OUR
City of the Dead,
An article of interest on some of the old Tombs and Monuments in Spring Hill Cemetery
IN THIS ISSUE.

The Easton Gazette.

THE OLDEST
Paper in Talbot County.
THE PUREST IN POLITICS, THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS CONTAINING THE MOST BONE-FIDE SUBSCRIBERS.
THE LARGEST ALL HOME PRINTED PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

VOL. LXXVIII. NO. 23. EASTON, MD. SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894. $1 50 PER YEAR.

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RELIGION AT HOME.

AN ELOQUENT SERMON PREACHED AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Shows That Religious Gratitude Should First Be Demonstrated In the Family Circle—The Right Training For Children.

BROOKLYN, April 15.—In the great audience which assembled in the Brooklyn Tabernacle this forenoon were many strangers. Rev. Dr. Talmage chose for the subject of his sermon "Home Religion," taking his text from Luke viii, 39, "Return to thine own house and shew how great things God hath done unto thee."

After a fierce and shipwrecking night Christ and his disciples are climbing up the slaty shelving of the beach. How pleasant it is to stand on solid ground after having been tossed so long on the billows! While the disciples are congratulating each other on their marine escape out from a dark, deep cavern on the Gadarene hills there is something swiftly and terribly advancing. Is it an apparition? Is it a man? Is it a wild beast? It is a maniac who has broken away from his keepers, perhaps a few rags on his person and fragments of stout shackles which he has wrenched off in terrific paroxysm. With wild yell and bleeding wounds of his own laceration he flies down the hill.

Back to the boats, ye fishermen, and put out to sea and escape assassination! But Christ stands his ground; so do the disciples, and as this flying fury, with gnashing teeth and uplifted fists, dashes at Christ Christ says: "Hands off! Down at my feet, thou poor sufferer." And the demoniac drops harmless, exhausted, worshipful. "Away, ye devils!" commanded Christ, and the 2,000 fiends which had been tormenting the poor man are transferred to the 2,000 swine, which go to sea with their accursed cargo.

The restored demoniac sits down at Christ's feet and wants to stay there. Christ says to him practically: "Do not stop. You have a mission to execute. Wash off the filth and the wounds in the sea. Smooth your disheveled locks. Put on decent apparel and go straight to your desolated home and tell your wife and children that you will no more affright them and no more do them harm; that you are restored to reason, and that I, the omnipotent Son of God, am entitled hereafter to the worship of your entire household. Return to thine own house and shew how great things God hath done unto thee."

A True Home Luxury.

Yes, the house, the home is the first place where our religious gratitude ought to be demonstrated. In the outside world we may seem to have religion when we have it not, but the home tests whether our religion is genuine or a sham. What makes a happy home?

Well, one would say a house with [illegible] wide halls, and antlered deer heads, [illegible] parlors with sculpture, and bric-a-brac, and dining hall with easy chair, and plenty of light, and engravings of the game on the wall, and sleeping apartments commodious and adorned. No. In such a place as that gigantic wretchedness has sometimes dwelt, while some of you look back to your father's house, where they read their Bible by the light [illegible] tallow candle. There were no carpets on the floor save those made from the rags your mother cut night by night, helping wind them into a ball, and sent to the weaver, who brought them into shape under his slow shuttle. [illegible] luxury in all the house. But you think of it this morning without [illegible] and grateful emotion. You and [illegible] found out that it is not rich tap[illegible] gorgeous architecture, or rare [illegible] makes a happy home. [illegible] six wise men of Greece gave prescriptions for a happy home. Solon says a happy home is a place where a man's estate was gotten without injustice, kept without disquietude and spent without repentance. Chilo says that a happy home is the place where a man rules as a monarch a kingdom. Bias says that a happy home is a place where a man does voluntarily what by law he is compelled to do abroad. But you and I under a grander light give a better prescription—a happy home is a place where the kindness of the gospel of the Son of God has full swing.

Religion In Domestic Duties.

While I speak this morning there is knocking at your front door, if he be not already admitted, one whose locks are wet with the dews of the night, who would take your children into his arms and would throw upon your nursery, and your sleeping apartments, and your drawing room, and your entire house a blessing that will make you rich while you live and be an inheritance to your children after you have done the last day's [illegible] for their support and made for [illegible] the last prayer. It is the illustrious one who said to the man of my text, "Return to thine own house and shew how great things God hath done unto thee." Now, in the first place, we want religion in our domestic duties.

Every housekeeper needs great grace. If Martha had had more religion, she would not have rushed with such bad temper to scold Mary in the presence of Christ. It is no small thing to keep order and secure cleanliness and mend breakages and achieve economy and control all the affairs of the household advantageously. Expenses will run up, store bills will come in twice as large as you think they ought to be, furniture will wear out, carpets will unravel, and the martyrs of the fire are very few in comparison with the martyrs of housekeeping.

Yet there are hundreds of people in this church this morning who in their homes are managing all these affairs with a composure, an adroitness, an ingenuity and a faithfulness which they never could have reached but for the grace of our practical Christianity. The exasperations which wear out others have been to you spiritual development and sanctification. Employments which seemed to relate only to an hour have on them all the grandeurs of eternal history.

You need the religion of Christ in the discipline of your children. The rod which in other homes may be the first means used in yours will be the last. There will be no harsh epithets—"you knave, you villain, you scoundrel, I'll thrash the life out of you; you are the worst child I ever knew." All that kind of chastisement makes thieves, pickpockets, murderers and the outlaws of society. That parent who in anger strikes his child across the head deserves the penitentiary. And yet this work of discipline must be attended to. God's grace can direct us. Alas, for those who come to the work with fierce passion and recklessness of consequences! Between severity and laxativeness there is no choice. Both ruinous and both destructive. But there is a healthful medium which the grace of God will show to us.

Religion as an Example.

Then we need the religion of Christ to help us in setting a good example. Cowper said of the oak: "Time was when settled on thy leaf a fly could shake thee to the root. Time has been when tempest could not." In other words, your children are very impressible just now. They are alert; they are gathering impressions you have no idea of. Have you not been surprised sometimes, months or years after some conversation which you supposed was too profound or intricate for them to understand—some question of the child demonstrated the fact that he knew all about it?

Your children are apt to think that what you do is right. They have no idea of truth or righteousness but yourself. Things which you do knowing at the time to be wrong they take to be right. They reason this way: "Father always does right. Father did this. Therefore this is right." That is good logic, but bad premises. No one ever gets over having had a bad example set him. Your conduct more than your teaching makes impression. Your laugh, your fr[illegible] your dress, your walk, your [illegible] your goodbys, your [illegible]ings, your habi[illegible] of your [illegible] whi[illegible] will be extinguished, and the mountains will crumble, and the world will die, and eternity will roll on in perpetual cycles, but there will be no diminution of the force of your conduct upon the young eyes that saw it or the young ears that heard it.

The Age For Study.

Now I would not have by this the idea given to you that you must be in cold reserve in the presence of your children. You are not emperor. You are companion with them. As far as you can, you must walk with them, skate with them, fly kite with them, play ball with them, show them you are interested in all that interests them. Speusippus, the nephew and successor of Plato in the academy, had pictures of joy and gladness hung all around the schoolroom. You must not give your children the impression that when they come to you they are playful ripples striking against a rock. You must have them understand that you were a boy once yourself, that you know a boy's hilarities, a boy's temptations, a boy's ambition—yea, that you are a boy yet. You may deceive them and try to give them the idea that you are some distant supernatural effulgence, and you may shove them off by your rigorous behavior, but the time will come when they will find out the deception, and they will have for you utter contempt.

Aristotle said that a boy should begin to study at 17 years of age. Before that his time should be given to recreation. I cannot adopt that theory. But this suggests a truth in the right direction. Childhood is too brief, and we have not enough sympathy with its sportfulness. We want divine grace to help us in the adjustment of all these matters.

Besides that, how are your children ever to become Christians if you yourself are not a Christian? I have noticed that however worldly and sinful parents may be they want their children good. When young people have presented themselves for admission into our membership, I have said to them, "Are your father and mother willing you shall come?" And they have said, "Oh yes; they are delighted to have us come. They have not been in church for 10 or 15 years, but they will be here next Sabbath to see me baptized." I have noticed that parents, however worldly, want their children good.

A Good Mother Sought.

So it was demonstrated in a police court in Canada, where a mother, her little child in her arms, sat by a table on which her own handcuffs lay, and the little babe took up the handcuffs and played with them and had great glee. She knew not the sorrow of the hour. And then when the mother was sent to prison the mother cried out: "O God, let not this babe go into the jail! Is there not some mother here who will take this child? It is good enough for heaven. It is pure. I am bad. I am wicked. Is there not some one who will take this child? I cannot have it tainted with the prison." Then a brazen creature rushed up and said, "Yes, I'll take the child." "No, no," said the mother, "not you, not you. Is there not some good mother here who will take this child?" And then when the officer of the law in mercy and pity took the child to carry it away to find a home for it the mother kissed it lovingly goodby and said: "Goodby, my darling. It is better you should never see me again."

However worldly and sinful people are, they want their children good. How are you going to have them good? Buy them a few good books? Teach them a few excellent catechisms? Bring them to church? That is all very well, but of little final result unless you do it with the grace of God in your heart. Do you not realize that your children are started for eternity? Are they on the right road? Those little forms that are now so bright and beautiful—when they have scattered in the dust, there will be an immortal spirit living on in a mighty theater of action, and your faithfulness or your neglect now is deciding that destiny.

There is contention already among ministering spirits of salvation and fallen angels as to who shall have the mastery of that immortal spirit. Your children are soon going out in the world. The temptations of life will rush upon them. The most rigid resolution will bend in the blast of evil. What will be the result? It will require all the restraints of the gospel, all the strength of a father's prayer, all the influence of a Christian mother's example to keep them.

You say it is too early to bring them. Too early to bring them to God? Do you know how early children were taken to the ancient passover? The rule was just as soon as they could take hold of the father's hand and walk up Mount Moriah they should be taken to the passover. Your children are not too young to come to God. While you sit here and think of them perhaps their forms now so bright and beautiful vanish from you, and their disembodied spirit rises, and you see it after the life of virtue or crime is past, and the judgment is gone, and eternity is here.

Prayer In the Home.

A Christian minister said that in the first year of his pastorate he tried to persuade a young mechanic of the importance of family worship. Some time passed, and the mechanic came to the pastor's study and said: "Do you remember that girl? That was my own child. She died this morning very suddenly. She has gone to God. I have no doubt, but if so she has told him what I tell you now—that child never heard a prayer in her father's house, never heard a prayer from her father's lips. Oh, if I only had her back again one day to do my duty!" It will be a tremendous thing at the last day if some one shall say of us: "I never heard my father pray [illegible] heard my mother pray." [illegible] there are many questions that need delicate treatment.

Tyranny and arbitrary decision have no place in a household. If the parents love God, there will be a spirit of self sacrifice, and a spirit of forgiveness, and a kindness which will throw its charm over the entire household. Christ will come into that household and will say: "Husbands, love your wives and be not bitter against them. Wives, see that you reverence your husbands. Children, obey your parents in the Lord. Servants, be obedient to your masters." And the family will be like a garden on a summer morning—the grass plot, and the flowers, and the vines, and the arch of honeysuckle standing in the sunlight glittering with dew.

Religion In Misfortune.

But then there will be sorrows that will come to the household. There are but few families that escape the stroke of financial misfortune. Financial misfortune comes to a house where there is no religion. They kick against divine allotments they curse God for the incoming calamity, they withdraw from the world because they cannot hold as high a position in society as they once did, and they fret, and they scowl, and they sorrow, and they die. During the past few years there have been tens of thousands of men destroyed by their financial distresses.

But misfortune comes to the Christian household. If religion has full sway in that home; they stoop gracefully. They say, "This is right." The father says: "Perhaps money was getting to be my idol. Perhaps God is going to make me a better Christian by putting me through the furnace of tribulation. Besides that, why should I fret anyhow? He who owneth the cattle on a thousand hills and out of whose hand all the fowls of heaven peck their food is my Father. He clotheth the lilies of the field. He will clothe me. If he takes care of the raven, and the hawk, and the vulture, most certainly he will take care of me, his child."

Sorer troubles come—sickness and death. Loved ones sleep the last sleep. A child is buried out of sight. You say: "Alas, for this bitter day! God has dealt very severely with me. I can never look up. O God, I cannot bear it." Christ comes in, and he says: "Hush, O troubled soul! It is well with the child. I will strengthen thee in all thy troubles. My grace is sufficient. When thou passeth through the waters, I will be with thee."

When through the deep waters I call thee to go,
The rivers of sorrow shall not overflow,
For I will be with thee thy troubles to bless,
And sanctify to thee thy deepest distress.

But there are hundreds of families represented here this morning where religion has been a great comfort. There are in your homes the pictures of your departed and things that have no wonderful value of themselves, but you keep them preciously and carefully because hands now still once touched them. A father has gone out of this household, a mother has gone out of this, a daughter just after her graduation day, a son just as he was entering on the duties of life.

The Family Altar.

And to other homes trouble will come. I say it not that you may be foreboding, not that you may do the unwise thing of taking trouble by the forelock, but that you may be ready. We must go one by one. There will be partings in all our households. We must say farewell. We must die. And yet there are triumphant strains that drown these tremulous accents, there are anthems that whelm the dirge. Heaven is full of the shout of delivered captives, and to the great wide field of human sorrow there come now the reaper angels with keen sickles to harvest the sheaves of heaven.

Saints will to the end endure;
Safely will the Shepherd keep
Those he purchased for his sheep.

Go home this day and ask the blessing on your noonday meal. Tonight set up the family altar. Do not wait until you become a Christian yourself. This day unite Christ to your household, for the Bible distinctly says that God will pour out his fury upon the families that call not upon his name. Open the Bible and read a chapter; that will make you strong. Kneel down and offer the first prayer in your household. It may be a broken petition; it may be only "God be merciful to me, a sinner." But God will stoop, and spirits will listen, and angels will chant, "Behold, he prays!"

Do not retire from this house this morning until you have resolved upon the matter. You will be gone. I will be gone. Many years will pass, and perhaps your younger children may forget almost everything about you, but 40 years from now in some Sabbath twilight your daughter will be sitting with the family Bible on her lap reading to her children when she will stop, and peculiar solemnity will come to her face, and a tear will start, and the children will say, "Mother, what makes you cry?" And she will say, "Nothing, only I was thinking that this is the very Bible out of which my father and mother used to read at morning and evening prayer."

All other things about you they may forget, but train them up for God and heaven. They will not forget that.

A Grand Gift.

When a queen died, her three sons brought an offering to the grave. One son brought gold, another brought silver, but the third son came and stood over the grave and opened one of his veins and let the blood drop upon his mother's tomb, and all who saw it said it was the greatest demonstration of affection. My friends, what is the grandest gift we can bring to the sepulchers of a Christian ancestry? It is a life all consecrated to the God who made us and the Christ who redeemed us. I cannot but believe that there are hundreds of parents in this house who have resolved to do their whole duty and that [illegible] moment they are passing into a [illegible]nd having seen the grace of [illegible] today you are [illegible] your own [illegible] great things God [illegible]

[illegible] parents may in covenant be
And have their heaven in view,
They are not happy till they see
Their children happy too.

May the Lord God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, the God of our fathers, be our God and the God of our children forever.

Suffrage Progress.

The Boston Evening Transcript says editorially: "The drift of things in the direction of equal rights for women is shown in the following chronology: In 1845 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women, and England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows. In 1875 school suffrage was granted by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts and in 1880 by Vermont and New York. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. School suffrage was granted by Nebraska in 1883 and by Wisconsin in 1885.

"Municipal suffrage was given to the single women and widows of New Brunswick in 1886 and school suffrage to the women of Washington in the same year. In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas to all women, and school suffrage was given in North and South Dakota, New Jersey, Idaho, Arizona and Montana. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. Evidently the common sense of the world is working around by degrees to a belief in equal rights for women. No disasters have followed the acceptance of the principle elsewhere, and there is no reason to suppose that it will result in catastrophes and cataclysms in Massachusetts."

Extenuating Circumstances.

There was trouble in the coffee complexioned young woman's eye as the two policemen escorted her from the alley.

"What made you hit that girl?" asked one of the officers.

"What made me hit 'er? I had er call ter hit 'er. Da's what made me hit 'er."

"She wasn't doing anything. You were making all the trouble."

"I had a right ter make de trouble. 'Twas her talk dat done made me smash 'er."

"What did she say?"

"She didn't say nuffin. She jes' sinniwated."

"Well," asked the officer impatiently, "what did she insinuate?"

"'Twas 'bout ma new dress. She done axed me how I got de labels offen de ham covers dat I sewed in foh sleeves. An den I smashed 'er."—Washington Star.

A Model Man.

Of course women like good men, but they don't like prigs. One bright girl was entertaining another with the description of a young man who lived next door. He seemed a model. He never smoked, played cards, staid out late, talked back to his mother, told a lie or said a swear word in all his life.

"Now, what do you think of a young man like that?" cried the first bright girl, with the expression of one who has played the ace of trumps.

"I think," said the second bright girl slowly and solemnly, "that he must have liver complaint and have it badly."—Chicago Post.

A Reason Somewhere.

Lord Noodle—Aw—American girls must be different from English girls if they are permitted to go about without chaperons, don't you know.

American Girl—Perhaps American men are different from Englishmen.—New York Weekly.

Behind Time.

Nervous Passenger—Is the block system in use on this road?

Train Boy—Guesso. I just heard the engineer say that the feller that's workin us through today is a blockhead.—Good News.

DETROIT'S LABOR RIOT.

Striking Poles Attack the Sheriff and His Deputies.

TWO OF THE STRIKERS KILLED.

Nine Others Seriously Injured, Including Sheriff Collins, Who Was Brutally Beaten with Shovels—One of the Injured May Die—Twenty Rioters Arrested.

DETROIT, April 19.—Wayne county's sheriff lies in a precarious condition, his body lacerated by the shovels of enraged rioters. Two Polish laborers are dead and the number injured is not yet definitely known. These unfortunate conditions are the result of a conflict which occurred between some 400 Poles and Sheriff Collins and five of his deputies. The riot was brought about by differences of opinion over the wages to be paid laborers by the city water commissioners for digging trenches for pipe laying in Grosse Pointe township, just east of the city limits.

The commissioners decided to pay by the cubic yard, but for the past day or two 300 Poles had hung about the vicinity, declaring they would neither work themselves nor allow others to unless paid $1.50 per day. No actual outbreak was anticipated, but as a precaution Sheriff Collins and five deputies went to the scene to protect those who wished to work. Work progressed on a small scale during the morning, but Engineer Williams, becoming alarmed at the aspect of things, consulted some of the commissioners shortly before noon, and was instructed to quit work for the time being. Before he returned, however, rioting began.

Sheriff Collins and Deputy Steyskal, after telephoning for reinforcements, began to address the mob to pacify them. One of the Poles began an opposition harangue. The crowd thereupon started to annihilate the officers and the handful of laborers at work. At the advance the officers drew revolvers and fired over the strikers' heads, but the mob came on and the next volley was discharged into the crowd. Then the officers retreated slowly, firing as they went. Still the mob followed, one man dealing the sheriff a vicious blow on the head with his shovel. The other officers, the workers and a reporter escaped, all being more or less pounded with shovels, but the helpless sheriff was brutally attacked. The mob then scattered, leaving the sheriff unconscious on the field. Two of the Poles were found dead, John Pielat and a comrade, name unknown.

The injured are: Sheriff Collins, Deputy Steyskal, Michael Kanofski, shot, will probably die; unknown Pole, Tony Gerkewiak, shot in thigh; — — Quadrupai, shot in breast; Detective W. H. Burch, ribs broken; Joe Jabowski, bullet wound in breast; John R. Fisher, reporter, badly bruised. There are probably several other Poles injured.

During the afternoon some twenty Poles were arrested, which intensified the bitterness, and the situation is being vindictively discussed by crowds of Poles in various parts of the city. It is rumored that they will attack the jail, but this is not believed. The water commissioners will probably not recede from their position, but work will proceed, if at all, under a strong guard.

Suing Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The course of Secretary Carlisle in deposing from office certain Republican officials of the treasury who held office under the civil service laws is to be tested in the courts. Attorneys W. W. Milan and Richard R. Beall, of this city, applied to the supreme court of the District of Columbia for a mandamus compelling the secretary to reinstate Eugene J. Gaddis, over whose case there was some spicy correspondence between the civil service commission and the secretary. Gaddis makes charges against Register of the Treasury Tillman in his petition which will tend to stir up the civil service reformers. He asserts that the register attempted to coerce him in his political action, and that his refusal to change his politics was the real cause of his discharge.

The Great Northern Strike.

ST. PAUL, April 19.—The order for the Great Northern men to strike at Minneapolis was issued last night. It first read for 7 o'clock this morning, but was later changed for 1 o'clock this morning. A temporary restraining order issued by Judge Sanborn calls for a hearing in this city on April 27. At Wilmar, Minn., the firemen surrendered their charter in the brotherhood and all joined the American Railway union, and the correspondent at that point adds that the engineers may follow their example. It is just the other way at Crookston, where the men refuse to have anything to do with the strike until ordered by their brotherhood.

An Aristocratic Poisoner.

ANTWERP, April 19.—Madame Joniaux, a lady occupying a high position in society throughout Belgium, has been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned her brother and four other wealthy relatives in order to obtain the insurance on their lives. Marie Therese Joniaux is the wife of Henri Joniaux, chief state engineer of roads and bridges in the province of Antwerp. She is the daughter of the eminent Belgian General Ablay, and niece of a former aide-de-camp of King Leopold.

Death of Henry S. Ives.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 18.—Henry S. Ives, the Napoleon of finance, died here last night. Mr. Ives reached Asheville about two months ago from Florida in an almost dying condition, and has hardly left his bed since. He leased a splendid residence in the suburbs, and lived quietly with his wife and a few servants. The cause of death was consumption.

A Twelve-Year-Old Suicide.

HARTFORD, April 19.—Harry Hays, son of William Hays, a respected farmer living in West Hartford, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The boy was a bright little fellow, 12 years old, of a very sensitive nature. He had been severely reproved and punished by his school teacher and felt the disgrace keenly.

Miss Rose Hendricks Wedded.

GREENSBURG, Ind., April 19.—Miss Rose Hendricks, only daughter of the late Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks, was married last evening to Mr. Charles Zoller, Jr., a merchant of this place.

Mark Twain's Firm Assigns.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Samuel D. Clemens (Mark Twain) and Fred J. Hall, composing the firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., publishers, made an assignment yesterday.

COXEY AND THE SENATE.

Senators Discuss the Proposed Invasion of Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Coxey movement received its first recognition at the hands of the senate yesterday. The question was brought up in executive session, and was under consideration for an hour and a half, the senate remaining in session until 6:30 o'clock.

Senator Harris, speaking for the committee on rules, said that the committee had had the question under consideration, and after an examination of the statutes bearing upon the question of the invasion of the Capitol grounds by organized bodies of men, had reached the conclusion that the laws now on the statute books made ample provision for the protection of the building and of congress, and that the committee had taken the necessary steps to see that the laws were executed.

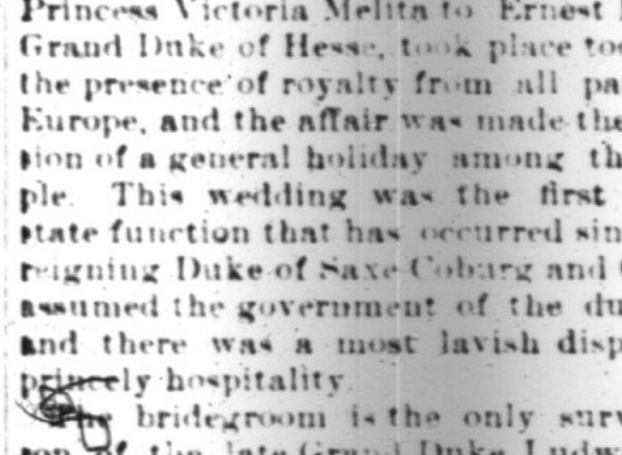
HANCOCK, Md., April 19.—Coxey's navy sailed into barren seas when it reached Hancock. A run of twenty miles was made between breakfast and sunset, the flotilla drawing up under the Hancock bridge for a late and hasty supper at dusk. But the supper had to come out of the commissary wagons. The town authorities refused to vote either money or provisions to the army, so that crackers and cheese were the best they could get out of their own resources. But a greater reverse than this greeted the leaders. Private charity that might have gone to them had been drained the day before by two traitors in the camp. The "Unknown," with the veiled lady and "Cheek" Childs, a young man who had been the army's advance agent from Massilon, had come to town the previous day, held a public meeting and raised a sum of money, how much could not be learned, on the strength of credentials from Coxey in Childs' possession. Browne and Coxey at once published an open letter, denouncing the men as impostors, and asking their arrest for obtaining money under false pretences.

ROYAL WEDDING BELLS.

The Marriage of Two Grandchildren of Queen Victoria.

COBURG, April 19.—The wedding of Princess Victoria Melita to Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, took place today in the presence of royalty from all parts of Europe, and the affair was made the occasion of a general holiday among the people. This wedding was the first great state function that has occurred since the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha assumed the government of the duchies, and there was a most lavish display of princely hospitality.

The bridegroom is the only surviving son of the late Grand Duke Ludwig IV by his wife Princess Alice, of Great Britain, who died Dec. 14, 1878. He was born at Darmstadt on Nov 25, 1868, and succeeded his father in 1892.



ERNEST LOUIS OF HESSE AND BRIDE.

Princess Victoria is the second daughter of the Duke of Edinburg, second son of Queen Victoria, who, by the death of his uncle, Duke Ernest II, became a ruling German prince. She was born on the Island of Malta on Nov 25, 1876. Thus it is that both the princess and the grand duke are grandchildren of the queen of Great Britain.

Quorum Rule Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The house, by an overwhelming vote, decided to adopt a quorum counting rule which for all practical purposes is the same as that which ex-Speaker Reed, of Maine, inaugurated during the Fifty-first congress, and which won for him a world wide reputation. When the vote was taken forty-seven Democrats voted against it, but it secured every Republican vote and carried by a vote of 212 to 47. The Populists did not vote on the proposition. The adoption of this rule, taken in conjunction with the decision to enforce the old law of 1846 to dock the salaries of members absent save on account of sickness will, it is thought, put an end forever to parliamentary obstruction.

Flood Disasters in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—The melting of large bodies of snow in the province of Erzeroum, Armenia, has caused disastrous floods, and consequently great damage and suffering. In the town of Van, near the city of Erzeroum, floods have so undermined hundreds of buildings occupied as dwellings, shops, etc., that the houses have fallen in many cases, burying their occupants. The reports received here state that many persons and thousands of cattle, horses, etc., have perished through the falling of buildings, drowning, hunger and exposure.

Preparing for the Big Strike.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—District President Cairns, of the United Mine Workers' association, is in this city for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the coal miners strike which is to go into effect next Saturday. The miners are very hopeful of victory, and propose to wage a desperate battle to the end. The operators say that while the strike is liable to cost them a good deal of money the result can not be otherwise than a victory for them.

More Victims of the Buffalo Fire.

BUFFALO, April 18.—Ten shelves in the icebox at the morgue have on them portions of human bodies found in the ruins of the American Glucose works, four more portions of bodies having been found today. If the checking of the pay roll is correct there are but two more bodies in the ruins.

The Czarowitz Not a Marrying Man.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Chroncle states that the czarowitz is said to be disinclined to marry. It is added that he wants to renounce the succession to the throne in favor of his younger brother, the Grand Duke Michael.

Governor Waite's Victory.

DENVER, April 17.—The supreme court granted a writ of ouster in the fire and police board controversy, and ordered the old board to turn over the office at noon today. The order was obeyed, and is a complete victory for Governor Waite.

Senator Vance's Successor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 19.—It is understood that ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis has been formally offered the senatorial appointment. His acceptance is doubtful.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

Three Eminent Americans Join the Silent Majority.

A SOLDIER, A LAWYER, A SENATOR.

Pneumonia Carried Off General Slocum and David Dudley Field, While North Carolina's Junior Senator Was Stricken with Apoplexy.

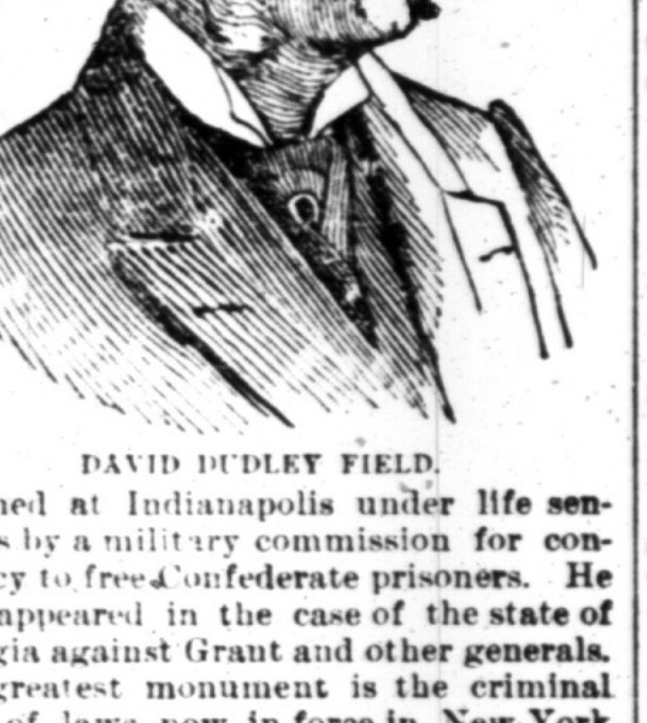
NEW YORK, April 16.—General Henry W. Slocum, the noted soldier, lawyer and politician, died at his Brooklyn home. He had been ill with pneumonia several days, and his death was not unexpected.

General Slocum was born in Onandaga county, N. Y., Sept 24, 1827, and was appointed to the West Point Military academy in 1848. In 1856 he resigned and began law practice in Syracuse. Subsequently he went to the state legislature, and was also elected county treasurer. When the war broke he went to the front as colonel of the Twenty-seventh New York volunteers, and rapidly rose to the rank of major general for conspicuous bravery. At Gettysburg he commanded the right wing and he shared the honors of the great conflict with Meade, the commander, and Hancock. Later he took part in Sherman's march to the sea. After the war he resumed his law practice. He was defeated for secretary of state on the Democratic ticket in 1865, but three years later was sent to congress. In 1883 he was elected congressman-at-large. That was his last public service.

GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM.

NEW YORK, April 14.—After an illness of exactly twenty-four hours David Dudley Field died yesterday of pneumonia, at the residence of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Dudley Field, 22 Gramercy park. When Mr. Field arrived on Wednesday from Genoa his face bore the color and other evidences of almost perfect health. He was welcomed at the foot of the gangplank by a party of friends and relatives, and in the season of good feeling upon his arrival home none was more bright or cheery than Mr. Field himself. At 3 o'clock Thursday morning, however, he was stricken with pneumonia, and never rallied.

Mr. Field was born in Connecticut in 1805, and was one of the four famous Field brothers. He first gained national renown in 1829 by his defense of runaway slaves against the operation of the fugitive slave law. After the war he gained further fame by securing the release of Bowles, Milligan and Horsey, who were confined at Indianapolis under life sentences by a military commission for conspiracy to free Confederate prisoners. He also appeared in the case of the state of Georgia against Grant and other generals. His greatest monument is the criminal code of laws now in force in New York state.



DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, died Saturday night at his home in this city. Senator Vance was stricken with paralysis some months ago, and since that time had been traveling throughout the south in search of health. He returned to Washington at an early hour yesterday apparently feeling well. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy, however, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and was unconscious to the end.

He lived at Charlotte, was 64 years old, and was elected to congress as a Democrat twice before the war. He was elected governor of North Carolina in 1862, while serving as a colonel in the Confederate army, and was re-elected in 1864. He was elected to the United States senate in November, 1870, but was refused admission, and resigned his commission in 1872. In 1876 he was elected governor for the third time, and was again chosen to the United States senate, and took his seat in 1879. He was twice re-elected, and his third term of service would have expired in 1897.

Two Fishermen Lost at Sea.

BOSTON, April 19.—The fishing schooner Arthur Binney, Captain Hobson, arrived from La Have with colors at half mast. Robert Munroe and Thomas Carey, two of the crew, were tending trawls on April 8, and were lost sight of in a violent southeast squall. There is a possibility that they were picked up by other vessels.

Japan Welcomes Foreigners.

DENVER, April 19.—Rev. H. E. Jones, a former missionary to Japan, now a resident of Denver, explains the results of the Japanese elections as favorable to the support of the emperor's policy of welcome to the foreigners. A faction of Japanese politicians tried to force the emperor to embark on a policy of exclusion.

Indignant Lexington Women.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 19.—The fact that Breckinridge's friends are preparing to give him an ovation at the opera house here on May 5 is awakening the women of the town. The husband of one them said: "If such an ovation takes place the women will hold a mass meeting and denounce the whole proceeding.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Friday, April 13.

Lord Rosebery will not introduce the bill granting home rule to Scotland.

James J. Corbett, the champion pugilist, left New York for Europe yesterday.

Ex-Mayor Robert A. Smith was nominated by Minneapolis Democrats for mayor.

The funeral of ex-Senator Cattell took place from his late residence at Merchantville, N. J., yesterday afternoon.

Senator Peffer, in his tariff speech yesterday, said he should advise the laboring people to strike and continue to strike until they obtained their share of the profits.

Saturday, April 14.

President Carnot, of France, is not a candidate for re-election.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, wife of the Salvation Army leader, is seriously ill in New York.

Judge Dundy, at Omaha, has ordered the wages of all Union Pacific railroad employes restored to the old rate.

An infernal machine was sent by express from New York to a shoe manufactury at New Bedford, Mass. Julius Heedwell, who sent it, claims that he acted for a friend, not knowing its contents.

Monday, April 16.

The Behring sea bill passed the British house of lords without amendment.

Two masked men held up a San Francisco street car and fled with the passengers' and conductor's money.

In the new Williamstown (W. Va.) oil field thousands of gallons of oil are running to waste for lack of storage facilities.

President Cleveland has been invited to attend the annual festival of German-American singers, at New York, June 22.

The sudden insanity of Juror John Poose abruptly stopped the trial of James Buchanan, for betrayal, at Wheeling, W. Va.

Tuesday, April 17.

Clerk Kerr, of the national house, denies the statement that he is to be a candidate for congress.

Ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator James M. Harvey died at his home near Junction City, Kan., aged 60.

The New Jersey house passed the bill requiring instruction in scientific temperance in the public schools of the state.

At Honolulu Admiral Irwin transferred his command to Admiral John Walker, Admiral Irwin going on the retired list of the navy.

Ed Morrell, the partner of Bandit Chris Evans, received a life sentence for aiding Evans in holding up a constable when the latter escaped from Fresno prison.

The surrender of Admiral Mello and the end of the Brazilian war is officially confirmed. A general amnesty has been granted to all insurgents except the leaders.

Wednesday, April 18.

The Michigan supreme court declared the inheritance tax law of the state unconstitutional.

Sir Charles Russell, Great Britain's attorney general, will succeed the late Lord Bowen as lord justice of appeal.

Ex-President Harrison left San Francisco for Indianapolis yesterday, having finished his lectures at Leland Stanford university.

Paul Jones, who started from Boston several weeks ago to circuit the globe on a $5,000 wager, is in Danbury, Conn. He is "busted," and will probably give up the scheme.

At the law office of Miller, Winter & Elam, at Indianapolis, W. P. Copeland shot and slightly wounded A. C. Harris, his brother-in-law, who is a prominent lawyer. Yesterday Mrs. Copeland told her husband that years ago her brother had attempted to assault her. This caused the shooting.

Thursday, April 19.

Admiral Benham, retired, arrived at New York yesterday.

The cholerine epidemic at Lisbon, Portugal, is increasing and causing much anxiety.

The New York state senate killed the bill making the office of sheriff of New York a salaried one, without fees.

Jerome, the largest mining camp in Arizona, was totally destroyed by fire, and many miners' families are homeless.

Two masked robbers killed Mr. Mackay, manager of a bank at Barraba, New South Wales, because he refused to give them the bank funds. They escaped.

At Oskaloosa, Ia., George Croft fatally shot his wife and then killed himself. The tragedy was enacted at the court house, where they had gone to apply for a divorce.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Closing Quotations of the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The share speculation today was unsettled in character. The lowest figures were touched just before the close, at which time the decline from the highest point ranged from ¼ to 2 per cent. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	39⅛	W. N. Y. & Pa	1⅝
Pennsylvania	51¼	Erie	16½
Reading	20⅛	D., L. & W	165
St. Paul	62⅛	West Shore	—
Lehigh Nav	53¼	N. Y. Central	99⅝
N. Y. & N. E	10⅝	Lake Erie & W	16¼
New Jersey Cen	113	Del. & Hudson	138½

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Flour weak; winter superfine, $2@2.10; do. extras, $2.25@2.50; No. 2 winter family, $2.50@2.65; state roller straight, $2.75@3; western winter clear, $2.50@2.80. Wheat firm, quiet, with 61½c. bid and 62c. asked for April. Corn quiet, firm, with 44⅛c. bid and 44⅜c. asked for April. Oats stronger, quiet, with 39¼c. bid and 39¾c. asked for April. Beef quiet. Pork active; new mess, $14.25@14.50; extra prime, $14; family, $15@15.25; short clear, $14@16. Lard firmer, active; western steam, $8.20. Butter quiet; western dairy, 12@16c.; creamery, 17@24c.; factory, 10@14c.; Elgins, 24c.; New York dairy, 16@22½c.; creamery (new extra), 24c. Pennsylvania creamery prints, fancy, 26c.; choice, 25c.; fair to prime, 22@24c.; prints jobbing at 27@30c. Cheese steady; New York, large, 9@12¼c.; small, 10@12¼c.; western, 11@12¾c.; part skims, 3@9c.; full skims, 2@2½c. Eggs weaker; New York and Pennsylvania, 12c.; western fresh, 11½@12¾c.; southern, 10½@11c.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Beeves dull; native steers, choice, $3.60@4.65 per 100 lbs.; good to prime, $4.32½@4.55; medium to fair, $4.15@4.30; common to decent do., $3.80@4.10; prime corn fed Colorados, $4.85; stags and oxen, $2.75@4; bulls, $2.85@3.20; dry cows, $1.70@3.45. Calves closed weak; barely steady; poor to prime veals, $3.50@6 per 100 lbs. Sheep and lambs very dull; unshorn sheep, poor to prime, $3.75@4.75 per 100 lbs.; unshorn lambs, common to choice, $4.25@5.55; clipped good to extra, $4.30@4.75. Hogs firm; fair to good hogs, $5.50@5.65 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 18.—Cattle firm; good butchers, $3.80@4.10; fat cows and heifers, $2.50@3.25; bologna cows, $5@12; fresh cows, $20@40; veal calves, $3@3.50. Hogs weaker; best Philadelphias, $5.50@5.60; best Yorkers, $5.40@5.50; pigs, $5.15@5.20. Sheep market slow; extra, $4@4.10; good, $3.70@3.90; fair, $3@3.40; common, 50c.@1.50; spring lambs, $5@10.

MISS POLLARD WINS.

She Secures a Verdict for Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

WILL NOT BECOME AN ACTRESS.

Flattering Offers from Theatrical Managers Will Receive No Attention from Breckinridge's Victim, Who Will Probably Become a Writer.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The jury in the Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise suit, after a deliberation of an hour and a half, brought in a verdict for Miss Pollard and awarded her damages of $15,000 late Saturday afternoon. The amount of damages was decided by the usual method of striking an average of the twelve individual estimates. Several of the jurymen were in favor of awarding Miss Pollard no damages at all, only a verdict. There were others who estimated the damage to her life and opportunities at the full limit claimed, $50,000.

Colonel Breckinridge took the blow with marvellous composure. He did not change his easy posture by a hair's breadth. He only clasped his hands the closer and grew redder behind his white hair and beard. He did not even turn his head. Neither did his counsel change countenance or make the slightest demonstration.

Mr. Carlisle's face alone underwent a decided change. He did not shift his position or show his emotions by any gesture or action, but his serious face broke out into a broad smile, which, however, he repressed before he turned about in his chair.

Then Colonel Breckinridge struggled to his feet. He leaned both hands on the desk before him and addressed the judge. His bearing was self possessed and his voice clear. He said:

"When, your honor, will opportunity be afforded me to make a motion for a new trial?"

"On Monday or thereafter," replied Judge Bradley.

Then the judge turned to the jury and said it was perfectly evident that they had performed the duty required of them under the prompting of a high sense of duty. He discharged them and adjourned the court.

It is positively stated that Miss Pollard will not go on the stage. She has received numberless flattering offers of engagements from theatrical managers, but will pay no attention to them. It is her intention to write for publication.

Prominent women of Washington have organized a Woman's Protective league. On Saturday night this league adopted resolutions urging that the house investigate Mr. Breckinridge's qualifications for membership in that body.

Where the Stolen Money Went.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—The testimony in the prosecution of the Indianapolis bank wreckers has brought out where the money is planted. Ever since the failure of the bank it has been a mystery to all as to where the money went that was secured by the Coffins and Reed, the defendants. W. P. Boulton, manager of the exchange department of the First National bank, of Chicago, yesterday testified that he had sent by cable at different times to Elijah Coffin, an uncle of the defendant Coffins, who was the secretary of the London branch of the concern, $200,000.

Three Towns Fired by Incendiaries.

VIENNA, April 18.—The towns of the Nue Sandic, in Galicia, Hradisch, in Moravia, and Adler Kesteletz, in Bohemia, have been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Hradisch is situated on an island in the river March, and has a population of about 3,100. Adler Kosteletz is about fourteen miles southeast of Konigbratz and has a population of a little over 3,000. The fire broke out in the three places almost simultaneously, and this fact has led to the supposition that they were started by incendiaries who were acting on a concerted plan.

A Female Treasurer Short.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 17.—An expert investigation of the books of City Treasurer Mrs. E. R. Pulliam, of this city, the only female city treasurer in the state, makes it appear that she is $1,500 short in her accounts. She has been suspended pending further investigation. It is not thought she has been dishonest but that the shortage is due to some one having obtained the money by illegal means.

Thrown from His Horse to Death.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Lieutenant Commander D. Rafael Mansilla, naval attache of the Argentine legation, was thrown from his horse yesterday while riding with Mr. Zebelalos, son of the Argentine minister, and died last evening as a result of his injuries, having been unconscious since the accident. The officer fell upon his head and fractured the top of his skull.

Five Prisoners Liberated.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 18.—Five men heavily armed rode up to the jail in "K" county, Oklahoma, leading five horses. The men overpowered the jailer and liberated five prisoners, each of whom was given a horse. It is supposed that all of these men belong to the same band of outlaws. One of the prisoners, named Cox, was serving a ten year sentence.

Wanted, a Wandering Heir.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 18.—W. L. Corbin, who, after trouble with his employer a short time ago, left Xenia, a few miles west of this city, almost penniless, is being anxiously sought for by relatives. Corbin came from Holland. An uncle for whom he was named has died in the East Indies, leaving him about $300,000, which is ready to be turned over to him.

Chairman Wilson Coming Back.

DALLAS, Tex., April 19.—Ex-Governor Barnett Gibbs invited Chairman Wilson to visit Dallas and go fishing down the Trinity river. Mr. Wilson wrote him a letter yesterday declining. He states that his health is improved, and that he will go to Washington at once to attend to his tariff bill now before the senate.

Civil Marriage in Hungary.

BUDA PESTH, April 18.—The lower house of the Hungarian diet voted to accept the civil marriage bill without further discussion. Great enthusiasm prevailed when the decision was announced. This assures the passage of the [illegible] practically as it was introduced.

Mr. Gladstone Weakening.

LONDON, April 19.—The Daily News says that Mr. Gladstone is indisposed. His condition if not serious, but his complaint is weakening.