiner summoned him on deck as things were looking very bad; at the same time the second mate told Captain Gardiner that the main hatches were stove. The captain ordered the helm hard up, but too late, for at that moment the vessel capsized. The foremast, mainmast, houses, boats, and everything movable had been swept away by the tremendous force of the sea It was still dark, and as Doherty clung to the rigging he could see nothing. When morning dawned he looked about him to see if any of the crew had succeeded in staying on the vessel and found that Wm. Brown, the cook, and two seamen were clinging to the rigging. All day they eagerly scanned the horizon for a sail, but they did not sight anything. At 11 p. m. they saw the lights of a steamer, but she was too far away to hear their cries for help. The next day the sea was tremendous and the vessel was slowly filling, and they realized that their chances for life were slim. All that day they clung to the rigging and night closed down and they prepared to live through it as best they could. They had had no thing to eat or drink since the evening before the wreck. The next day was but a repetition of the past two days' experience. They were almost in despair when the light of January 31 broke over the wild waste of waters about them. But, in a few moments, the smoke of the steamship Sirocco, bound from Galveston to Liverpool, was sighted. They signalled her as best they could, and had the satisfaction of seeing their signals were answered. Her bow was turned toward them and they were taken off in a boat and reached her decks in safety. The lost men were: Captain William Gardner, Henry Foster, of Gloucester, Mass.; Patrick Ward, John Johnson, Hans Pedersen, Neil Allen, Lorenzo Rudolph, and John Beong.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Utica, New York, Visited by the Worst Fire on Record.

UTICA, N. Y., March 3.—The most disastrous conflagration that has ever visited Utica, broke out Sunday in the extensive shoe manufactory of H. J. Holbrook & Co., on Catharine street. The fire spread with fearful rapidity, and soon the building was in a mass of flames. The fire department responded promptly to the alarm. The fire communicated to the wholesale clothing establishment of J. Rockwell & Co., and the Utica City National Bank. The flames raged furiously and assistance was telegraphed for, which was responded to by the departments of Rome, Whitesboro, and Little Falls. In a short space of time the fire had reached the store of N. C. Newall & Son, dealers in paints, paper, &c., which proved itself to be excellent burning material. The drug store of John B. McMillan next adjoining, was also burned, and the office, press room, &c. of the Daily Observer, in the same building, was completely gutted. Nothing was saved except the files. The wholesale grocery house of Comstock Bros., and the store of James Sayers & Son, dealers in hardware: Belting & Co., and the plumbing establishment of E. Martin were completely wrecked. M. B. DeLong, furniture wareroom, were laid in ashes, and J. J. Gray, insurance office, Clominzer's barber shop, and Truston's billiard room were completely burned. Many other establishments were badly injured by smoke and water. The heat on the opposite side of the street was intense and a large quantity of plate glass was destroyed. The fire was under control about 1 A. M., although the ruins are still smoldering. The loss is variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is supposed to have caught in the engine room of Holbrook's building. The Western Union Telegraph wires were prostrated by falling walls and communication was delayed several hours. The losses are partially insured.

THE MISCEGENATION CASE.

Great Interest Felt Concerning Its Ultimate Result.

TOLEDO, O., March 3.—An important case has just been decided here in court. Robert Bailey, colored, some weeks ago was married to a young white woman. Under the statues of Ohio the marriage or cohabitation of white persons with those having the least taint of African blood is made a criminal act. Bailey was arrested and tried for the offense. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs, and to be imprisoned three months. His counsel entered a motion at once for a new trial and gave bail for a hearing at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas. It is said that there are over one hundred Africans married to white women in the city, and another hundred living with white women without having been married to them. The authorities are waiting the result of Bailey's case, which is to be made a test case of the constitutionality of the law, before proceeding to break the bonds already formed between the whites and blacks in the State.

WORK OF A WORLDLY WIZARD.

Clad in Ghostly Garments He Is Supposed to Have Swindled a Woman.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Mrs. Caroline Jentener was left $5,000 by her mother's will a few months ago, but was unable to find the money. The mother, Mrs. Schumacker, was credited in life with being possessed of much more than $5,000. Mrs. Jentener consulted Mrs. Weber, a friend, who advised her to seek the aid of a wizard known to them both. This they did, and the wizard advised that they visit a tree in the country at midnight when he would summon a spirit to aid them.

The programme was carried out. The spirit, clothed in ghostly garments of white, appeared and said he knew where the missing bequest was, but would not tell unless paid $200. This was given him, when he produced a tin cash-box and told the women that it contained the $5,000. They went home and found the box empty. Mrs. Jentener then caused Mrs. Weber's arrest, but the latter established her innocence of complicity in the fraud and was released. The police are looking for the ghost and the wizard.

SUFFERING ON THE SEA.

The Terrible Ordeal of a Wrecked Vessel's Crew.

Left For Days and Nights at the Mercy of the Winds and Waves With Nothing to Eat or Drink.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Philip Doherty, First Mate of the British bark Champion, which was lost with her captain and seven of her crew on January 28, while on her way from Baltimore to Hamburg, arrived at his home here yesterday. Mr. Doherty's story, as one of the survivors, is very thrilling. At 1 o'clock A. M., January 28, Captain Gardiner summoned him on deck as things were looking very bad; at the same time the second mate told Captain Gardiner that the main hatches were stove. The captain ordered the helm hard up, but too late, for at that moment the vessel capsized. The foremast, mainmast, houses, boats, and everything movable had been swept away by the tremendous force of the sea It was still dark, and as Doherty clung to the rigging he could see nothing. When morning dawned he looked about him to see if any of the crew had succeeded in staying on the vessel and found that Wm. Brown, the cook, and two seamen were clinging to the rigging. All day they eagerly scanned the horizon for a sail, but they did not sight anything. At 11 p. m. they saw the lights of a steamer, but she was too far away to hear their cries for help. The next day the sea was tremendous and the vessel was slowly filling, and they realized that their chances for life were slim. All that day they clung to the rigging and night closed down and they prepared to live through it as best they could. They had had no thing to eat or drink since the evening before the wreck. The next day was but a repetition of the past two days' experience. They were almost in despair when the light of January 31 broke over the wild waste of waters about them. But, in a few moments, the smoke of the steamship Sirocco, bound from Galveston to Liverpool, was sighted. They signalled her as best they could, and had the satisfaction of seeing their signals were answered. Her bow was turned toward them and they were taken off in a boat and reached her decks in safety. The lost men were: Captain William Gardner, Henry Foster, of Gloucester, Mass.; Patrick Ward, John Johnson, Hans Pedersen, Neil Allen, Lorenzo Rudolph, and John Beong.

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CONDENSED NEWS.

MRS. LIZZIE WHITE, ex-Secretary of the United States delegation at Rio de Janeiro, has obtained a divorce from her husband, upon the ground of desertion.

DISPATCHES from Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa say that a tremendous blizzard is raging, and that the snowfall is the heaviest of the season.

LIEUT. DAVID W. WHIPPLE, of the United States Marine Corps, has just died of consumption in Norfolk, W. Va. His home was in Portsmouth, N. H.

GEORGE HOSMER, the famous oarsman, offers to row Albert Hamm, three miles with tur