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VOL. LXXVIII. NO. 40. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894. $1.50 PER YEAR.

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THE OLD STONE WELL.

Oh, the old stone well,
In the shady little dell,
Which lay across the meadows where the cowslips dwell;
How our tired hearts swell
As we long, more than we'll tell,
Just to soak in air and sunshine by the old stone well.

Oh, the faint, cool breeze
That sifted through the trees,
And murmured soft accompaniment to the humming of the bees;
How one's soul 'twould please
To sit there 'neath the trees,
And to build again those castles that one's youthtime sees.

How as boys we'd play,
On each bright sunshiny day,
In the grass and through the branches till the twilight gray;
And day after day,
On each load of fragrant hay,
Roll up gaily to the barnyard in the same old way.

But the years have sped,
And our boyhood friends have fled,
And the pretty girls we used to love long since wed;
But the tale we'll tell,
And with memory sweet we'll dwell,
As we watch their children playing round the old stone well.

—Jack Stevens, in Rochester Post-Express.

A PECULIAR WILL CASE.

THE rise of James McCurdy, a young attorney in New York City, was attended with a number of peculiar circumstances of which the public in general were ignorant. His brilliant work in the celebrated Morris vs. Morris will case won for him a measure of fame that would mean much to any young man in the legal profession. The case was a hard-fought one, involving much labor on the part of the attorneys, especially for the young attorney who sought to break the will whereby James E. Morris had left his entire estate to his scape-grace foster-son, George M. Morris,, and had disinherited his daughter Edith, who in the eyes of the world, had ever been her father's favorite. McCurdy had known Edith for many years and, while they had never been actually betrothed, their names were more or less associated. The young lawyer himself was wealthy, so the match was deemed a fitting one and Edith did not seem averse to his attentions. The news that she had been disinherited was received by the world with surprise. The estate was a large one and the last act of her father was inexplicable. No one was more mystified than James McCurdy.

"Of course I don't care myself that your money is gone, Edith," he said, "for I have enough for both of us. But it does seem strange that that scoun—"

"Don't call names, Jim," replied Edith, sadly. "It won't do any good. I never thought how it would seem to be left dependent, but I dare say I will get on somehow. I can teach music or become a companion, or paint china, or—"

"You shall do nothing of the kind," he retorted hotly, "You will marry me and have everything you want. Still I do not care to see that fellow who was never a brother to you—and you know what a life he led your father—take what is your just due."

"I don't want to marry you, Jim, and bring you nothing."

"You will bring yourself. That is sufficient. Still, if you will put this case in my hands, I will see that you get your just dues."

"You mean take it into the courts, Jim?" she cried in consternation.

"I mean just that. Contest the will."

"Never! I could never contest the will of my father."

"I don't believe it was his will."

"What, Jim?"

"I think it a forgery."

The upshot of the matter was that the will was contested. McCurdy found it uphill work collecting evidence. Nothing that he could learn shook his conviction that the father was not out of his mind when he made the will. He bent all his energies toward showing that the will was a forged document, but found that he made little headway in the task. The foster-son had a friend, Clarence Woodruff, a dissipated young man, and somehow the attorney could not avoid associating him with the forged document. He had Woodruff watched, but in spite of his zeal nothing came of the closest scrutiny of the young man's actions. Day after day he worried over the case until, finally, he was almost in despair. Edith alone was calm and indifferent. But now McCurdy had his professional reputation at stake, and he clung to the preliminary work on the case with dogged tenacity, although baffled at every step. One day, while pondering over the matter at his club, his attention was arrested by a familiar voice:

"Hello, Jim!"

"Jack, old boy!"

The two men clasped hands and were soon lunching together and conversing with much animation.

"By the way, Jack," said McCurdy, remembering a fad of his old friend, "are you doing anything in hypnotism lately?"

"I should think I was. I have become quite a celebrity in an amateur way on the other side of the water—belong to two London societies. But how are things with you, Jim? Married? No? Going to be? Why that sigh? Come, unbosom yourself."

With that Jim related all the perplexities of the case in hand and the other listened with marked attention. For several hours they conversed and at the end of that time came to some conclusion.

"Pooh! I don't believe it will work, Jack!"

"There is no harm trying. You are sure you have told me all about Woodruff?"

"Yes."

"He is the man whom you suspect forged the will?"

"I do."

"Then if I succeed do you want him for a witness?"

"No; the other side are going to call him. He was well acquainted with Edith's father, and I believe claims to have been present when the will was drawn."

"You must point out Woodruff to me."

"Very well."

As they left the club a tall, well-dressed fellow passed.

"That is the man," said Jim.

"I won't forget him. Tell me where he is usually to be found."

The lawyer named several fashionable resorts and the other left him, saying at parting:

"I will look around in about a week and report."

The week passed and Jack was as good as his word. He appeared in evident glee.

"It's all right, Jim."

Then the two conspirators went out and had dinner at Delmonico's and further devised ways and means. The case came on for trial and Jim presented his witnesses. He asked Edith to be there that her presence might exercise a certain sympathetic effect upon the jury, but she refused, dreading the publicity. In opening Jim stated that he expected to show that the will filed for probate was a false and fraudulent document, a statement received by George's attorneys with smiles of amusement. It must be confessed that the testimony of his witnesses did not carry out this claim. The best that he showed was that Edith's father was always kind to her, loved her and had no reason for disinheriting her. When Jim's witnesses were exhausted the spectators in the court room were forced to confessed that he had a poor case. He had shown nothing, except by the most indirect inference. The other side built up what the young attorney at once mentally characterized "a gigantic tissue of falsehood." The principal witness was Woodruff, who testified that he had once heard the deceased say that he would disinherit Edith. During the direct examination of this witness, George sat cool and confident. He had supplied the motive for the disinheritance and the witness went on to say that the old gentleman's aversion to counsel on the other side, who was paying his daughter attentions, was the reason he had said he would leave her without a penny. The witnessed was questioned at length and told a story that was most effective for George.

"Take the witness," said the attorney for that young man.

Jim consulted with a gentleman who was seated directly behind him—a man who possessed a glittering pair of eyes, which he had kept steadfastly fixed on the witness.

"Is it all right, Jack?"

"Yes; I'm sure. Go slowly at first, though."

Jim turned to the witness.

"You are sure you heard Mr. Morris say that he would disinherit his daughter if she did not stop going with me?"

The witness hesitated, and finally answered in a bewildered way:

"No; I'm not sure those were just his words."

"Did his words imply any such thing?"

"I can't say that they did."

George regarded the witness with consternation, and Jim strode out in front of him and threw out question after question.

"Did you ever hear my name mentioned by Mr. Morris?"

"No."

"Now, did he as a matter of fact, ever say that he would disinherit his daughter?"

"No."

"Why did you say he did?"

"Because George Morris gave me $10,000 to testify in this case."

"It's a lie!" shouted that person.

"Your honor," said Jim coldly, "I protest against interruption. This is their witness, your honor, and I assert that I am following a legitimate line of questions. I give your honor my word that we have not tampered with this witness. If there has been any wrong doing, I protest that it was not on our side."

"You may proceed," said the court.

"Now, Mr. Woodruff, is it not a fact that Mr. Morris did not disinherit his daughter?"

"It is."

"Is it not a fact that in the true will he left her everything?"

"It is."

Here George whispered to his attorney: "That hound has sold us out."

"Is it not true that you manufacture a will to suit your purpose?"

"It is."

"This was a conspiracy between you and George Morris to defraud an innocent girl?"

"It was."

"Where is the true will?"

"In George Morris's possession."

"Where has he concealed it?"

"In his trunk in his room."

Here ensued of scene of confusion. George sprang to his feet with the intention of making an assault upon the witness. Officers were sent to the room and found the will.

It was a peculiar ending to a peculiar case, but whenever Jack in these days calls upon Jim and Edith and sees how happy they are in their married life he does not regret the part he took in the case, although he did hypnotize the principal witness for the other side.—Detroit Free Press.

The Wonderful Eye of the Eagle.

All birds of prey have a peculiarity of eye structure that enables them to see near or distant objects equally well. An eagle will ascend more than a mile in perpendicular height, and from that elevation can see its unsuspecting prey and pounce upon it with unerring certainty, says the Louisville Commercial. Yet the same bird can scrutinize with almost microscopic nicety an object close at hand, thus possessing a power of accommodating its sight to distance in a manner to which the human eye is unfitted, and of which it is totally incapable. In looking at a printed page we find that there is some particular distance, probably ten inches, at which we can read the words and see each letter with perfect distinctness, but if the page be moved to a distance of forty inches or brought within a distance of five inches we find it impossible to read it all. A scientific man would therefore call ten inches the focus, or focal distance, of our eyes. This distance cannot be altered except by the aid of spectacles. But an eagle has the power of altering the focus of its eye just as it pleases. It has only to look at an object at the distance of two feet or two miles in order to see it with perfect distinctness. Of course, the eagle knows nothing of the wonderful contrivance that the Creator has supplied for its accommodation. It employs it instinctively, and because it cannot help it. The ball of the eye is surrounded by fifteen little plates called sclerotic bones. They form a complete ring and their edges slightly overlap each other. When it looks at a distant object this little circle of bones expands and the ball of the eye, being relieved from the pressure, becomes flatter; when it looks at a very near object the little bones press together and the is thus squeezed into a rounder or more convex form. The effect is very familiar to every one. A person with very round eyes is near-sighted and a person with flat eyes, as in old age, can see nothing except at a distance. The eagle, by the mere will, can make its eyes round or flat and see with equal clearness at any distance.

The Vendome Column.

The Vendome column in Paris, which was destroyed by the Commune in 1871, was erected by Napoleon I., principally of cannon taken at Ulm, to commemorate the battle of Austerlitz in 1805. It was covered with 425 bronze plaques, moulded in bas-relief to display the chief incidents in the Austrian campaign in that year. They were each three feet eight inches high and formed a continuous band, inclosing the column twenty-two times as it circled to the top, the entire length of the spiral being 840 feet.

Instead of the Charlemagne, as at first intended, it was surmounted by a statue of the first Napoleon in a Roman costume and crowned with laurel. After several postponements it was brought to the ground on the 16th of May, in the presence of many thousands who had waited for hours to witness the spectacle.

Owing to some engineering difficulties in cutting the base it could not be brought down at the time originally fixed. The members of the Commune attended in state to witness the affair, and sentinels were posted about half way down the Rue de la Paix to prevent the crowd from approaching too close, as up to the last moment accidents were feared.

At 5.30 in the afternoon the ropes were tightened, and suddenly the column was observed to lean forward towards the Rue de la Paix, then finally to fall with a dull, heavy thud, raising as it did so an immense cloud of dust. Before it touched the ground it separated into three parts by its own weight, and on reaching the bed of dirt, and faggots to receive it, broke into at least thirty pieces.

The statue of Napoleon on reaching the ground broke off from its pedestal at the ankles, then at the knees, the waist and the neck, while the iron railings which surrounded the summit of the monument were shivered to pieces. Shortly after the column had fallen, spectators were permitted to traverse the place to witness the wreck, but were not permitted to take away any of the fragments.

Nature's Hints About Flying Machines.

It is supreme folly to expect nature to furnish a guide in devising inventions. A ship built on the lines of a duck could not maintain its equilibrium in the water, and if so made and provided with a centre-board, while it would make a good floater, would not have the speed of a tub. There is not a creature in all creation which uses wheels as a means of locomotion, and on the other hand the step-movement, the most universal exposition of nature's motion, is the only mechanical form of propulsion which has never been a success as a means of transportation. In this way inventors have repeatedly tried to imitate the bird's style of aerial navigation, only to fall back on the use of gas as the sustaining power. A way in which success may be achieved is to make the body of the flying machine of the same proportionate weight and containing the same heat and buoyancy found in the body of the bird. This would then be only a short step in the right direction. As to materials, all inventors agree that aluminum will play a great part in the construction.—New York Recorder.

Finland is the least taxed country in Europe. The total tax amounts to only $4 per head of the population.

THE NEWS.

Eli Shertzer, leaf tobacco dealer of Lancaster, Pa., and New York, against whom several executions were recently issued, made an assignment. The liabilities are in the neighborhood of $25,000, with practically no assets.——A Lake Shore train was tied up at Whiting, Ind., and all the passengers robbed.——Ex-Councilman David Morgan was found dead at the foot of the bluff overlooking the Monongahela River, at Pittsburg. His hat and money were missing, and from the character of his injuries it is believed he was murdered by a footpad.——Arthur McLean shot and killed Nettie Douglass, a girl of fifteen years, in Concord, N. H.——Fire originating in the clothing store of Samuel Goldstein, in Brooklyn, destroyed property of the value of $53,000, the loss being mostly on stocks and fixtures on Goldstein's place and adjoining stores.——Albanus Snyder committed suicide in New York.——The commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the railroad strike began its work in Chicago, Vice President Howard, of the A. R. U., being the first witness.——Three police sergeants were dismissed from the New York police force for extortion.——Mrs. Jennie Coe and Timothy Covert were arrested at Spencerport, N. Y., on the charge of arson in the first degree. The prisoners are held at the Rochester jail, in default of $10,000 bail. Three children were burned to death in the fire.

E. W. Strack, lumber dealer, of Fort Wayne, assigned to T. J. Logan, with liabilities and assets at $30,000.——James H. Cummings, a member of the Thomas W. Keene Dramatic Company, committed suicide in New York by shooting with a pistol, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Robert Vail. Grief over the death of his mother was the cause of the act.——John Quincy Adams died at Mount Wollaston, Mass.——Fletcher Robbis, the pugilist, died in Plattsmouth, Neb., from the effect of injuries received in a prize-fight with Jimmy Lindsay.——The Democrats of the Eighth Missouri congressional district, in convention at California, Mo., renominated Richard P. Bland for Congress for the twelfth consecutive time.——The committee representing the Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgaged bonds, of which S. R. Dutcher is chairman, have sent a letter to the House Judiciary Committee urging the necessity for the adoption of the bill, recently introduced to expedite legal proceedings against government-aided railways.——Conductor Goodman testified in his own behalf at his trial in Covington, Va., and declared that he would never had shot at Parsons if the latter had not made a movement as though he was going to draw a pistol. The last shot, which was the fatal one, Goodman declared was accidental.——Professor Richard T. Ely, in an address at Chautauqua, denied the charges made against him; declared he did not favor strikes or boycotts, and had no sympathy with Anarchy.

Charles F. Meyer, a prominent merchant of Indianapolis, committed suicide by shooting himself and then jumping into a creek.——Joseph Burnett, the prominent manufacturer of flavoring extracts, was killed in a runaway accident at Marlboro, Mass.——Philip Reymer, a prominent confectioner of Allegheny City, Pa., committed suicide at Bedford Springs by shooting himself through the head. He had been despondent and was at the Springs for his health.——A remnant of the Narragansett tribe of Indians held a meeting at Carolina, R. I., and appointed Joseph Ammons to press the tribe's claim of $1,075,000 against the state.——The attorney general of Illinois filed a petition, asking that the charter of the Pullman Palace Car Company be declared void on the ground that its provisions have been violated.——An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck No. 8, the fast line on the Baltimore and Ohio, near Belleville, O. An obstruction was placed on the end of a bridge, but was discovered by a farmer.——Patrick Butler and William Hoffman were killed while crossing the Lake Erie and Western track near Lima, O.——Miss Fannie E. Howard, of Elizabeth, N. J., aged twenty-four, sued Justice Morris, aged seventy-three, for breach of promise.——George Simmons shot and fatally wounded Frank B. Shibley, the principal of a grammar school at Lancaster, Pa.——Two trainmen were killed and several passengers and trainmen injured in a head-end collision on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad near Hurdland, Mo.

Dr. U. O. P. Wingate, of the Wisconsin state board of health, has advised all health authorities in the state to keep a lookout for smallpox subjects from Milwaukee.—By a collision between engineers in Buffalo, Tony Crankoyski was fatally hurt and three other men seriously injured.—A new national switchmen's organization has been started in Kansas City.—The Wichita National Bank, the oldest banking institution in the Southwest, has suspended.—L. W. Brainard shot and killed his wife at Vicksburg, Mich., and then killed himself with another shot. Mrs. Brainard had recently commenced divorce proceedings against her husband, and this is the alleged cause for the double tragedy.—Mrs. Mary J. Shirk, widow of a millionaire banker, died in Peru, Ind.—The Wichita National Bank, at Wichita, Kan., went into the hands of the comptroller.—Corbett and Jackson met in New York, called each other bluffers, and declared the fight off.

AMBUSHED BY INDIANS.

Fifteen Mexican Soldiers Slain While Pursuing Yacqui Depredators.

The force of soldiers that were sent against the Yacqui Indians are meeting with defeat in all of the attacks that have ever been made, and the Indians are emboldened over their successes over the troops and are committing depredations upon the unprotected ranchmen with greater frequency than ever.

A courier has just arrived bringing news of an encounter between a detachment of soldiers and a band of Indians near the village of Chiltepines, which resulted in fifteen soldiers being killed and a large number wounded. The Indians lost about ten killed. Information as to the battle is very meager, but it is stated that the Indians ambushed the soldiers and after firing one volley into their ranks fled into the mountains. The Government will be asked to send reinforcements against the Yacquis.

THE Italian government has directed the erection at Massowah, Egypt, of a prison capable of holding 2,000 convicts. It will be used for anarchists.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House Adopts the Senate Bill Without a Change.

DECIDED ON IN CAUCUS

As the Only Chance for Tariff Legislation at this Time.—The Final Majority Seventy-Seven—Separate Measures then Pushed Through.

The Gorman-Brice compromise bill, was passed by the House of Representatives exactly as it was agreed to by the Senate

This was done in accordance with the decision reached in the caucus of democrats held in the morning, in which Chairman Wilson, Speaker Crisp and other leaders of the majority confessed that it was impossible to win the fight against the handful of Senators who had refused to accept any reduction of the protection afforded to their interests by the Senate bill. It was, these leaders said, a case of the Senate tariff measure or none.

Earnest protests against surrender were made in the caucus and in the House, but the opposition was in a hopeless minority. Only twenty-five votes were cast against the surrender in the caucus.

The Tariff bill now goes to the President. It needs only to receive his signature or to be held by him without action for ten days to become the law of the land.

It contains the income tax provisions, which are as follows:

That from and after the first day of January, 1895, and until the first day of January, 1900, there shall be assessed, levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received in the preceding calendar year, by [illegible] citizen of the United States, whether [illegible] at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of two per centum on the amount so derived over and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income from all property owned and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States.

And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax.

Having agreed to the Senate bill in its entirety, the House promptly took steps to put upon the upper branch of Congress the responsibility for any failure to give the people free raw materials. Separate bills were introduced and quickly passed providing for free sugar, free coal, free iron ore and free barbed wire.

It has been estimated by the Treasury Department that the Senate's tariff would yield a revenue slightly above $163,000,000 in customs duties. The Morrill tariff yielded during the ten years following the war an annual revenue of $178,000,000 in customs duties. The McKinley tariff has been slightly more prolific of revenue, yielding in customs duties $216,885,701 in 1891, $174,124,270 in 1892 and $199,143,678 in 1893.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Laramie (Wyo.) lodge of the A. R. U. has declared the boycott of the Union Pacific off, and appointed a committee to intercede with Judge Riner on behalf of the strikers.

THE Wheeling Iron and Steel Company's steel plant resumed after the usual summer shut down, employing 600 men. The Bellaire Steel Plant just across the river, also resumed, employing about the same number.

BEFORE the end of the present week all of the Altoona, (Pa.) mountain miners will be at work at 35 cents per ton, without any concessions or agreements. The operators who were paying 40 cents will hereafter only pay 35 cents.

THE striking miners at Glen Campbell, Ind. have called the strike off and the men will return to work at the rates offered by the company. All the old men who did not take an active part in the strike will be given employment.

A SPECIAL from Roslyn, Wash., says: "At a meeting of late miners and drivers of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, after a thorough consideration of the situation. It was decided by an almost unanimous vote to go to work."

GEN. MCCOOK has withdrawn all troops from service along the line of the Southern Pacific road in Arizona. In view of the firing upon soldiers at Newcastle. It is not likely that the Colorado or New Mexico troops will be withdrawn soon.

MAHONING VALLEY iron mills are resuming after long periods of idleness. Coleman and Shields, of Miles, O., have been idle a year; the Girard (O.) Rolling Mill has been closed for six months; Brown & Bonnels, of Youngstown, O., has been off in part for a year. All are running in full now.

PITTSBURG window-glass manufacturers, who returned from the Chicago Conference say that they will not insist upon a 40 per cent. reduction in the wage scale, they will expect the workmen to stand their share of any reduction in prices that may result from the operation of the proposed tariff bill.

THE great Corliss engine in the Pullman shops was operated Thursday for the first time in three months. Two more departments were opened and about 950 men were at work. The strike leaders still hope for victory, and have sent telegrams to almost every labor organization in the country stating that the strike will be won if it can be continued awhile. The messages asked for money and stated that the strikers are starving.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S death occurred on the eve of the marriage of his son, Francois, to Mlle. Marguerite Chiris, daughter of a French Senator from the Alpes Maritimes. The wedding as now arranged, will take place the latter part of August.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

198TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Hill introduced a resolution directing the tariff conferees to report the difficulties in the way of an agreement. It caused a sensation, and came near being adopted. It finally went over, after a sharp discussion.

199TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Hill's resolution to compel the Senate conferees to report how the Tariff bill stands was discussed. A test was made by the proposition of Mr. Cockrell to go into executive session, on which the vote was a tie. The Vice-President voted yea. Mr. Murphy voted no with Mr. Hill, but the Louisiana Senator voted yea. Mr. Stewart did not vote. Messrs. Allen and Kyle voted with the Republicans. Mr. Turpie proposed that the Senate conferees resign, and others appointed but it was not acted on.

200TH DAY.—In the Senate the conference report on the sundry civil bill announcing agreement on some items and disagreement on others was laid before the Senate and adopted, so far as the amendments were concerned. The Senate receded from its amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for the purchase of the Mahone lot in Washington, as a sight for the government printing office.

201ST DAY.—The only event of note in the Senate was the reception of the four bills passed by the House, putting coal, iron ore, sugar and barbed wire on the free list. These were laid before the Senate and read once, their second reading being objected to. Mr. Hill offered an amendment to each of these bills providing for the repeal of the income tax. Some private bills were passed.

202D DAY.—In the Senate the House supplemental tariff bill to place sugar, iron ore, coal and barbed wire on the free list was taken up, and on motion by Mr. Harris to refer them to the committee on finance a lengthy debate ensued, but no action was taken.

HOUSE.

198TH DAY.—The House discussed projects for a government exhibit, to cost $200,000, at the Atlanta Exposition, and to give each of the arid land states one million acres of arid lands to encourage the reclamation of their deserts, contained in Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill. A minority of the Democrats opposed the appropriation on constitutional grounds, and the Georgia representatives refrained from pushing the matter, but left Atlanta in the hands of her friends.

199TH DAY.—In the House the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill was discussed. The amendments to appropriate $250,000 to purchase a square owned by ex-Senator Mahone for a site for the Government Printing Office was defeated, the House adopting a plan proposed by Chairman Bankhead, of the Committee on Public Buildings, to buy additional ground adjoining the building now in use.

200TH DAY.—The House of Representatives after accepting the Senate tariff bill, passed bills placing sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list. The Senate bill goes into effect as soon as signed by the President. A report from the committee on claims advances many reasons why a bill referred to it providing for the payment of French spoliation claims and those for stores and supplies furnished the Union forces by Southern men who were loyal to the Union during the civil war should be enacted into law.

201ST DAY.—The House of Representatives was not in session to-day.

202D DAY.—In the House of Representatives the report of the conferees on the sundry civil bill was adopted. All of the report on the general deficiency bill was agreed to but the item providing for payment of the claims of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which gave rise to a prolonged debate, which will be continued. Mr. Pendleton introduced a resolution to instruct the committee on rules to report a rule for a report without reference to a committee of a bill to repeal specific and differential duties on imported sugars and to give time for its discussion.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

One Killed and Many Injured at a Bush Meeting in Virginia.

A terrible catastrophe occurred at the temperance bush meeting camp at Purcellville, Va., in which one man was instantly killed, another so badly injured that he will probably die, and probably fifteen others seriously and possibly, in some cases fatally hurt.

The accident was caused by the great tent blowing down in a sudden windstorm, which struck the camp shortly after the close of the afternoon services. Fully 5,000 people from the surrounding country and from Washington had been in attendance most of the day. Many of these left after the services, shortly after 4 o'clock, though something like 200 persons remained in the tent to converse until the threatening clouds which loomed up on the horizon had passed.

Suddenly there was a roar, followed by a snapping and crashing that caused the faces of those in the tent to blanch with fear. Those who have any recollection at all of what happened say it was the most terrible sound they ever listened to. Almost before they realized it the great tent came crashing down, its poles pinning to earth many of the people, while others in their wild attempts to escape became entangled in the ropes and were unable to extricate themselves.

The big center pole struck John Nichols, a young man twenty-five years of age, of Philmont, Va., instantly killing him. He was crushed out of all semblance to a human being. The same pole struck Mr. J. T. Phillips, of Washington, and threw him, he thinks, about thirty feet, but fortunately he was not seriously injured. C. W. Schooley, nineteen years old, of Norfolk, was hit by a tent pole and so badly hurt that the doctors do not think he can possibly live. Both he and the dead man were taken to one of the little side tents and laid on cots.

Mrs. Samuel Leslie, of Hillsboro, was sitting in her carriage with her daughter, conversing with her husband, Captain Leslie, who stood by the carriage just outside the tent, when the cyclone struck them. A great tree fully two feet in diameter was blown down on the carriage. The vehicle was smashed into kindling wood. Mrs. Leslie was knocked unconscious and so seriously hurt that it is thought she may die. Miss Leslie and Captain Leslie miraculously escaped without a scratch.

A Mrs. Simpson got in the way of a runaway horse, and her dress was caught in one of the carriage wheels, hurling her heavily to the ground, and dragging the woman along until her brother sprang forward and caught the horse, thus saving Mrs. Simpson's life.

A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Men and women alike were panic stricken, and cries of distress, prayers, and shrieks of fear were mingled in an awful din. Hail stones as large as hen's eggs rained down on the people, cutting into their flesh, leaving them bleeding and faint. Horses maddened by the pain of being pelted with hail stones, broke from their fastenings, and ran through the grounds, knocking people down and trampling upon them in their wild rush for a place of safety.

24 KILLED.

Awful Work of Train-Wreckers in Nebraska.

FIENDS REMOVED THE RAILS

The Train Plunged Through a Trestle into Salt Creek and the Wreck Quickly Caught Fire and was Consumed With the Bodies of the Victims.

A despatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: It was nearly dark before the frightful mass of debris occupying the ravine where the Rock Island express was wrecked and burned a few miles south of this city had cooled sufficiently to enable the big crowd gathered at the place in the hope of learning something of the fate of friends or of relatives to inspect the charred mass in detail, but any hope they may have entertained of securing from the great ash-pile any information as to the identity of those who lost their lives in the holocaust were soon blasted.

The tons of water thrown on the twisted relics of the train and the bed of embers had been insufficient to prevent every vestige of combustible matter being destoyed. Occasionally a charred skull or a partially burned human bone was raked from the bed of the furnace, but nothing that remained to tell the tale of those who went down with the ill-fated train, and time was required to determine just how many persons were lost in the wreck. The list of killed and injured, as furnished by the coroner, swells the fatalities to 24 in full

KILLED.

Dr. C. H. Pinney, Council Bluffs; J. D. Matthews, commercial man, Omaha; Harry Moore, Kansas City; Ike Depew, engineer, Council Bluffs; W. O. Hambell, lawyer, Fairbury, Neb.; C. D. Stannard, conductor, St. Joseph; John Munger, grain dealer, Omaha; H. R. Peters, merchant, Council Bluffs; F. H. Zernike, lawyer, Lincoln, Neb.; Two unknown farmers; Five unknown men; Charles Unruh, mother and son, Jansen, Neb.; A. B. Edde, merchant, Pawnee, Neb.; M. Beaver, merchant, Pawnee, Neb.; Two unknown farmers from Jansen, Neb.

Train No. 8, drawn by engine No. 213, is an accommodation called the Fort Worth accommodation, and is due to arrive here at 9.40 P. M. It was about 10 minutes late, and was making up time when it struck the trestle that crosses Salt Lake Creek, about four miles from the city.

When it struck the trestle the rails immediately spread, and the engine, drawing the two cars after it, went thumping along over the cross ties for about 50 feet, and then, with a crash, it fell 40 feet to the bed of the creek below.

The firebox of the engine burst, and the fiery coal, spreading, ignited the wooden supports and the coaches behind it, and in a few moments the bridge, dry as a tinder from its long exposure to the sun, was a mass of flame. The coal, falling upon the coaches lying in the ditches, set them afire, and five minutes after the first warning the entire mass of cars with their load of human freight below was all ablaze.

AN ARREST MADE.

The police have arrested a colored man named George Davis, who is suspected to be connected with the wrecking. Shortly after the wreck occurred, he applied to a hackman to be driven up town. He had been on the train, he said, and lost his coat. He was seen near the place where the wreck occurred, it is claimed, with a crow-bar. The police say they have evidence sufficient to convict His motive is not known.

ANARCHY IN COLORADO.

Societies of the Molly Maguire Type Said to Be Flourishing at Cripple Creek Mines.

A startling state of affairs has been revealed at Cripple Creek, and as a result of the action of the Grand Jury in returning 821 indictments, the larger portion of which are against men involved in the recent strike, violence and bloodshed are feared.

It is said that at least eighty-one cases of arms have gone in there from Denver, Pueblo and Leadville. There exist on Bull Hill and in the camp two societies, with a membership of several hundred, which are led by Jack Smith and "General" Johnston, both of whom were in command during the late trouble, but fled when the militia arrived.

They are both on Bull Hill at present. Smith is an ex-convict of the worst character. Johnston is an Arkansas man and was expelled from West Point for an assault on General Logan's son in a hazing scrape.

The societies on Bull Hill are regularly organized societies of Molly Maguires and Anarchists known as "Red Necks" at that camp. Several letters have been received by miners who not in sympathy with them, consisting of a piece of red flannel and bearing the inscription in black ink, "Death." A note inclosed read: "Dear Sir:—I give you twenty-four hours to leave town, or, by ——, stand the consequences." (Signed,) "R. H. S."

The Grand Jury charges that the Executive power of the State grossly interfered with the execution of writs during the trouble.

THEY THRASHED A WOMAN.

A Gang of Forty Men Take Her From Her House and Whip Her.

A gang of masked men went to the house of a notorious woman named Cis King, near Minear, W. Va., broke down the door and took the woman in her night clothes out of bed and into the woods and gave her a whipping with sticks. Forty men are reported to have been in the crowd, many of them being respectable citizens of that locality.

The woman's screams of agony were heard quite a distance away, but no one went to her relief through fear of the gang. The affair will be investigated by the Grand Jury and it is reported that several of the leading citizens of that locality will be indicted.

MARYLAND STATE ITEMS.

The Latest Happenings in Various Part of the State.

Mr. Samuel N. Smith, Jr., late associate editor and part owner of the Centreville Record, has bought the interests in the Easton Star of J. Frank Turner and Mr. Roe. Mr. Smith will hereafter be the editor and S. E. Whitman the manager of the Star.

The engineer corps of the District of Columbia National Guard are encamped at Ocean City, Md.

There will be a decided diminution in the pack of corn in Harford county this season as compared with last year. The very low price which has prevailed is primarily the cause of this. Numerous packers of corn will this season give their attention to the packing of tomatoes. The market price on canned corn for the past year has been lower than the goods could be packed for. The consequence has been that those whose finances would permit it have yet on hand all their last season's pack or a large portion of it, and the general opinion seems to be that with a greatly reduced pack this season the price may soon reach a point that will move the goods that are being held at a margin.

It has been decided to open the public schools of Caroline county September 17. The St. John's College scholarship was awarded to James B. Noble, of Hickmans; the Western Maryland scholarship to Miss Eva Davis, of Federalsburg, the Maryland Institute scholarship to Edward C. Clark, and one scholarship at the State Normal School to Richard Bullock.

During a match game of base ball in Fairmount, Somerset county, between the Fairmounts and St. Peter's nines a dispute arose over a decision of the umpire. During the dispute Oliver Ford struck William Smith on the head with a bat. Smith fell to the ground in an insensible condition and remained so for several hours. Dr. John Dale was summoned, and after examining the wound, found that the skull was fractured. Smith's condition is considered serious by his physician. A writ has been issued for Ford, and a preliminary hearing will probably be had before Justice Landon, of Fairmount.

Daniel Russell, a farmer near Level, committed suicide by hanging. He went out in the night and his wife, becoming uneasy, went to look for him, but did not find him. In the morning some neighbors found him hanging to a tree near the house, under which his wife had passed while searching for him the night before. His father committed suicide by hanging in 1848. He was about sixty years old and had been in ill health for some time.

About 100 members of "Jeffrey's Industrial Army" have gathered in the vicinity of Cumberland and say they are waiting for reinforcements, intending to march on Washington when the number reaches 500.

The estimated cost of the proposed water works for Ellicott City, as reported by D. G. Adelsburger, the engineer employed to make the survey, was placed as high as $28,000, exclusive of the water rights and rights of way, and the city council at a special meeting decided to abandon the improvements as being too expensive. The plan submitted was for a gravity flow from a branch of the Patuxent river, the source of which is near St. Charles College, and called for two deep cuts, one at Rock Gate Hill 1,000 feet long and 16 feet deep, and another at Blue Hill 1,000 feet long and 26 feet deep. The length of the pipe line from St. Charles would be about five miles. The last Legislature authorized and empowdered the Ellicott City council, after approval of the voters of the town should be obtained, to issue $30,000 in bonds for the purpose of erecting a system of water works. The engineer's estimate being so much higher than was expected, it was determined to give up the enterprise. The act of the Legislature will not, therefore, be availed of, its limitations expiring September 1.

Miss Maggie Wolf, aged eighteen years, daughter of Franklin Wolf, of Middletown, Frederick county, died in Baltimore Thursday night of acute Bright's disease, after only three days' illness.

It is announced that Dr. Charles A. Wells, of Bladensburg, Prince George's county, is a candidate for the unexpired term in Congress of Mr. Compton.

Mr. James Cochran Annan died suddenly at his home in Emmitsburg, of neuralgia of the heart, in the fifty-eight year of his age.

Mrs. Charlotte Newell will be one of the teachers in the Tome Institute at Port Deposit.

Contract has been made with C. P. Walters to build two new schoolhouses, one in Piney Neck and the other in Corsica Neck, Queen Anne's county. These buildings will be constructed of the best material and with approved methods of ventilation and heating. The county school board, Prof. L. L. Beatty, secretary, is progressive in its ideas and desirous of offering the very best facilities for thorough efficiency in the conduct of the schools. As soon as finances permit other new schoolhouses will be erected, especially in Centreville, where there is an imperative demand for a high school properly equipped.

After an illness of four hours from cramp colic Mr. William M. Myers, of Manchester, died, aged twenty-three years. Upon the appearance of the symptoms of the disease he took five large doses of laudanum, and this is supposed to have been largely the cause of his death.

A child three years old of Mr. Joseph Whitely, of Baltimore, was drowned from a wharf in Chestertown. A party of crabbers had gone to the river to spend the day. The nurse, with the child in her arms, went out on the wharf, stumbled, and fell overboard. The child was drowned, but the nurse caught hold of a crab line and was saved.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Seven Boys Are [illegible] and Others Will Die from the Stroke.

While a crowd of boys and men met in a small prairie nine miles south of De Kalb, Tex., and were playing base ball a shower came up during the game and they all ran to a large oak.

Lightning struck the tree and the following were killed outright: John Jacobs, Walter Atchley, Tom Blanchard, Will Hentley, John Jackson, Chris Petty, Will Walsh. About a dozen of them were hurt and some of them will die.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

A Cooler Spell for the Week.—The Drought Continues Out West.

The weather bureau in its review of weather crop conditions for the week says: On the Pacific Coast, in the Plateau Region, West Gulf States and on the Atlantic Coast from Virginia northward, except in extreme Southwestern New England the week ending August 13 has been cooler then usual.

From the Upper Missouri Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain slope eastward to the South Atlantic Coast, including the Central Valleys and Lake Region, the week was warmer than usual.

While more than the usual amount of rain fell during the week over a considerable portion of the Southern States, and over limited areas in the Ohio, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, there has been less than the usual amount over much the greater portion of the country. Exceptionally heavy rains fell in some portions of Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, and copious showers occurred over portions of Ohio, Indiana and on the Middle Atlantic Coast, but over extensive areas, including portions of Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Western Tennessee, there was no appreciable rainfall during the week.

Drought has been relieved over the greater portion of Iowa and in portions of South Dakota, Southern Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois, but continues in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Southern Illinois, Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, West Virginia, New York, New Jersey and in portions of Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas. Besides the damage effects of drought to crops in the States named planting for Fall seeding is being retarded.

Recent rains have benefitted corn in Minnesota and in portions of Ohio, but in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota the greater part of the crop has been permanently injured. Unfavorable reports are also received from Kansas where corn is being generally cut to save fodder. In the Southern States, however, except in Kentucky, where the crop is threatened in some localities, the corn crop is reported to be in excellent condition and an unusually heavy yield in that section is now practically assured.

Heavy local rains have caused injury to cotton in portions of the Carolinas and Florida and some injury has resulted from blight, rust and boll worms in Mississippi, but upon the whole the reports as to this crop continue favorable. Picking has begun in Florida and Alabama and continues in Central and Southern Texas.

SANTO'S EXECUTION.

It Occurred at Daylight Thursday Morning at Lyons, France.

The execution of Caserio Santo Geronimo, the assassin of President Carnot, took place at 4.55 o'clock A. M.

M. Raux, the governor of the prison, awakened Santo at 4.30 o'clock, saying to him, "Courage, Santo, the hour has arrived."

The condemned man with a great effort raised himself, his face turned livid and his hands and limbs trembled convulsively, despite his efforts to appear careless at his fate.

This trembling continued until the last moment. He could hardly stand, and his limbs were so stiff with cold and fright that his clothes were put on him with the utmost difficulty.

At 4.50 A. M. Santo was led out of his cell by the guards. He trembled as he emerged from the prison and had to be assisted to the scaffold. His face was deadly pale. As he was being fastened down he cried, "Vive L'Anarchie" His death was instantaneous. There was no unusual sensation.

The news of the decision to execute Santo in the early morning spread rapidly notwithstanding the efforts of the officials to keep it secret A heavy fall of rain prevented the gathering of a great crowd around the prison, but all the wine shops and restaurants in the vicinity were crowded all the evening with people who proposed to witness the execution. At midnight, however, these people were compelled to leave their places of shelter, as the tavern-keepers had strict orders to close their doors at that hour.

The streets leading to the prison were then occupied by troops. At 1 o'clock all the houses on the streets were closed, and no person was allowed to enter them unless he could prove that it was his own place of residence.

CABLE SPARKS.

THIRTEEN persons were killed and twenty-nine were wounded by the earthquake shocks in Sicily.

THOMAS ATCHISON DENMAN, second Baron Denman, marshal and associate of the lord chief justice of England, is dead. He was eighty-nine years of age.

THROUGH trains are now being run between Coatzacoalcos, Mex., on the Atlantic ocean, and Salinas Cruz, in the Pacific Coast, on the new Tehuantepec Railroad.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at the marriage of Lord Egerton, of Tatton, and the Duchess of Buckingham. The ceremony took place in Lambeth Palace.

M. TURPIN has become disgusted with France's lack of appreciation of his war inventions and has written to Emperor William offering his inventions to Germany.

PROSPECTORS have sold to a syndicate 3,500 claims situated about Buluwayo, South Africa, formerly the headquarters of the late King Lobengula. Many Americans are concerned in these land transactions.

THE receipt is acknowled by Justin McCarthy for $5,000 for the Irish parliamentary fund from ex-Judge Thomas Moran, of Chicago, who presented the money in behalf of many American contributors.

CHINA will demand compensation to the amount of $3,500,000 for the sinking of the Kow Shing by the Japanese. An eminent English authority on international laws says that the Japanese commander acted within his rights in sinking the Kow Shing, as the latter refused to surrender.

RECENT victories of the Japanese over the Chinese has caused great excitement in Tokio. The Chinese have enlisted $5,000 Black Flags to strengthen the garrisons of the Canton river forts. Naval operations in the Orient are expected to be restricted because the season of the dreaded typhoon is approaching.