The Easton Gazette.

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THE PEOPLE'S WORK.

REV. THOMAS DIXON ON THE ERA OF COMMON HUMANITY.

The Columbian Exposition a Brilliant Illustration of the Progress of the Masses. Eulalie and Veragua Were There as Relics—"Sassiety" Was Not In It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., continued in Association hall this morning the second series of sermons on the "Prophecies of the World's Fair." The subject of today's discourse was "The Era of the Common People."

He declared that this great exposition was the achievement of the common people. "Society," so called, was not there. The common people conceived it. They planned it. They managed it. They patronized it and made it a success. Class distinctions were lost in the vaster idea of humanity. This triumphant expression of life by the common people is the prophecy of their early assumption of the supreme control of the whole social order. The text chosen was from John xii, 34, "Who is this Son of Man?"

It is a most significant fact that Jesus Christ called himself the Son of Man. This was his favorite designation of himself. It was his chosen definition of himself. The greatest revelation Christ made to the world was himself. And in this title he declared himself to be the son of humanity. He was not to be limited to any one family, to any class, to any nation, to any race—he was the Son of Man. The Son of Man shall come in his glory, he told us. The promise in this title he thus gives to humanity is full of richest meaning. As this supreme representative of the human race shall triumph and to him every knee bow at last, so shall humanity, for which he lived, of which he was born, find its day of emancipation and triumph. The Son of Man was crucified, but he rose again. Humanity has been crucified through centuries on the Calvary of pharisaism, "sacred" and profane.

BUT IT SHALL RISE AGAIN.

Class and sect and faction shall die at length, never to live again.

The desire to be out of the current of the great humanity is the sure index of the uncivilized animal. Whether he wear purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, or whether he live from hand to mouth and flaunt the red flag of an anarchist, it matters not. The principle is the same. All class ideas and class foundations as such are fundamentally wrong. They are not only immoral, but they are brutal. The self assertion of class, whether of proletariat or hereditary title or millionaire, is the assertion of the antisocial nature of man—the essentially inhuman part of him—in short, the brutal. There is no other name for it.

It is a matter, then, for heartfelt congratulation that this great exposition was in the highest and best sense of the word by the people, of the people, for the people.

It was the affair of Man—Man spelled with a big capital.

There were no personages there.

It was the triumph of the genius of humanity.

There was no exhibit of "sassiety."

The Four Hundred were not there to see the exhibit. It was not their day.

True, the Duke of Veragua was present as the guest of the United States government. But he was present as a relic. He was not exhibited as a member of "society." He was shown strictly as a relic of Columbus.

So the Spanish Infanta was a curio of a romantic past surviving today. Only in this sense were they a part of the show.

HUMANITY'S TRIUMPH.

For once class was lost in humanity.

The idea of the fair originated in the brain and heart of the common people.

It was created by them.

It was planned and managed by them and for them.

It was patronized and made a success by them.

It could have been created by no less a power.

It could have been sustained by no less a power.

No king or prince or emperor of any nation or empire in this or any other age could have done such a work. It meant an expenditure first and last of about $200,000,000. And more, it meant the corporation in heart and purpose of millions of people of all races and nations with one thought and one purpose.

The vast crowds of people who poured through those gates from day to day and filled those palaces and grounds were the best looking people of equal number that ever gathered on this planet in one place.

And "sassiety" was nowhere to be seen. Let the dudes and loafers and butlers who crawl up the stoops of the so called great and count it an honor to wash their dishes make a note of this fact.

This was a world's fair.

And the world was represented there. And the world was there to see it.

But "society" was not there.

Where, then, is the place of this petty mob that arrogates to itself so lofty a title?

Nowhere.

IT IS A SUPERFLUITY.

It has no mission in the real work of the world. It is froth. There are two great problems that now weigh on the minds of "sassiety." They are the two problems that always arose to trouble the peace of a distinguished cipher in that august coterie. "There are two things that bother me," he said. "One is, how the world got on before I came into it, and the other is how it is going to get on after I leave it."

This exposition, that marks the glory of centuries of human achievement, has given a most emphatic answer to these solemn queries.

Yet how many poor fools there are in this big world of ours who actually believe that the universe is no larger than their conception of a "class," or caste, of artificial social distinctions!

Most of our sighings and heart burnings are not over the great problems of the human race and human heart, but over the tremendous problem of our own class position and limitations.

An uneducated man who had made a vast fortune in a few years by speculation, while driving in the park, encountered a plainly dressed middle aged man on foot.

"That man," said he to his wife, "belongs to one of the oldest families in this city. His grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He belongs to a set I cannot enter. I would give half I am worth for his position."

Meantime the middle aged gentleman on foot mused as he looked at the magnificent carriage and equipments. "If I had some of that man's money, how many comforts I could bring into our bare lives!"

So the Wall street magnate, who once made a speech 3¼ minutes long at a dinner and saw his name in the papers next morning, envies the peculiar glory of the man of letters whose name appears daily.

So the poor man of letters sighs for the gold of his neighbor and resolves that if he ever gets enough of it he will never write another line.

So when we aspire we hope to climb from class to class.

WE LIVE IN CLASSES.

We think in classes; we forget the human. In proportion as a class is a class, it is not human. The class idea is the essence of self—that is, brutality. The social ideal in which we are willing to subordinate self to the good of others—this is the very essence of humanity.

If this exposition can only burn this great thought into the minds of the millions who saw its glories and wept with the rapture of its beauty and harmony, it were worth twice $200,000,000.

Scarcely a day passes in our history but that the cable brings us the news of a divorce suit or separation between an American girl who married a titled brute under the impression she was getting into "society." When will they learn they are getting out of society and joining a contemptible little mob, the foundation of whose class is the brute part of man's nature?

The last news we have from the old world is that the daughter of a man who rose from the ranks of the poor to be many times a millionaire and married a title has sued for a divorce from her "prince." This prince, we are informed, is a young debauchee, whom no decent man could allow to enter his home because of his disreputable habits, and who boasted that he would yet take the independence out of his American wife.

Well, the American girl who marries a titled brute deserves no better than she gets. And yet, the pity of it!

BUT ONE GOOD TITLE.

Let our girls and boys know there is but one title to nobility—the nobility of a great nature. The man who separates himself from his fellow men by class or clique wall is by its limitations so much smaller a man. The man who believes the sun rises and sets for 400 people and aspires to be one of them has only 400 people, and very small people at that, in the world in which he lives and reduces himself to a stray poodle whining at the gate and hoping for admission in the dim by and by, when Ward McAllister or some other great butler shall smile. This exposition will teach us here a most important lesson.

This triumphant expression of life by the common people is the sure prophecy of the day soon to dawn when they will rule supreme over the whole social order.

The same reasons make this a certainty which made the absence of "society" in attendance and management a foregone conclusion.

First—The vulgar rabble, called the common people, seem to have a practical monopoly of patriotism. Such a fair was first a supreme expression of national consciousness. "Society" has no national consciousness. "Society" takes no note of any of the vulgar affairs of this dirty earth that originate and have their being outside their "set." The smaller the "set" the more perfect it is considered.

There is no room in a set for a nation, and a national consciousness among such people is as unreasonable a demand as to suppose them capable of thought.

Vacuity is the ideal aimed at in their mental development.

PATRIOTISM OF GREAT MINDS.

The love of country is a large thought. It cannot dwell in small quarters. Nor can it live in a vacuum. It presupposes company. It presupposes something of the human—something of human brotherhood and fellowship upon the largest lines.

To love one's country means of necessity to love the people who make it loveable. "Society" by its very cardinal principle is forbidden under penalty of deepest damnation from loving large numbers of people or from even taking note mentally of their existence.

Besides "society" is forbidden to love anything. For love is an emotion. Worse, it is a passion. And emotions and passions are extremely vulgar! Violent emotion, indeed, any movement of the soul one degree removed from vacuity, is therefore strictly forbidden. Hence the only love "society" does not forbid is the love of a poodle.

Not only is it impossible for "society" to love country because the country contains millions of common people, and because love is a vulgar passion, but now it is made still further impossible because the love of country really means the love of humanity—and this is too large a thought even for the great butlers of "society" who write its guides to consider.

True patriotism is to love one's country not as against the world—it is to love one's country because it is a part of God's world, which he has given to man.

Every true patriot has a heart as big as the world. He loves his fellow man as man, and is as ready to fight man's battles in other climes and beneath other skies, as beneath his own flag or his own soil. Such world embracing emotions are entirely impossible in a vacuum.

THE VAPID "SOCIETY" INTELLECT.

Hence any great function which has as its basal principle the national consciousness is utterly foreign to the genius of "society." "Society" does not even deign to adjust its single barreled eyeglass to see what it is all about. "Society" simply plays with the poodle and drinks tea until it is over. Moreover, such a grand exposition could never be conceived, much less carried to a successful issue without a co-operation, which means the subordination of self to the good of others. Subordination of self is the great unknown in "society." "Society" is born, lives, moves, has its being strictly in and of the exploitation of self. To subordinate self would annihilate "society" at one full stroke. It would destroy clique and class and exhalt humanity. Hence "society" was not in it.

And it could not have entered it without abrogating its right to existence. If it were indeed the World's fair, and "society" was not there, the place of "society" is where? The echoes of vacuity answer "Nowhere!"

But why inveigh against "society" with such warmth if it were not there and did not profess to be there? For the same reason an irascible old justice of the peace once gave for a fine. A young lawyer accosted him familiarly on the street one day and made some remark which at once aroused his wrath.

"Young man," said he, "I fine you $5 for contempt of court."

"Why, judge," said the young offender, "you are not in session."

"This court," responded the judge, now thoroughly aroused; "this court is always in session, sir, and consequently is always an object of contempt."

Second—Such movements presuppose a boundless faith in man.

It required a measureless faith in man to project in the name of human progress a mere show to last but six months which could not be held without levying tribute upon the whole world, civilized and savage, and expending the enormous sum of $200,000,000.

"Society" in its fundamental creed forbids, under penalty of banishment among the common herd, faith in man.

"Society" does not know "man." He has not been presented. Nobody can speak for his ancestors. And those who do whisper the horrible rumor that folks say he is related by blood to a monkey! Whereupon, "society" is shocked and calls for smelling salts and tea for 400!

FAITH AND PROGRESS.

Now, faith in man is the secret of all human progress.

For this reason the philosopher thinks; for this reason the scientist toils, the philanthropist sacrifices, and the inventor never despairs.

Sweep from the human soul this sublime thought, and civilization is dead.

It is this faith that has sailed unknown seas, opened the forests, tunneled the mountains and brought to the whole world the inspiring conception of its unity and brotherhood. The poorest investment any man ever made is infidelity—especially in man and of man. No investment pays such returns as faith—especially in man, the image of God. And no man can have faith in God who has no faith in man.

I read the other day a strange story of a gulch near Shasta City, Cal. The writer said that it is a deep ravine, with rocks showing all the way up the sides. Gold in paying quantities had been found along the stream, but it seemed to disappear a few feet from the channel. One day, while a gang of men were toiling in the stream, a stranger, evidently ignorant of mining, came along and leaned on his ragged elbows to watch the results of their labor.

The miner near him took out a $5 nugget, and anxiety overcame the ignorant stranger.

"Say," he asked, "where can I go to [illegible]in to find it like that?"

The hardy miner stopped his work, and giving the wink to all the boys, so that the joke should not be lost, pointed up to the barren rocks, where no gold had ever been found.

"You see that rough lookin place?"

"Yes," said the new hand.

"Well, thar it is rich. Jes' you stake out a claim an go to work, an when we finish here we'll come up too."

The new hand thanked the miner, and the boys all grinned their appreciation of the joke. That afternoon a solitary figure was seen picking on the rocky hillside, and every time the miners looked up they roared with laughter.

But the next day the new miner struck a pocket and took out several thousands of dollars in gold. Then he came and thanked the miner who had sent him up there, and went down into the valley and bought a farm, while the other miners dotted that same rocky hillside for days without finding a pocket. They agreed that it was a joke, but not exactly of the kind they had intended.

So "society" lifts its nose in supercilious surprise at the simplicity of a boundless faith in man, and would roar with laughter at those who toil for that faith were not roaring "vulgar." Born of this measureless faith in man was the uniform good nature and kindliness that beamed on the faces of the hungry millions that crowded those palaces and beautiful grounds.

NOWHERE AN ANGRY, SCOWLING FACE.

Everywhere good nature and fraternal kindness! Who that saw it will ever forget that crowd of joy-lit human faces! No drunken revelry! No envious glances! No standing on privileges! Fraternity! Humanity! Verily, "society" was not there!

Third—The common people are humanity. By the common people I mean the aggregate, inclusive of the two great classes continental writers would designate as bourgeois and proletariat. In America there is, strictly speaking, no middle class as distinguished by hostile ideals from the working class. The middle class people with us are working people, and they are identified in the main with the working people in life and aims and hopes. Human progress is bound up in the common people. Progress that is not in them and of them is not progress. The little cliques of people that form themselves into petty unsocial [illegible] apart from the common people may be grouped as intellectual and spiritual paupers, and with other feeble folk cared for by the state may be left out of the account of the history of humanity.

The one lesson the vastness of the fair taught with overwhelming emphasis, was the measureless grandeur of man and the insignificance of men.

Individual interests were dwarfed and lost in the immensity of the world idea.

Corporations whose name circle the earth, and whose affairs are discussed in book and pamphlet and magazine as though they controlled the destinies of nations, had their little exhibits here and were lost in the whole. The Standard Oil company cuts an insignificant figure as compared with the great industry of eggs and poultry.

The common people are humanity, because they fight its battles.

They do its thinking.

They do its suffering.

They do its work.

Take out of the history of the race the battles to be fought, the achievements of thought, the martyrdoms to be suffered, the work to be done, and what is there left? "Society!" Nothing! Let idle loafers, the froth and the dregs, take note, the day of humanity dawns!

Class must perish, man be glorified!

Yes, man, whose inhumanity to man has made countless thousands mourn, will yet come forth purified by suffering. Yes, man, that "pendulum twixt a smile and a tear," will yet live to see tears turned to smiles upon the faces of a nobler race! For the Son of man will yet come in his glory!

A Chance to Make a Million.

Five years ago a Russian princess who died in this city left by will $1,000,000 to the person who would consent to remain for the space of one year in the chapel which is erected over her tomb in the cemetery of Pere Lachaise. The princess lies in a crystal coffin. Thus the whole body is distinctly visible, and this is what causes so much fright to all who have as yet attempted to gain the prize. But the will forbids all visitors. The candidate must be alone with the dead for a whole year before the $1,000,000 is won. No work is allowed. Books and newspapers, however, are permitted, and a servant brings meals regularly to the watcher. One hour's walk a day is allowed, but this must be undertaken before 5 o'clock in the morning in summer and 8 o'clock during the winter months.

Several Frenchmen have essayed to win the prize, but all have given up after a short trial. One lasted out nearly three weeks, by which time he had completely lost his reason and still remains a jabbering idiot. The will makes no mention of foreigners being ineligible. There is every chance, therefore, for a strong minded American who fears neither ghosts, ghouls nor gravestones to become rich in the short period of 365 days. Application is to be made to the municipality of Paris.—Paris Correspondent.

Interesting Rail Tests.

In tests conducted at the Watertown arsenal it has been found that old steel rails, when submitted to a bending test in which the head of the rail is put in tension and the base in compression, will invariably fracture, making a clean break across the rail, while if the same rail is turned over and the head put in compression it will bend without fracture. Again, if before conducting a test about one-sixteenth inch of metal is planed off the head of the rail, there will be no fracture, no matter which part of the rail is in tension.

But if in planing this head care is not taken to remove one-sixteenth inch of metal from the corners as well as the top of the head, the rail will fracture as before. The explanation of the matter is that a thin layer of metal on the head of the rail has been greatly hardened by the contact and pressure from the wheels passing over it and fractures when put in tension. When once started, the fracture of course extends entirely across the rail. If this hard material is removed, the fracture cannot make a start, and the head of the rail is as good as the base.—Exchange.

The Cramps as Premium Winners.

The Cramps so far have made $796,469 in premiums on war vessels made for the United States navy. Mr. Cramp said that the amount was divided as follows: Yorktown, $39,825; Baltimore, $106,644; Philadelphia, $100,000; New York, $200,000; the Columbia, $350,000.

"It has been stated, Mr. Cramp, that the government hereafter will draw contracts for war vessels in such a way that little or no premium can be earned. What effect will that have on the industry?"

"It will make no difference," was the reply smilingly. "The vessels will cost more. That is all."

"Then it is understood that when you figure on the price of a vessel the probability of its getting a premium is taken into consideration?"

"Maybe so; maybe not," said Mr. Cramp in a humorous tone.—Philadelphia Press.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Friday, Dec. 8.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, has called an extra session of the legislature for Jan. 3.

Baron Cromer, now British consul general at Cairo, Egypt, is named for British ambassador to Russia.

Arthur Pickett was knocked down by a stallion at Great Neck, L. I., and so badly injured that he will be a cripple for life.

Virginia's legislature elected General Eppa Hunton to the United States senate for the short term. Thomas S. Martin was elected for the long term.

Saturday, Dec. 9.

Joseph Oldman, of Pittsburg, becoming angry at his wife, shot and killed their 10-months-old baby and then killed himself.

Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald, who murdered Mrs. Carrie Pearsall in New York, has been declared insane by physicians appointed by the court.

In an interview with a New York Herald correspondent Admiral Mello, the Brazilian insurgent, denied that he wished to re-establish the monarchy.

Robert Adams, Jr., ex-minister to Brazil, was nominated by Philadelphia Republicans to succeed the late Congressman O'Neill. The Democrats will make no nomination.

Monday, Dec. 11.

After being a Sister of Mercy nineteen years Miss Mary Kerwin, of Davenport, Ia., has renounced her vows to wed Dr. W. H. Ludwig.

Lansing B. Mizner, ex-minister to Guatemala, whose connection with the Barrundia affair compelled his recall, died at Benicia, aged 68.

For overdrawing his account at the broken Commercial bank, of Nashville, Tenn., Cashier Frank Porterfield was given ten years in prison.

Collision of two Great Northern freights, at Edwall, Wash., killed Engineer Shinsky and Fireman Wallace, who were roasted to death in the wreck.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

In the billiard match between Ives, Schaefer and Slosson last night Ives won the first game, defeating Slosson by a score of 600 to 500.

Seven men held up a train on the International and Great Northern road near Austin, Tex., securing upward of $20,000 from the express car and passengers.

In a fight with rioters at Giardinello, Sicily, eight people were killed by troops. The mob afterward murdered the town clerk and his wife and paraded their heads about the town.

President Cleveland sent to the senate the name of Judge Charles H. Simonton, of South Carolina, as judge of the Fourth judicial circuit, to succeed the late Judge Henry L. Bond, of Baltimore.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

The national farmers' congress is in session at Savannah, Ga.

Washington Hesing has been confirmed as postmaster at Chicago.

It is stated that the British government has decided to expend $40,000 upon its new naval program.

The Chilian government proposes to reduce the duties on food stuffs and to increase the duties on luxuries.

John Doherty, ex sheriff of Morocco county, N. M., when sitting in his office at Mofa reading papers, with five of his children playing about him, Saturday evening, was fired upon through the window and killed.

Thursday, Dec. 14.

The thermometer is ten degrees below zero in Maine.

Mrs. Annie L. Kirk died yesterday near Kirk's Mills, Cecil county, Md., aged 104 years.

Judge Alexander White, ex-member of congress from Alabama, died at Dallas, Tex., aged 78.

Fire in W. H. Frear's big dry goods house in Troy, N. Y., last night caused $175,000 damage.

Kaw Indians are stealing cattle, horses and sheep from the farmers of southern Kansas, and causing no end of trouble.

Advices from Rio Janeiro say that General Argollo has been dismissed from the chief command of the fifth military district.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—There was a slight increase in the dealings on the Stock Exchange today, which was entirely due to purchases for the London account. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	37½	W. N. Y. & Pa.	2¼
Pennsylvania	48¾	H. & B. T. com.	—
Reading	20½	H. & B. T. pref.	—
St. Paul	63¼	Erie	15¾
Lehigh Navigat'n	52½	D., L. & W.	163⅞
Reading 1st pf. 5s	—	West Shore	103⅞
Reading 2d pf. 5s	—	N. Y. Central	102
Reading 3d pf. 5s	—	Lake Erie & W.	15⅛
Reading g. m. 4s	—	New Jersey Cen.	117
N. Y. & N. E.	29	Del. & Hudson	132¾

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Flour steady; winter super., $[illegible]; do. extras, $2.25@2.50; No. 2 winter family, $[illegible]@2.75; Pennsylvania roller, straight, $3@3.25; western winter, clear, $2.90 [illegible]; western winter, straight, $3.15@3.40; western winter, patent, $3.50@3.75; Minnesota, clear, $2.60@3; do. straight, $3.25@3.65; do. patent, $3.75@4; do. favorite brands, higher. Rye flour, $2.95 per barrel. Wheat dull, weak, with 65c. bid and 65½c. asked for December; 66c. bid and [illegible]c. asked for January; 67½c. bid and 68c. asked for February; 69c. bid and 69½c. asked for March. Corn dull with 43c. bid and 43½c. asked for December; 42¾c. bid and 43c. asked for January; 43c. bid and 43½c. asked for February; 43¼c. bid and 43¾c. asked for March. Oats quiet, steady, with 35½c. bid and 36c. asked for December; 35½c. bid and 36c. asked for January; 35¾c. bid and 36¼c. asked for February; 36c. bid and 36½c. asked for March. Beef quiet, unchanged; extra mess, $10.50@11; family, $12@14.50. Pork moderately active, steady; mess, $15@15.50. Lard dull, nominal; steam rendered, $8.65. Butter quiet, firm; New York dairy, 19@26½c.; western do., 17@22c.; Elgins, 28½c.; New York creamery, 22@28c.; western do., 20@28½c.; imitation do., 18@23c. Cheese quiet, firm; New York, large, 9@11½c.; do. fancy, 11¾@11½c.; do. small, 10½@12¼c.; part skims, 4@9½c.; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs quiet, unchanged; New York and Pennsylvania, 24½@27c.; western, [illegible]@26c.; southern, 24@25c.

The Coiffure.

There is good news. The stiff, heavy chignon and the bobbing ringlets of long ago are not to be reinstated during the coming season. Women have finally protested. The general effect of the coiffure will be loose, wavy and graceful. Simplicity is to be the keynote of the everyday styles. For evening more elaborate coiffures are attempted, where puffs reign and every strand of hair ends in a curl.—Exchange.

Not a Connoisseur.

Barber (applying the lather)—I think I've got a better soap now than I've ever used before.

Customer—I can't see any difference. It all tastes alike to me.—Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE OF RIO BEGUN.

Mello and Gama Firing on the Brazilian Capital.

AN ADVANTAGE FOR INSURGENTS.

Their Occupancy of Cobras and Euchadas Islands Places Them Within Easy Range of the Government Dock Yard, and Hot Work Is Probable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The big battle expected to take place in the harbor of Rio Janeiro has begun at last. Yesterday afternoon the navy department received the following cable message from Captain Picking, dated Rio Janeiro:

"Cobras Island and Euchadas in the possession of Admiral Da Gama (the insurgent commander). Former is well fortified, and is constantly firing upon the custom house and naval arsenal with small arms. It is dangerous to land."

Cobras and Euchadas are both islands just off Rio. They lie in the inner bay, and are north and west of the town of Rio. Their possession by the insurgents is looked upon by naval officers as being the most important acquisition yet made by that side. Cobras is only a short distance from the city's shore, and looks directly upon the arsenal and custom house, within range of small arms. Upon Cobras is located the government dock yard. Between the fortifications on Cobras and those on Villegagnon the city is almost flanked, and a portion of it lies in the line between the two. The anchorage set apart for merchant vessels lies between the island of Euchadas and the city landing, which would explain the dispatch of yesterday reporting that vessels had been requested to change their anchorages.

The only fortifications held by the government are on the other side of the bay from Rio—the Nichtheroy side. Their guns are two miles from Cobras and Euchadas. The dispatch received would indicate that firing had again commenced and the fortifications of the combatants were near enough to each other for hot work.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 14.—Advices from Rio say that owing to the renewal of the blockade of the harbor by the insurgents merchant vessels are not able to discharge their cargoes, and therefore have to proceed on their voyages. Business at Rio is suspended.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of Proceedings in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Torrey bankruptcy bill was strangled by the house unexpectedly yesterday just as the consideration of the bill under the five minute rule was about to begin. Mr. Bland Bland, of Missouri, precipitated the question by moving to strike out the existing clause of the bill. The vote was decisive. It was carried by a majority of 142 to 111.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the senate yesterday the expected political debate on the federal elections law repeal was averted by Mr. Hill acquiescing the suggestion of Mr. Hoar that the bill should be sent to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Hoar submitted another resolution calling upon the president for specific answer to questions which would give the history of the actions of the present administration on the Hawaiian matter. After a lively debate between the author of the resolution and Mr. Gray, of Delaware, the resolution went over. The session of the house was brief and uninteresting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The first gun of the inevitable parliamentary battle in the senate upon the question of the repeal of the federal election laws was fired yesterday, and it came from one of the opponents of repeal—Senator Cullom, of Illinois. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in a short speech, advocated the repeal of the election laws and incidentally gave expression to some of his well known views on the financial question.

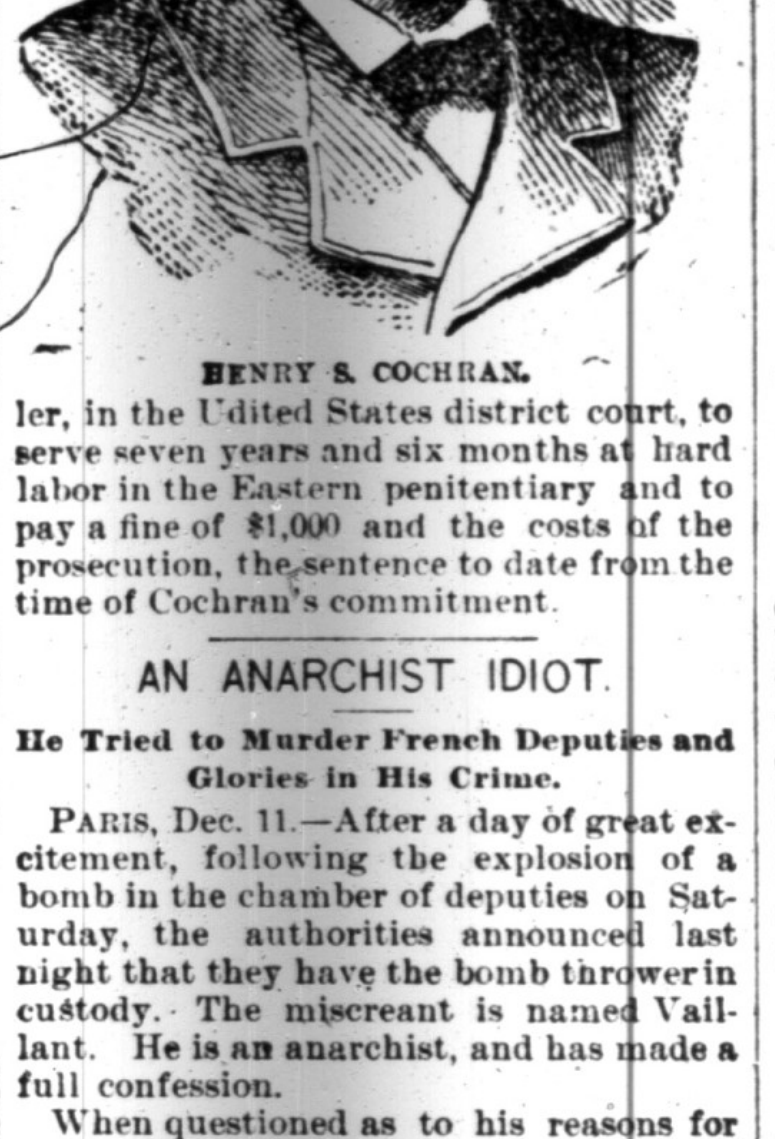
The house discussed the question of pinning another star on the American flag. The consideration of the bill for admission of Utah into the sisterhood of states was begun. As most of the Republicans have withdrawn their opposition to the bill it is expected that it will pass by an overwhelming majority.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The bill for the admission of Utah to statehood was passed without division by the house yesterday at the conclusion of the debate, the only amendments of importance incorporated in the enabling act being one prohibiting polygamy forever and another reducing half the land granted for the state for school purposes. Then, before adjournment, the resolution of Mr. Hitt calling for the correspondence in the Hawaiian affair, amended so as to include an extension of the period to be covered by the correspondence to March, 1889, the beginning of the Harrison administration, was taken up and passed. The Hawaiian question was again the object of interested discussion in the senate. Mr. Blount's report was characterized as containing "not one line of unvarnished truth" by Mr. Frye (Me.), while Mr. Vest (Mo.) declared that while he was opposed to the annexation of the islands, the restoration of the queen by force would be "an act of war."

MINT THIEF COCHRAN'S SENTENCE

He Will Serve the State for Seven and a Half Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Henry S. Cochran, former weigher of the mint, convicted of robbing the government of gold bullion to the amount of $139,000 during his incumbency, extending over forty-three years, was sentenced by Judge Butler, in the United States district court, to serve seven years and six months at hard labor in the Eastern penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000 and the costs of the prosecution, the sentence to date from the time of Cochran's commitment.



HENRY S. COCHRAN.

AN ANARCHIST IDIOT.

He Tried to Murder French Deputies and Glories in His Crime.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—After a day of great excitement, following the explosion of a bomb in the chamber of deputies on Saturday, the authorities announced last night that they have the bomb thrower in custody. The miscreant is named Vaillant. He is an anarchist, and has made a full confession.

When questioned as to his reasons for attempting to take the lives of so many people Vaillant replied defiantly:

"I wished to deal a thoroughly dramatic blow at the institutions of the country, and wished to cause a great sensation. I endeavored to aim the bomb at M. Dupuy (the president of the chamber of deputies). I glory in the act, and I only regret that my hand swerved and that the bomb did not explode near the mark."

"I did not intend to kill any one," Vaillant calmly and coolly remarked, "but only to wound a hundred and fifty or two hundred of the deputies. I was especially anxious that M. Casimir-Perier should be among those injured by the explosion."

The total number of the injured in the explosion is sixty-three. Of these twenty are deputies and forty-three spectators.

DEFIANT HAWAIIANS.

Anti-Royalists Adopt Vigorous Resolutions.

BRITISH INFLUENCE AT WORK.

It Is Asserted in Honolulu That the President Has Made an Arrangement with Great Britain for Liliuokalani's Restoration—A Monarchy Would be Short Lived.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 13.—The Australian steamer Arawa, which brings Honolulu news up to Dec. 4, arrived at Victoria yesterday. Immediately upon entering the straits she was boarded by a reporter, who was informed that Queen Liliuokalani had not been restored, and there had been no trouble in Honolulu.

On four days preceding the sailing of the Arawa the troops of the provisional government were busy fortifying and barricading the government house, or the castle, as formerly called. Work was being done with sandbags principally. As the Arawa sailed from the harbor troops could be seen from the deck of the steamer busily engaged in heaping up the breastworks.

Since the arrival of the steamer Warimoo on the 24th ult., developments have followed each other with startling rapidity. When the Warimoo arrived with Cleveland's ultimatum the royalists were jubilant and the annexationists at once began to carry out previous plans for forcing resistance in case the steamer China, which arrived three day's later, brought instructions to Minister Willis for restoration of the monarchy with the aid of the United States troops from warships Adams and Philadelphia. Within twenty-four hours after the news was brought by the Warimoo 1,600 determined annexationists had assembled on short notice, and a mass meeting was at once held.

The meeting was short but wildly enthusiastic, and those who heard the ringing cheers which welcomed speeches of President F. M. Hatch, of the Annexation club, and the presentation of the resolutions knew that monarchy, even though restored by superior forces of the United States, would be short lived.

In the course of his speech Mr. Hatch said:

"We are confronted by the declaration of Secretary Gresham that royalty must be restored and our government destroyed. His representative has given us the opportunity to be heard before final action will be taken upon this issue. Certainly any action taken by the congress of the United States of America cannot be resisted by anybody in this community.

"I challenge the right of the chief executive of that great nation, of his own motion, to undo the act of any of his predecessors. Congress may do it, but Grover Cleveland had no more right, legally or morally, to undo an act of Benjamin Harrison than he had to undo any act of Abraham Lincoln.

"Let us hold the president to the true issue, and then if the legally constituted power of the United States, the power which has the right under the constitution to declare war, overpowers us we will go down, our colors flying and with no misrepresentation possible. Let it be known to the world that, if the event takes place, it will be because the United States has exercised its power but not its right."

The resolutions adopted at the mass meeting were as follows:

Resolved, That we have read with surprise and regret the resolution of the secretary of the United States to the president to restore the monarchy lately existing in Hawaii.

Resolved, That we condemn the assumption of the secretary that right of the provisional government to exist was terminated by his refusal to resubmit to the senate the treaty of union pending between the two countries, and also his assumption that the provisional government at that very time submitted the question of its continued existence to the arbitrament of the president or of any other power.

Resolved, That we support to the best of our ability the provisional government, and resist any attack upon it which may be made contrary to the usage of nations.

At a meeting of the advisory council held subsequently these resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the executive council inquire of the American minister whether his instructions were covered by and in harmony with the letter of Secretary Gresham to President Cleveland. If so, whether he was instructed to use force.

Resolved, That should the answer be in the affirmative these councils recommend that Mr. Willis be immediately given his passport and the ex-queen be made a prisoner of state.

Careful inquiry has put the Associated Press in possession of the fact that in case of defeat the revenues of the government have already been secreted, and the government will be re-organized at other headquarters, defying Cleveland and the restored monarchy until the resident Americans are swept by superior force from their homes in Hawaii.

It has been learned upon the best authority, coming from royalist sources, that British Minister Resident Wodehouse has lately stated to different persons in Honolulu that there was an understanding between President Cleveland and the English government that the monarchy should be restored.

The government claims that with the support of the Annexation club and Citizens reserve, backed by the present formidable battery of Gatlings, Maxims and Austrian field pieces, now on hand, an aggressive movement could be made if necessary that would clear Honolulu of the aggregate forces of all the men-of-war vessels at present in port should a landing be made. In case a collision comes further aid will at once rally around the provisional government from the other islands. In case it is the intention to carry out the instructions for the restoration of the monarchy, Minister Willis has promised to give the provisional government thirty-six hours notice before acting.

The fear of the councils seems to be that the British will offer protection to the ex-queen in case Cleveland fails to restore her. For this reason notice has been given foreign officials not to land troops without permission of the provisional government.

Minister Willis Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The state department has received advices from Minister Willis, of Honolulu, via the steamer Oceanic, which arrived at San Francisco. It is understood, however, that the advices contained no information of importance other than that already published. The revenue cutter Corwin, which left recently bearing instructions from the administration to Minister Willis, had not arrived a Honolulu when the Oceanic sailed, consequently no information resulting from these late instructions could have been received.

Killed by His Wife and Son.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., Dec. 14.—The inquest in the case of James Carpenter, the blind huckster, whose mutilated body was found in Tuscarora creek on Tuesday, was held here yesterday. At the conclusion of the inquest the jury found that Carpenter had been murdered and that his wife, Hettie, and his son, James B. Carpenter, had committed the deed. The son is now confined in the Mifflin county jail, and Mrs. Carpenter will be locked up after the funeral this afternoon.

The Federation Indorses Altgeld.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—In the American Federation of Labor a resolution endorsing Governor Altgeld for his pardon of the anarchists was reported upon favorably by the committee and passed by an unanimous vote. It declared the verdict to have been the result of class prejudice and persecution.

Thirty Passengers Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The Oceanic brings news that the Japanese steamship Matsuyemarec struck on the rocks while bound for Shonohara Nov. 15 and foundered. Thirty passengers were drowned.

There are only two ways in which you can improve your health, although thousand of suggestions and remedies are offered—be careful of your diet and sleep

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

For Sale by J. S. GRIFFITH, and Leading Grocers of Easton

GENERAL SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—While nine men from New Orleans were endeavoring to cross the Mississippi at College Point their skiff was capsized. Four were drowned.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 8.—Alexander McCallister, aged 75, a leading citizen of the county, was found burned to a crisp at his home near Milton. He went to sleep and fell into the fire, it is supposed.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—Governor McKinney submitted to the legislature a lengthy special message on the subject of taxation. The governor strongly urges a tax on incomes, and says that no tax is more just.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—In the chancery court the defendant in the suit of Countess Von Roques, of London, against D. W. Armstrong and others made a motion to dismiss the case, which was allowed. Plaintiff was made to pay costs.

COVINGTON, Ky., Dec. 13.—In the United States court a boy wearing short trousers, and only 13 years old, was put on trial for robbing the Moorhead, Ky., postoffice. The young thief was sent to the reform school at Washington for one year.

WACO, Tex., Dec. 11.—C. L. McCay and H. D. Kone, president and cashier, respectively, of the insolvent Bell County National bank, of Temple, were convicted in the United States court of misappropriating funds of the bank and rendering false returns to the comptroller of the currency. The amount of their embezzlement is about $10,000.

BRENHAM, Tex., Dec. 9.—A tale of love and suicide comes from Carmine. William Collette has been desperately in love with Miss Wygand, a neighbor's daughter. Last night he called and found a rival in the parlor talking to her. Collette, drawing a knife, stabbed himself several times in the breast and fell dead just as he reached the front door.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 13.—Frederick county is in a ferment. Yesterday two fox hunters discovered a newly made grave near Rock Springs, which is five miles east of Frederick City. They soon unearthed a headless trunk of a man, and reported their ghastly find to the authorities, who are endeavoring to solve the mystery.

SELMA, Ala., Dec. 11.—Mrs. W. T. Smith, of Richmond, killed a negro who had entered her bedroom during the night. The fellow attacked her with a knife when she made an outcry, but she secured her husband's revolver from under her pillow and killed him. It is said the negro had three accomplices, who have been arrested. Unless they prove their innocence they will doubtless be lynched.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 11.—The selection of the Jacksonville fair grounds by the Athletic club as a site for the fight between Corbett and Mitchell gives general satisfaction. The old building will form the center of the new one, and around it will be built an arena which, when completed, will form a structure 205 feet long by 155 wide. There will be a total seating capacity of 12,238.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 9.—The new dispensary law was introduced in the senate last night. It is quite different from the old law, and its provisions are very strict. Railroads are prohibited from hauling liquor to individuals, and the latter are punishable for receiving any such liquor, even for individual use. Dispensers can sell beer in glasses or other quantities, and wine growers can sell their product through the dispensary by paying a small commission.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 12.—Ex-Governor Jacob Beeson Jackson dropped dead at his home in Parkersburg yesterday afternoon, being the second of West Virginia's ex-governors who have died suddenly within two weeks. Mr. Jackson was the sixth governor of the state, having been elected in 1880. He was born April 6, 1824, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was an ardent Democrat and has been one of the most distinguished leaders of that party in this state.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 11.—An entire Southern Pacific train went over an embankment at Lordsburg, N. M. One woman had her arm broken and a man had his arm badly crushed. A dozen others were hurt. The disaster is supposed to be the work of tramps, who are congregated along the line. At Lordsburg there were 135 tramps who threatened to wreck passenger trains unless the Southern Pacific rescinded its order refusing them permission to ride on freight trains.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—At Tangipahoa, La., three masked men boarded an Illinois Central passenger train and attempted to murder Conductor J. W. Kinebrew, in charge of the train. Kinebrew was shot and slightly wounded in the right arm. T. C. McCue, a section boss, residing at Ponchautola, was also shot. The men did not appear to be train robbers, and one remarked that they had boarded the train principally for the purpose of killing Kinebrew. The trio escaped.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 13.—At Daleville, Dale county, P. Beckham's house was burned to the ground and his two daughters, Laura, aged 19, and Lizzie, aged 10, were cremated alive. All were thought to be safely out when Laura recollected that Lizzie was still in the burning building and rushed back. Getting Lizzie in her arms she emerged with her from the burning building. As she reached the porch the balcony over it fell on the two. Their bodies were burned almost to ashes.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Dec. 9.—William N. Bishop, a wealthy cattle raiser, made a sale of stock, and upon his return home placed the money in a safe in the dining room. About dusk, while Mr. Bishop and his wife, who has been an invalid for months, were sitting near the safe before the fire, three men wearing masks entered the room, and demanded that Mr. Bishop open his safe and hand out the money. Mrs. Bishop fainted, and her husband turned his attention to her. While stooping over her three of them held him and took the keys from his pocket, and opening the safe secured the $600 it contained. The robbers made good their escape. Mrs. Bishop's condition is critical.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Indianapolis stating that the members of the Iron Hall in Maryland and other states where the receivers have not turned over the funds in their possession to the general receiver will not participate in the general distribution has created much discussion. Charles J. Wiener, one of the receivers of the order in Maryland, says that he thinks the bonds of the order held by the receivers here, amounting to $100,000, should be sent to Indianapolis. If that sum is divided among the 4,000 members in this state they would get, Mr. Weiner says, about 10 per cent. of the amount they have paid in. If the members in all the states lump their amounts the receiver at Indianapolis will ha enough to pay the members about 2 cent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—In the French trial the first witness called was Hansen, the servant who admitted t prisoner to the house on the night of tragedy. The prisoner was ordere stand up. He did so promptly, and ste ping toward the witness chair said to the girl, "I am the man that you saw, ain't I?"

Moonshiners' Terrible Vengeance.

HEIDELBURG, Miss., Dec. 14.—United States Marshal Winnie Robinson, who has been hunting moonshiners in Sullivan's Hollow, a place in Smith county, was waylaid [illegible] burned by the roadside.

THEY ARE NOT TOO OLD.

The Lehigh Valley Road Reinstates Discharged Brotherhood Men.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 14.—Kel Hassell and Wesley, the three Broth hood engineers who were discharged fr the employment of the Lehigh Val railroad because of their [illegible] ov 45 years were reinstated last evening, and there is great rejoicing in the ranks of the Brotherhood men. Two other Brotherhood engineers who went out during the strike were put back in their old positions yesterday.

Chairman Rice, of the grievance committee, had a long talk with Superintendent Esser before leaving for Bethlehem to see President Wilbur. Mr. Esser assurred Chairman Rice that it was not his intention to discriminate in any manner against the old employes. He promised to make places for them and re-employ all of them as soon as possible. The result of these promises is a better feeling among the Brotherhood men, and all of them have hopes that they will get back to work in time.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—A meeting of the board of directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company will be held this afternoon, at which, it is said, a statement of the losses occasioned by the strike will be submitted. Officials estimate the loss at over $600,000.

Mexican Rebels Victorious.

ELPASO, Tex., Dec. 14.—A special from Deming says: General Hernandez, who is in charge of the government troops in the state of Chiuahua, has reports of a battle between the troops and revolutionists near Cotoni, in the Sierre Madres. While hunting for the rebel camp the soldiers came across 100 rebels under command of Santa Ana Perez. Fighting began at once and continued for several hours, when the government troops were compelled to retreat. The rebels lost twenty-five and the government over 100, according to conservative estimates. Others places the government losses at 300. Both sides had many wounded.

The Billiard Champions Even.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—T[illegible]as a tremendous crowd on ha[illegible]ast night to wit ness the third [illegible] in the Ives-Schaefe Slosson billiard contest. Ives favorite in the betting, at od 70. The game was won by Sc score of 600 to 347. The cont now each one game to th night's game is between Sl William Sexton acted as night.

Admiral Porter's Widow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—M widow of Admiral Porter, at her home in this city. She [illegible]modore Patterson of Admiral Patterson, and New Orleans 74 years ago. been in ill health, which was by a fall some time ago. The occur tomorrow.

Fatally Hurt by a Fallin

BELLAIRE, O., Dec. 14.—Wh Baltimore and Ohio railroad penters were tearing down t house of Swift & Co., Chica it to Benwood, W. Va., two s roof broke loose and fell thir ing six men. All were seriou Three of the victims are not ex recover.

NEW FIELDS FOR SKATE

A Substitute For Ice That May R ize the Rink Busines

Martin T. Mead and this city are the inve substitute for ice fo ceived their paten what the ingredi and they do n body of it i other ingre is of a p surface is as of an oily smo the clothing of th upon it.

"Our company is no said one of the partners demonstrated that our co good for skating purpose plans for the rink are alre The building will be erected in of an L. The skating surface will the lines of the structure. It will feet long and 150 feet broad. The shoot will be of the same length, so broad.

"The composition will be spr thin iron plates to the depth of These plates will rest upon b tresses, and underneath, thro the area, gas jets will be inches apart. These will b melting the compound and new surface when the surfac roughened. To melt it will b is necessary to accomplish this and dirt left from the skaters sink in the lighter liquid, a substance hardens again t face will be perfectly smooth

The inventors have a sm 1117 Golden Gate avenue. It square and was made merely to value of their material for the to which it is to be put. Ern telius, who has won a medal champion skater of Scandina who, with his pirouettes and cate doublings and curves has skated his way into m fame in many countries, b substance and he prefers smoothness of difference between cisco Examiner.

Dressin

I think it may who walks may It is quite proper winter to have a duroy frock trim she may walk, ially dedicat material most s wool. Just now, siege of the strict t after lapsing into ice for street wea between. Whil of silk, satin o the wool fr suit itsel a sl