

At 6 o'clock last evening Ennis, who had been gradually closing up the gap between himself and Harriman, passed him on the 314th mile, amid tremendous applause. From that onward he left Harriman behind, and drew on towards Rowell's figures. He received bounteous applause and made some very rapid walking.

Rowell finished his 350th mile at 7.59 p.m., and retired until 10.40. Harriman completed his 320th mile at 8.17, then left the track, and had not reappeared at 10.30. Ennis continued walking, and the betting on him continued to go up gradually, and he is looked on as the dark horse of the race now about showing himself.

The betting at midnight was 4 to 1 on Rowell, 20 to 1 against Harriman, and 5 to 1 against Ennis. Ennis finished his 336th mile at 11.08, and left the track. Harriman came on at 11.03 and walked stiff and lame. He finished his 355th mile at 12.12 and retired. Rowell came on at 10.48 p.m., looking fresh, and started on a brisk trot. He finished his 355th mile at 11.35 and his 360th mile at 12.33, and then retired.

At 1 o'clock the score was—Rowell, 360 miles; Ennis, 335; Harriman, 325, and all the men off the track.

The tramp is continued in Gilmore's Garden. From midnight last night to one o'clock to-day the fastest miles made by each man were as follows: Rowell, 387th mile, in 9 min. 55 sec.; Ennis, 337th mile, in 15 min. 23 sec.; Harriman, 349th mile, in 13 min. 13 sec.

At 9 o'clock this morning the score in the international pedestrian contest stood—Rowell, 384; Ennis, 358; Harriman, 342.

The score at 10 o'clock was as follows—Rowell, 385 miles; Ennis, 357; Harriman, 345.

At 1 o'clock the score stood—Rowell, 396; Ennis, 369; Harriman, 358.

At 2 o'clock—Rowell, 400; Ennis, 371; Harriman, 358.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The democratic representatives who have been on the sick list, are rapidly recovering. Acklin is on the street; Singleton, of Illinois, has already arrived, as has also Bland, of Missouri. Lay is said to be on his way, and it now looks as if the democratic roll would be full when the House is called to order next Tuesday morning.

The *World's* Washington special says: Senator-elect George S. Vest, of Missouri, arrived here last evening. He was the centre of observation for a time among the colonels and judges who thronged the office of the hotel. Mr. Vest will be the smallest man, physically, in the Senate. He is more diminutive than Eaton, of Connecticut, or Sharon, of Nevada. He is, however, a man of considerable "presence," and looks like a small edition of Matt. Carpenter. He has rarely if ever visited Washington before. He was a confederate brigadier, but does not wear the aspect of one now.

The remains of Bayard Taylor were removed, to-day, from the Governor's room in the City Hall, where they have been lying in state, and taken to a special train on the Pennsylvania Railway and borne to Kennett Square.

NEW YORK, 14.—The interest and excitement over the pedestrian contest is increasing, and to-night there were over 6,000 persons present. The contest is narrowed down to Rowell and Ennis, and the betting is 5 to 1 on Rowell, 3 to 1 against Ennis, and 30 to 1 against Harriman. The latter is struggling to make 450 miles and get a share of the gate money. Rowell is constantly hissed and booed, and feeling is being manifested. He does not mind the hissing and trots along in the same style that he started on Monday morning. Ennis is a great favorite and in splendid form walking and running easily, encouraged meanwhile by applause and cheering remarks. Harriman appears to be used up completely and walks slowly and with great difficulty. Ennis ran his 382d mile in 8 min. 3 sec., which is the fastest since the match began. Rowell states that if he wins he will return to the third man, provided he sticks to the track, his stake of \$500. Ennis has promised the same. Rowell finished 425 miles at 9.35, and retired. Ennis completed 480 miles at 9.41, amid most tumultuous applause, and left the track for a rest. At 11 o'clock, Harriman was alone on the track, and had completed 387 miles.

CONCORD, N. H., 14.—John Q. Hinkham was hanged, to-day, for the murder of Mrs. Marion Ber-

ry, near Durham, on January 9th, 1877.

Boston, 14.—William H. Devlin was hanged at Lowell, to-day, for the murder of his wife and infant child, on December 8th, 1877.

Windsor, Vt., 14.—Henry Gravelin was hanged, to-day, at 2.21. His crime was the murder of Herbert O. White, in October, 1876. He said he had his suspicions as to who committed the murder, and thought a man named Massey, and another named Carpenter, may have been concerned in the affair. "I lay the whole of it to my counsel, Edminster & Batchelder. I feel as though I had been robbed and murdered and lied into my grave. I am going out of this world for given, and I hope the Lord will forgive my trespasses as I forgive those that trespass against me." His arms and legs were then pinioned and the drop fell, the neck being broken instantly.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Sample copies of the publications of second-class matter which, after May 1st, will be entitled to transmission through the mails at 2c. per pound, are defined by the postoffice department to be copies sent to persons not subscribers for the purpose of inducing them either to subscribe for or to advertise in the publication, or to agents, or to persons desiring to become agents, or to whom the publisher may wish to induce to act as agents, to be used by them in procuring subscriptions and advertising. Any number of copies of any number of the different editions of the publication of the second class may be sent at any one time as sample copies. Publishers will not be permitted, however, to use the exceptional advantages given them by law by mailing as sample copies extra numbers of their publications ordered by advertisers, or by campaign committees, or by other persons, to be sent to specified addresses, and apparently intended, from the nature of the contents or the marked portions thereof, to serve the business, political or personal interest of the person or persons ordering the same. Such copies are third-class matter.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 14.—Robert W. Hayden and C. W. Barber, brothers-in-law, renewed a quarrel, yesterday, and the former was killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—A Hanford, Tulare County, dispatch says: The settlers here, who have been threatened with litigation and ejectment by the railroad company, have formed a battalion of six companies, regularly officered, mounted and armed, to resist the action of the company. Most of the men have seen actual service, and they aver that they mean business.

A Victoria dispatch says: The steamer *Gripper* has arrived from Fort Wrangel. Her commander reports that four men who left Fort Wrangel for Sitka about three years ago, on a prospecting tour, are ascertained to have been murdered by Indians. No news from Sitka. The long absence of the British gunboat causes grave fears for the fate of the settlement.

Eight Indians were drowned in a recent storm by the swamping of their canoes.

NEW YORK, 15.—It is estimated that the gate money at Gilmore's Garden will aggregate \$60,000 to-night, which would give the winner \$25,000 clear. It is asserted, however, that the speculators control the receipts, having furnished the capital, assumed all expenses, and guaranteed \$5,000 to each pedestrian covering 450 miles. Some apprehension is felt of a disturbance at the Garden should Rowell, as appears almost certain, win. The rowdy element and anti-English feeling is growing, and manifest in the vigorous hissing and threats when Rowell takes the track. The attendance of ladies and persons of social distinction was large yesterday. Among the visitors were Senators Blaine, Jones, of Nevada, Gen. Arthur, Sickles, Ewing, of Ohio, and others. The walking continues to permeate all quarters of the city, and little else is talked about by delicate ladies in fashionable parlors, business men in offices, and bar room loungers, than the chances of the match.

The emigration movement recently commenced by the Jewish residents here promises to assume importance. They propose buying land in Far West and parceling into farms, each emigrant acquiring a little on easy conditions. The colony now organizing embraces skilled artisans, carpenters, plumbers and

other trades. The prominent Hebrews here, Cincinnati and elsewhere have been a long time discussing and maturing plans for the benefit of the poor of the country in the large eastern cities. A convention is called here of the prominent Hebrews of the country on July 7th, to consider the means for the extensive scheme of colonization.

Harriman finished his 300th mile at 11.39 and then went off the track, a very much used-up man. Ennis came on at 11.37 looking very fresh, and started off, amidst great applause, at a rapid gait. He finished his 403d mile at 12.19. He was then but 22 miles behind Rowell, and the excitement was intense. Rowell, who went off at 9.45, came on at 12.22, and commenced walking rapidly. Mr. Frazier, assistant trainer to Harriman, and a member of the Scottish American club, openly stated that, in his opinion, Harriman was drugged by his other trainer. The matter will be fully investigated.

At 1 o'clock, this morning the score stood—Rowell, 428; Harriman, 390. Ennis, 405.

The score, at 9 o'clock this morning, was—Rowell, 457; Ennis, 433; Harriman, 413.

The score at 11 a. m. stood—Rowell, 463; Ennis, 440; Harriman, 420.

At 12 o'clock—Rowell, 467; Ennis, 443; Harriman, 423.

At 1 o'clock—Rowell, 471; Ennis, 447; Harriman, 427.

At 2 o'clock p. m.—Rowell, 475 miles; Ennis, 450; Harriman, 420.

As the day advances, Harriman marks up his miles, and at three o'clock he made 432; Ennis, 450; Rowell, 476.

The *Times* says: An extra force of police has been ordered on duty, to-day, with a special view to the large number of threats that have reached the ears of the authorities that Rowell would be prevented at all hazards from winning. It is also reported that one of the militia regiments has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for emergency. This latter story is corroborated by the janitor of the building. One of O'Leary's late trainers says he is still in the garden, but the employees deny it, and access to the rooms he occupied, yesterday, is barred and guarded by armed men, with instructions to let nobody pass.

A greater number of persons were in Gilmore's garden this forenoon than any previous morning since the pedestrian contest was begun. A very large proportion of those present were ladies who manifested decided preference for Harriman. It is believed that he will make the 450 miles and secure the third man's share of the gate money. This is all he will be forced to.

Among the visitors to the Garden, this morning, was the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, and wife. About 1.30 p. m. Ennis began his 450th mile on the run, and made it in 7 minutes, 16 seconds, the fastest mile of the match. About 11 o'clock, a lady presented Harriman with a large floral basket. Rowell, who was walking at a brisk pace, some distance behind, soon came abreast, and taking one side of the basket, walked with Harriman around the track to the cabin of the latter, where the basket was deposited. This incident elicited thunders of applause. Rowell was tendered a large crown of flowers and laurel. In the crown were two English flags, and surmounting these the Stars and Stripes. Rowell did not receive the tribute, and the trainer placed it at his headquarters. Ennis received his share of flowers. He looks strong, with plenty of walk and run in him yet. He, like Rowell, encourages Harriman, walks with him occasional laps. He, unfortunately cannot be applauded as Rowell for his magnanimous conduct, as if he and Rowell only make 450 miles, Ennis receives but one quarter of the receipts; whereas, if Harriman makes 450 also, Ennis will get 30 per cent. of the gate money.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is rumored that five southwestern Congressmen and one New Yorker, Cox, will refuse to go into the democratic caucus on Monday. The southwestern men are said to be Hooker and Chalmers, Mississippi, Ellis, of Louisiana, Mills, of Texas, and one other.

The *Sun's* Washington special says: Randall claims, with the utmost confidence, that he has 90 votes certain, and several more in reserve. As for any treachery or defection, they say it is idle to talk about such things. The Randall

men assert that Blackburn will have no votes from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or Delaware. That he will get only one vote from Maryland, and that Randall will get four, and possibly five from Virginia, where Blackburn claims all but one. Randall is certain of six, and possibly seven from Ohio, all except one from Georgia, and all except one from Alabama and Tennessee.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—The mill owners of Blackburn, Darwen, Accrington and a number of smaller towns met at Blackburn to-day, and with only one dissenting voice decided to advise the central committee of the North and Northeast Lancashire Association to declare a 10 per cent. reduction in wages. It was announced that the Preston and Barnsley masters had passed similar resolutions.

A Pesth dispatch says: The latest report this evening, from the special government at Szegedin, says: Besides the four corpses which have been brought in, 30 more are reported from other quarters. Several fires have occurred, and there is strong suspicion of incendiarism. The water is yet rising, but communication towards Temeswar is still open. The eruption of waters came at last so suddenly that the workmen barely had time to reach the town. Ample provision of boats has been made throughout the town, but it is feared such inundation happening in the depths of the night cannot but drown many persons. Telegraphic communication with Szegedin was interrupted during the greater part of Wednesday, until evening.

The directors of the Bank of England, to-day, reduced the rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent.

LONDON, 13.—The weather the past ten days has been bright and fine, affording every opportunity for the preparation at Windsor for the marriage, to-day, in St. George's Chapel, of the Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, and the Princess Louis Margaret, daughter of the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia.

THE PROCESSION

from Windsor Castle to St. George's Chapel was divided into three parts. On the arrival of the guests at the west entrance of the chapel they were received by the Lord Steward and Vice Chamberlain, and conducted to seats upon the dais. Her Majesty's trumpeters, at the west entrance, announced her arrival by a flourish. The Queen's procession, comprised of three carriages, in the last of which (a landau drawn by four ponies) were Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice and Prince Albert Victor, of Wales. The other carriages were occupied by members of the royal suite.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester and Oxford, and others. Within the chancel at the time with the officiating clergy were the bride and bridegroom, and their respective supporters, the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles for the bride, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh for the bridegroom. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the Princess of Wales, Prince George and Princess of Wales, and the bridesmaids, were on the western portion of the dais with the Vice-Chamberlain and Lord Chamberlain on each side. Other royal personages were seated each side of the altar. The body of the chapel was occupied by about 150 ambassadors and foreign ministers and their families, cabinet ministers, members of the nobility, and distinguished soldiers and sailors. The Queen has commanded a sketch of the scene.

THE MARRIAGE

took place about one o'clock. The bride was given away by her father, and at the conclusion of the service the choir sang the Hallelujah chorus, and Mendelssohn's wedding march pealed forth as the bride and bridegroom left the chapel, while in the long walk a salute of guns announced the termination of the ceremony. The royal family and guests left the chapel in the reserved order in which they entered. All the royal personages returned to the Queen's entrance to the castle, where the registry of marriage was signed in the green drawing room and duly attested by the Queen and other distinguished persons invited to attend for the pur-

pose. In the quadrangle opposite the principal entrance of the castle a guard of honor of the second battalion Coldstream Guards was mounted.

PESTH, 14.—The danger in Szegedin is increasing. The rescuing boats continually strike ruins, so that in many cases to rescue the sufferers is impossible. One boat capsized by which seven women were drowned. A violent storm is raging. The flood is continually rising and is now two feet above the level of the Theiss. The unsubmerged area has been reduced to 600 square metres, which continually decreases. At the first eruption of the water, 35 soldiers were drowned. The State railway carried gratuitously 10,000 fugitives yesterday.

Six steamers and 20 tugs have left for Szegedin. Government authorities at Szegedin report that 300 persons have been drowned. At noon on Thursday there were still people on the roofs of houses and in trees. Some persons died from exposure to the cold. A number of incendiaries have been arrested. The town of Crongrad, at the confluence of the rivers Theiss and Koross, 32 miles north of Szegedin, and Szentes, two miles nearer Szegedin, are also threatened.

Six thousand persons are still surrounded by water at Szegedin.

Summarizing the official and private accounts from Szegedin, the dead must amount to many hundreds. It is impossible to make a close estimate, as the number buried under the ruins cannot yet be ascertained. The houses, built of sundried bricks, continued to collapse long after the first inrush of the flood.

The sensational stories of hundreds being buried in the synagogue and military hospital are without foundation.

A large portion of the suburbs of Szegedin, being below the ordinary level of the river Theiss, and the water, which rushed in from the higher ground behind the town, being several feet above the present level of the river, bored out, on its way, the high road embankments, rushing in cascades into the lower ground, and inundating it with fearful rapidity. Instead of five or six hours, which it was calculated would flood the lake to spread through the town, scarcely an hour and a half had passed before Szegedin lay submerged up to its present level; withal, however, some hope is entertained that on account of the alarm which, for a day before the occurrence of the calamity, roused the population to a sense of their danger, and gave them an opportunity to fly for refuge. The loss of life has not been very great, but the victims must, at any rate, be numbered by many hundreds, if not by thousands; nor is the havoc yet complete. Beside those swept away during that terrible night, all through Wednesday, dull fatal sounds were heard in all directions, indicating the successive falls of buildings.

The special government commissioner says: The poorer classes were extremely unwilling to abandon their houses. In many cases force had to be used to pluck the people from the houses that were in a dangerous condition. All communities in the neighborhood vie with each other in relieving the distress. They are sending provisions by land and water, and opening their houses to secure the refugees. Comparatively few, however, seem to avail themselves of the latter offer. The working classes especially prefer abiding by the nearest safe spot in town, or close to it. Thus thousands are encamped on the high embankment running along the river which stands firm, so that the opening of this embankment to let the water, from above and behind the town, run into the river in front could only be imperfectly carried.

The river Naros is rising rapidly and threatens New Szegedin. Numerous villages in the vicinity are crowded with refugees. Anarchy and confusion reign here and in the surrounding country because of the insufficient number of troops. Several incendiaries have been summarily executed.

On Friday night a northeasterly storm drove the waves across the dykes protecting Csongrad, which contained 16,000 inhabitants, and the town was partially inundated. The people are actively repairing the damages and may, perhaps, escape, as the storm has ceased.

A correspondent at Pesth reports that the waters around Szegedin are subsiding.