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The Easton Gazette.

THE OLDEST
PAPER IN TALBOT COUNTY.
The Purest in Politics, the Subscription Lists containing the most Bona-fide subscribers.

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THE ENGLISH SPEECH.

Oh, the English speech! how true it rings!
How masterful and clear!
Fit vehicle for greatest things
That mortal man may hear.
Freemen of greatest, noblest thought
Their songs divine have sung,
And laws of highest justice taught
In this majestic tongue.

In stern, defiant, tempest tones,
Its battle shouts arise,
Pelting the coward's heart like stones,
Shaking the vaulted skies.
But oh! what frank and hearty mirth
Doth English speech reveal,
When Peace, God's angel, walks the earth,
The wounds of war to heal!

There's not an impulse of the mind,
Or feeling of the heart,
But may its full expression find
In this consummate art.
Our mother tongue! the English speech!
The ages' masterpiece!
Whose sway around the world doth reach,
And shall, till Time doth cease.

Oh, the English speech! how true it rings!
Simple, direct, and clear,
The speech of freemen, Nature's kings,
Language of men sincere!

—W. J. Herbert Hogan, in New York Sun.

LOVE AND A TIGER.

WHAT Charlie Wallace, of the Forty-second B. N. I., was in the dumps was evident. Nor wholly without cause. Dame Fortune had just dealt him one of those ugly blows she spares none of us—not even the luckiest. An official letter lay open before him. And thus it ran:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have placed your name on the list of applicants for the vacant post in the Waste Paper Office. As you are one of two hundred and eighteen candidates, I feel it right to warn you against harboring any very sanguine hopes of success. Yours faithfully.
John Leving.

Such was the answer to his twentieth application for a post in that department of the Indian Civil Service. And he had nothing but his lieutenant's pay to depend on, nor any prospects worth mentioning; and he was head over ears—not in debt—but in love with Lucy Campbell, the only child of the Collector of Bungareepootur, the place where his regiment was then stationed. And albeit she smiled on him, and kept other suitors—including rich old Colonel Greybeard—at arm's length for his sake, her parents did not give him any encouragement, though they liked and esteemed him. On the whole, then, he had some reason for being in the dumps, as he sat in his bungalow, "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy."

His meditations were suddenly cut short by the cheery voice of his bosom friend, Captain Finch. "Why, Charlie, what the dickens ails you, that you've cut mess these last three days?"

"Oh, I'm a trifle out of sorts—nothing much," replied his friend. "Any news?"

"Only that the man-eater has been making a meal of another post-runner—"

"Why, that's the sixth within the last nine months," broke in Charlie Wallace.

"I believe you, my boy," replied his friend; "and Collector Campbell has offered a reward of 3000 rupees for said man-eater's skin. And high time, too! Else we shall find no one to carry our letters."

"Where did it happen?" inquired Wallace.

"Why, about ten miles nor'east of this place—just where the road dives into the Scrawat jungle after crossing the gully. They found the poor fellow's letter-bag and his bells lying in the bed of the gully."

"It seems as if those bells, instead of scaring the brute as intended, acted as a signal to him to make ready to pounce on his prey."

"True to you, friend Charlie."

"I should dearly like to have a shot at the brute."

"No go, my boy! He's too leery. Grant and Spurling have both been on his track; but they couldn't even catch sight of the tip of his tail."

After a few minutes' more chat about things in general, the Captain left the bugalow; and Charlie Wallace forthwith shouted to the boy in the verandah outside:

"Where's Murreem Ali?"

This was his factotum—a native of the lowest caste, but faithful as a mastiff.

"Gone to bazaar, saheeb," answered the lad.

"Then go you and buy me a half a dozen small bells such as the post-runners carry on their sticks," said his master, flinging him a couple of rupees. "And be quick about it."

Away sped the boy to do his errand. Meanwhile the lovelorn Lieutenant carefully loaded his rifle and double-barrelled gun, and then strolled out on to the verandah to await Murreem Ali's return.

Ali soon made his appearance, with the boy at his heels. When he was within earshot, his master called to [illegible] a tiger has killed [illegible]r; and now I'm [illegible] bullet through his [illegible] He no tiger, he [illegible]heeb no shoot [illegible]

"We shall see about that," replied the Lieutenant. "Are you man enough to come along with me and chance it?"

"If saheeb go, Ali go with him, and devil-tiger eat both," replied the native, calmly.

"Well, then, just get me a red coat such as the mail-carriers wear, and we'll be off at once."

The native took the purse which his master held out to him and retraced his steps toward the bazaar, thinking his master stark mad. But then in the East madmen are deemed inspired.

When he returned with the red coat he found the Lieutenant transformed into a fair imitation of a native by the aid of burnt cork. The Lieutenant donned the coat, loaded his pistols, thrust them into his belt, and handed the gun to his servant. The rifle he shouldered himself. The two then stole out of the bungalow by the back door and gained the high road by an unfrequented path to avoid attracting attention needlessly—always a wise precaution when one goes out for wool at the risk of coming home shorn.

For some four or five miles their road lay through open fields sown with maize and cotton. Then they dived into the jungle. Here the Lieutenant bade Ali fall behind and trotted on ahead by himself, lest the tiger should "smell a rat." So on he jogged alone, hoping—though not without a qualm or two—that the beast would mistake him for a post-runner and show himself. To this end he tied the bells in a bunch to his girdle, and a pretty jingle they made as he sped onward. Anon he plunged into a wood of lofty trees, where the underlying brushwood grew thick enough to harbor a hundred hungry tigers within easy reach of him. The thought made him blanch a bit; but nevertheless he pushed on till he reached the very spot where the man-eater had made his last meal of human flesh. There could be no doubt of it, for traces of the poor fellow's blood were still to be seen on the white pebbles in the bed of what, during the rainy season, became a foaming torrent. Here Charlie Wallace halted, with his rifle at full-cock in his right hand, and gazed around him.

Naught stirred. All was silent as the grave—oppresively silent. Ah! what noise was that which he heard behind him? The footsteps of his servant? Impossible! Ali must still be half a mile behind him. As this thought flashed through his mind he faced round just in time to see a pair of gleaming eyes glaring at him from the brushwood. Quick as lightning he raised his rifle and fired. A wild howl answered the report, and a huge tiger rolled down into the gully, where it lay for a moment as if stunned. But it quickly recovered itself, and crouched to spring on its assailant. Had Wallace wavered for half a second he must have shared the fate of the luckless runner. But he whipped out his pistol and discharged it point-blank in the animal's face. One of the slugs entered its eye and pierced the brain, and the ruthless creature fell seemingly lifeless at his feet; then he knew that it must actually have made its spring when he fired.

With his second pistol in his hand he sat down on the brink of the gully and mopped the moisture from his dripping brows. Meanwhile he kept his eye fixed upon his enemy, half expecting to see it rise and renew the attack. But there it lay quite motionless, and was indeed stone dead.

He had ample time to admire the beauty of his sleek coat before Ali made his appearance.

"What a marvel!" exclaimed that worthy, almost breathless with wonder and admiration. "Heaven has enabled saheeb to shoot the devil!"

"The question now is, what are we to do with the devil, as you call him?" said his master. "Can we get a bullock-car hereabouts?"

"Surely!" replied Ali. "At the next village—not a mile off—where every bullock-cart and bullock will be proudly at the beck of the saheeb who has destroyed the devil."

"Well, away with you, and fetch one! One will serve our turn," said the devil-shooter smiling.

About half an hour later, a loud shouting proclaimed the approach of the vehicle and half the village. As the noisy crowd drew near, one old man rushed forward, and, grovelling at the Lieutenant's feet, exclaimed: "Oh, my Lord, my Lord, hast thou verily destroyed the devil that devoured my brother's son?"

Meanwhile the villagers crowded round the carcass of their fallen foe, and kicked and spat upon it to their hearts' content. One fellow pulled out a tinderbox and struck a light, wherewith he proceeded to singe the animal's whiskers. But Ali checked him with a threat that if he spoilt the creature's skin he was likely to share its fate. Others, instead of venting their hate on their dead foe, tendered milk and fruit and wild honey to the tiger-queller, or, rather, as the devil-queller, [illegible] deemed him. And, sure enough, ere long up came a hoary priest to lay the spirit of the beast, lest it should haunt the village and work far more evil than while clothed with flesh. They drew a magic circle round the carcass, and smeared its head with dabs of red paint, and prostrated themselves before it, by way of soothing the wrath of its patron goddess, the mischief-working Kali. Finally, they wreathed its neck with wild flowers, and hoisted it into the cart, and marched in procession before it to the music of tomtoms and half a dozen horns. And then, as night came on, scores of torchbearers swelled the throng that marched in front of the cart.

When they were within two miles distance of the Lieutenant's headquarters, they were overtaken by a stoutish gentleman riding a powerful and spirited horse. Reining it in alongside the cart, where sat the Lieutenant alongside the tiger, he asked:

"What's the matter?"

Wallace modestly explained, to the best of his ability, amid all that din of tomtoms, horns and human voices.

The horseman looked puzzled for a moment. Then he said: "But you're not a post-runner."

At this moment up rode three other horsemen. He turned to one of them and whispered something which Wallace failed to catch. He then rode off, followed by the two other horsemen.

The one to whom he had spoken accompanied the procession, chatting to the amateur post-runner, till the cars stopped at the door of Wallace's bungalow. There he abruptly said: "Au revoir, Lieutenant Wallace," and rode off.

"What on earth does he mean with his au revoir?" muttered the tiger-queller as he entered his "diggings." "And how the dickens does he know my name and grade?" He had failed to observe the diplomatic art with which the horseman had pumped him during their chat.

Scarcely had the tiger-hunter doffed his red coat, washed off his war-paint, and donned his ordinary "togs," when his boy came in with a note, which ran:

The Governor-General begs me to invite you to dine with him at my house. Come just as you are. Yours sincerely.
Hector Campbell.
Dinner at 8 sharp.

So the frank, plain-spoken horseman who first accosted him was no less a person than the Viceroy of India, the universally beloved and respected Lord Mayo, who—like Mr. Gladstone—went here, there and everywhere, finding out things for himself, instead of trusting to hearsay.

But far from this reflection were Charlie Wallace's thoughts. He was thinking of dining, not so much with the Governor-General, but rather with him in the presence of Lucy Campbell, whose parents had prudently kept her out of his way for months; in fact, ever since they detected her weakness for the impecunious Lieutenant without "expectations."

But, indeed, mighty little time had he for any reflections; barely time to give himself an additional brush-up and reach the Collector's bungalow as the dinner-on-table gong sounded.

Lord Mayo led Mrs. Campbell into the dining-room; and Lucy fell to the lot of his lordship's aide-de-camp—the gentleman who had pumped our hero so skillfully. But he did not feel inclined to grumble at that arrangement. He was well content to bring up the rear with her father and sit opposite to her and side by side with the Governor-General.

Like all thoroughbred gentlemen, Lord Mayo had the art, or "second nature," of setting all persons at their ease in his presence, except, of course, sly rogues, who never can feel quite at ease in the presence of an honest man. The dinner might have been that of a family party for any sense of stiffness or constraint that prevaded it. Nor did the talk once flag, or turn too much, but just enough, on the event that gave Charlie Wallace his seat at that table.

After the ladies left the room, his lordship and the aide-de-camp between them drew Charlie out, and discovered, without much difficulty, that it was not the three thousand rupees reward that induced him to risk his life, but rather the reckless courage born of that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick.

"I have seen that odiously polite form so often that I know it by heart," he said; and he repeated with grim humor the prescriptive words, "'Sir—I have the honor to inform you, etc.'"

"Ay, it seems you know your lesson thoroughly," quoth Lord Mayo, with a merry twinkle in his eye. "But perhaps the bird may sometimes change its note."

Next morning, as he sat at breakfast, Charlie received a note addressed to him in a peculiarly bold hand. He hastily tore it open and read:

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have placed your name on the list of applicants for the vacant post in the General Supervision Department. But as your name heads the list, you may chance to find this announcement somewhat better than waste paper. Wishing you heartily every success, I am, very faithfully yours,
Mayo."

Up he jumped, snatched up his hat, and rushed off at the top of his speed towards Collector Campbell's bungalow, to pour out his thanks to the Governor-General. But he found the the bird flown. There was some one, however, to receive him; some one in whose bright eyes the kind-hearted nobleman had read a certain tale of true love; whose course he forthwith resolved to smooth so far as in him lay. And he succeeded so well, that when a twelve-month later Collector Campbell, retired, sailed with his wife for England, they left Lucy behind them. Only she had changed her surname for that of old Scotland's darling hero.—Old and Young.

Relief Dogs.

For several years experiments have been made in the German army in the training of dogs for service in the hospital department. Not long ago the well-known animal painter, Jean Bungartz, was commissioned to take up the matter, and his recent report occasioned high praise from the Emperor and the army. The first important step was the selection of a breed of dogs possessing all the qualities, necessary for the purpose, viz.: Obedience, watchfulness, intelligence, fidelity and perseverence. These qualities were found in the Scotch collie in the highest degree, and this breed was, therefore, selected by Bungartz.

The equipment of the dog consists of a strong collar with a small leather pocket for letters, a small waterproof blanket for his rest at night and two pockets containing a small surgeon's outfit, linen, medicines and a small amount of dog biscuit. The entire load is less than ten pounds and can be easily [illegible] by the dog for days. His services are most important in the search for the wounded or dead; he often brings first help to a soldier fallen in brush or underwood and completely hidden from sight; he makes an excellent courier, and runs from hospital to command or vice versa, faithfully delivering messages intrusted to his care as fast as a cavalryman, with much less danger to both courier and message. A large red cross marks each sidepocket, and designates his connection with the sanitary and relief corps. He also carries a small lantern on his back, to enable the litter bearer to follow him in the search for the wounded or dead at night.—Detrot Free Press.

A Hero of Ping Yang.

On the morning of the 16th of September all the gates but one of the Chinese stronghold of Ping Yang in Korea had nearly yielded to the Japanese attacks, but the Genbu gate, the strongest position, was still strongly held by Chinese braves, who stubbornly resisted the Japanese of the Genzan column.

The staff of the column were about to consult on some other means of capturing the position when Captain Mimura was seen alone rushing forward toward the gate. Everybody who saw him thought that he was mad. His example was soon followed by a private, who ran ahead of him. Before the wondering Japanese officers could recover from their surprise, the private had begun climbing the wall in the obscure corner of the castle amid a torrent of bullets from the Chinese defenders above.

The smoke hid him for a moment, and when it cleared he was not to be seen. His comrades believed him to have been shot down. But presently the gate on which the eyes of the Japanese attacking parties were riveted was seen to open from within, and there stood the brave soldier, unwounded and safe, his sword dripping with Chinese blood.

The hero of this brave deed was Jinkichi Harada, a young farmer. He was promoted at once to the rank of a corporal, and expected to receive the imperial recognition in the shape of a gold kinshi medal, which was specially created to reward those deserving of it in the present war.—New York Herald.

Americans a Questioning Race.

"Americans ask more questions than the natives of any other country in the world," said P. D. Middlekauf, of London, a globe trotter, at the Grand. "They are naturally inquisitive. If an American sees a sign 'fresh paint' he will instinctively feel it with his fingers to see if it is dry. If he wants to learn the time a train leaves he will consult the time table, and after he has found out what he wants to know, turn to the hotel clerk and ask what time the train leaves. He will look at his watch, and half a dozen people will ask him the time of day. He then has to refer to the watch again in order to tell them. It is a trait that I have never been able to understand."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Drummer Was Strictly Business.

Two passengers on a Western train became involved in a controversy which waxed so hot that one of them called the other a liar. "What's that, a liar?" and he was on his feet in an instant. "Yes, a liar," was the emphatic response, "or my name ain't John Smith, of Smithville." "What, the hardware merchant?" "The same." "Mr. Smith, I am delighted to meet you. I represent Sharpedge & Co., of New York, and can show you a line of samples that will make your hair curl."—Texas Siftings.

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THE NEWS.

Miss Lizzie Laird, a teacher at the Lakeview, N. J., public school, was struck by a train and killed.——The car barns of the Lincoln avenue cable line in Chicago were burned out, the loss amounting to $250,000.——Federal Judge Hanford has ordered the Northern Pacific receivers to pay bills aggregating $900, presented by storekeepers, liverymen and others between Tacoma, Centralia and Spokane Falls for supplies, lodging, board, etc., furnished the deputy marshals during last summer's strike.——The contempt rule against George M. Pullman in the Debs case was dismissed by Judge Grosscup in the United States Court, Chicago, Mr. Pullman explaining that he meant no disrespect to the court by his trip East.——At a meeting of oil producers in Pittsburg it was decided to form a chartered company to be known as the Pure Oil Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000——By an explosion of natural gas at Meadville, Pa., two buildings were wrecked, one person killed and several injured.——The annual meeting of the Associated Press members was held in Chicago, and the Eastern members gave a banquet to the Western members.——The three-masted schooner Rose Esterbrook sank off Stapleton, S. I., soon after her crew had been taken off.

The main Lines of railroad are gradually getting cleared for traffic, but the feeders and many of the smaller lines in the mountain districts and the valleys are still blocked with snow, and all the trains that were caught in the drifts during the blizzard have not yet been dug out. All the bays and harbors on the Atlantic coast, from Cape Henry north, are icebound, and navigation is still impeded. The big Atlantic liners are moving in and out, but sailing vessels are unable to cope with the masses of ice.——Teams and heavily-laden trucks are crossing the Ohio River at Wheeling, W. Va.——Clifford Dolan and James Dennis, blinded by snow, were run down and instantly killed by a Norfolk and Western Railroad train, near Bluefields.——The boiler of a locomotive on the Norfolk and Western Road exploded, and Engineer Frank King and Fireman David Henry were killed.——At Belleville, Ill., the jury in the case of Annie Kahn, who killed her husband a farmer, with the help of George C. Entrell, returned a verdict finding her guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixing the penalty as death. Her paramour, Entrella, suffered death on the scaffold some months ago for the murder.

The execution of Jacob K. Cumberland for the murder of James Roberts and son, of Shelby county, took place at Fort Madison, Iowa.——A stay of execution was granted in the case of the train robber Rogers, who was to have been hung at Phoenix, Arizona, the first under the new law making train robbery a death offense.——Jabez Wiggins, colored, was hanged at Augusta, Ga., for murder.——John L. Lathrop auditor of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company, died at Chicago, aged seventy-five.——Prof. J. W. Harris, of Xenia, O., died suddenly of heart disease at Crab Orchard, Ky.——Fire nearly destroyed the Home for Friendless Women at Cleveland. The inmates were saved.——A Catholic priest named Gibrowski was threatened with personal violence in Chicago by some of the members of his church. He was compelled to leave the parish house.——John Trumbull the first maker of silk goods in the United States, died in Wisconsin, aged seventy nine.——Eleven persons narrowly escaped death by fire in the Hotel Royal, Chicago.——Fire in Philadelphia caused a loss of fifty thousand dollars.

The long overdue French steamer La Gascogne arrived off Sandy Hook. She signalled that her machinery was disabled. The steamer was sighted by other vessels earlier in the day, and the good news caused relief and rejoicing among the many friends and relatives of those on board.——Nine prisoners escaped from the jail at Athens, O.——Mrs. Wm. Seifert and her two children were drowned in the Ohio River, a few miles from Pittsburg, by breaking through the ice.——Geo. M. Irwin, the discretionary pool operator, was placed on trial in Pittsburg on a charge of false pretense. Several prominent Chicago brokers testified to Irwin's speculations in grain.——Charles Lockhart, an alleged counterfeiter, was to have had a hearing before a United States commissioner in Toledo, O., but when the deputy marshal sought to find Lockhart, he had left the city in company with a girl named Lena Richter. Subsequently, it was ascertained that the couple had eloped. Lockhart leaves a wife and several children.

Walter A. Scott, aged twenty-nine years, of Weston, Mass., confessed to the murder of James Sinmin, a coachman at the Back Bay, Boston, on December 5.——The ninth annual convention of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association was held in Cleveland, O between three and four hundred delegate being in attendance.——The United Mine Workers of America met in Columbus, O.——Bill Cook, the notorious Western outlaw, was sentenced to forty-five years in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.——Judge Grosscup, in the United States Court, Chicago, postponed the Debs trial until the first Monday in May, having discharged the jury, on account of the serious illness of one of them. The majority of the jury were in Debs' favor.——Joseph Averick, a triple murderer, was caught in Columbia, S. C., and will be taken to Savannah for trial. There were rewards aggregating $1,200 for his capture.——The big hotel at Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines, near Mount Holley, N. J., owned by the Forest Spring Hotel Company, was burned. Loss, $150,000——Fire at Bluefield, W. Va., destroyed a number of store-houses, causing a loss of $10,000.——The Elgin National Watch Company and the Waltham Watch Company are reported to have been sold to an English syndicate.

THIRTY MEN DROWNED AT SEA.

Collision of Two Unknown Schooners, Both of Which Sank Instantly.

It is believed in Philadelphia that at least thirty men were drowned or frozen to death through the collision during last week's storm of the two unknown schooners off Five Fathom Bank lightship. These sunken schooners were reported by the steamer Algonquin, which arrived at New York from Jacksonville. The Algonquin passed near the wrecks, and reports them sunk with all sails set.

This would indicate that the vessels had sunk very quickly after having collided. Even if the crews had time to escape in their boats it would have been impossible for them to have reached land, as the point where the vessels lie sunk is at least fourteen miles from the New Jersey coast, the nearest land.

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THE GREAT STORM.

South Carolina Strawberry Blossoms Turned to Ice.

A DISASTROUS FREEZE.

Intense Cold and Heavy Snows in the Mountains and Valleys—Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New York in the Storm's Grip.

Interrupted rapid-transit, delayed mails, railroads temporarily blockaded, suburban roads impassable and the milk supply not equal to the demand were some of the most conspicuous results of the storm so far as Baltimore was concerned.

Snow drifts have blocked railroad traffic in Western Maryland, and no trains crossed the Blue Ridge mountains for two days. The Washington county roads were so blocked that the star-route mails were stopped. Through trains east and west were delayed in the Alleganies, and the thermometer fell to 15° below zero.

A half dozen through trains, as well as local and freight trains, were snow-bound at Alexandria, Va., and the passengers were quartered at hotels and boarding-house in that city. Trains were also snow-bound at Charlestown, W. Va., on the Valley Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and on the Norfolk and Western Road.

In Washington city the storm was very severe and the temperature descended to zero. The United States Senate appropriated $.0,000 for the immediate relief of the poor. Steps were taken to protect the bridges across the Potomac.

The temperature in the South reached the lowest point in many years. The strawberry and early vegetable crops in the Carolinas and Georgia were ruined. The unusually cold weather caused much suffering.

In Pennsylvania, New York and New England the cold was intense, gales prevailed and the snow practically stopped traffic.

The Delaware Railroad was completely blocked.

Four men engaged in shoveling snow from the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Lucknow, near Harrisburg, Pa., were killed by the Pacific express running them down.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Strawberry and Other Early Crops Ruined by the Freeze.

Wilmington, N. C.—With one exception this was the coldest spell here in 25 years. Only about one-fourth of an inch of snow has fallen, but the wind ranged from 40 to 46 miles an hour near midnight, and it kept at this rate for several hours. At 8 o'clock the thermometer registered 15° above. On January 6, 1884, it stood at 9°. Ice is thick enough here for skating.

Charleston, S. C.—The temperature at 7.30 A. M. was 12° above zero, the lowest for any February day on record in this vicinity. High westward winds raged at an average of 26 miles an hour. It has moderated considerably. All tender plants above ground have been killed. Strawberry blossoms are killed and the berry will be delayed four weeks beyond the usual time. It will be April before the first berries ripen. The cabbage crop will average only 25 per cent of a crop. Lettuce, marrowfat peas and smaller varieties are all killed. The destruction is universal over the Southern trucking section and extends to Florida.

Savannah, Ga.—This was the coldest wave in the history of Savannah, as far as official records can determine. The thermometer at the weather bureau registered 12° above zero. Much suffering exists among the poorer class of whites and among the negroes whose houses are not built for severe cold and who are not supplied with fuel and proper clothing. The entire country is frozen. Truckers had little in ground to lose.

Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama is experiencing the coldest weather for thirty years. The thermometer stood 8° above zero at 9 o'clock A. M. The wind broke many plate glass windows here. Business in the small towns is practically suspended. The loss of cattle is heavy.

Atlanta, Ga.—The mercury here dropped to zero. The reports from different sections of Georgia indicate that the oat crop throughout the State has been entirely destroyed by the freeze. In counties where the last cold spell did not hurt or only partially damaged the crop, the entire crop this time has been killed. In many sections the crop has been replanted and has been killed for the second time.

Tampa, Fla.—Snow fell here the first time on record. The mercury fell to 24° above but rose slowly. The orange trees, which had begun to grow freely, are all killed, and the damage to truck and fruit farms is enormous.

Middlesboro', Ky.—The mercury fell to 15° below zero. The wind blew a gale from the northwest. Suffering among the poor is intense.

Nashville, Tenn.—It is the coldest here with one exception in 25 years, the thermometer averaging six degrees below zero. The river is very low and freezing over.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The thermometer registered 3° below zero, the lowest since 1886.

Lexington, Ky.—The thermometer at the State College weather observatory registered 14° below at 6 A. M., the lowest since 1872.

Memphis, Tenn.—Two and two-tenths degrees below zero, the coldest since January 8, 1886. The river is full of ice, and local packets remain at the bank.

Richmond, Va.—The cold here was in most respects unprecedented. In twenty years the James River at this point has not been hitherto frozen over. It is now closed from shore to shore. The monitors at anchor in midstream three miles below Richmond are in a peculiar condition. The gunboats are in the midst of an area of ice which is not yet firm enough to safely bear a man, but is too thick for the launches and small boats to get through under the circumstances and the fleet is at present isolated and no communication can be had with it. The James is closed to navigation—a rare occurrence and without precedent in twenty-five years.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—There has been a considerable moderation in the cold weather there. The mercury, which has been bobbing about zero, rose as high as 30° above.

The committee appointed at the citizen's meeting to collect and distribute contributions for the poor during the severe weather, has been instrumental in accomplishing much good. The entire city has been gone over systematically and relief afforded in many instances.

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STURMER,
The Jeweler,
Will be pleased to show "you" his select stock of
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DAMAGE IN FLORIDA.

Early Vegetable Crop Ruined and Budding Orange Trees Killed.

The full extent of damage done by the cold wave through Florida will be hard to estimate for some days because returns will be slow in coming in from all points. Advices from different sections of the State indicate that the damage done is equal to, if not greater, than that of the December freeze. The area of low temperature has extended as far south as in December, and vegetation was not in as strong condition to stand the cold as then. To recoup the losses of the orange crop many orange-growers immediately planted vegetables. There had started into a vigorous growth and were developed to exactly the point where they could be most damaged by severe cold. It appears now that the vegetable crop of Florida is an entire loss. Older orange trees through the State had already shown signs of recovery by putting out a new growth, and along the Halifax and Indian rivers and in the southern portions of the orange belt had come to bloom. As far as can be learned this bloom and growth have been destroyed. Pineapples were also beginning to bloom in Indian river country, and these now, too, have been ruined, but advices from Palm Beach and Lake Worth are that damage done there is very slight. An experienced fruit-grower estimates that the damage throughout the State will reach $10,000,000.

NEW YORK'S EXPERIENCE.

Conditions Have Nearly Returned to the Normal.

Transportation facilities in the city have about returned to normal conditions, although on the water there is a great delay in the ferriage owing to thick ice. Thousands of men and teams were at work clearing the snow from the streets and late in the day satisfactory progress had been made in rendering all the principal streets below the Harlem river fit for travel, vehicles and pedestrians.

Order came out of the chaos of suspended railroad communication. In the early afternoon traveling facilities were in almost a normal condition. A threatened milk famine was averted by the arrival of trains that had to cede the right of way to belated passenger trains.

PHILADELPHIA.

Food Supplies Scarce—Railroad Traffic Delayed.

In this city the weather has greatly moderated. The Delaware in front of the city is badly obstructed with ice, in some parts so thick as to allow persons to walk across to Jersey.

Much discomfort is still being felt from the scarcity of milk and meat. Some relief is expected, when it is thought, the milk trains from the country will be running, but it may be several days before the Western cattle trains can reach town. It was next to impossible to procure milk in this city Sunday. There are enough cattle at the abattoir to prevent any serious distress from the scarcity of meat, though prices have slightly advanced.

The railroads entering the city are still suffering from the blockade, although some improvement has lately been manifested. On the Pennsylvania Road trains from New York, Washington and Baltimore are several hours late, as is also the case with the Reading and the Baltimore and Ohio, but local trains are running with little difficulty.

The Boston steamers Parthian and the British steamships Guildhall, from Carthagena, and City of New Castle, from Calamata, are all aground off New Castle and assistance has been sent.

A MOTHER'S TERRIBLE ACT.

Jumped Into a Hole in the Ohio With Two of Her Babies.

Mrs. Amelia Seibert, of Coraopolis, Pa., drowned her two children in the Ohio River and then committed suicide. The tragedy occurred at the lower end of Neville Island about 9 o'clock. It was originally reported to have been a triple drowning due to thin ice, but a Coroner's investigation shows that it is worse. The deed was due to temporary aberration of the mother's mind.

Mrs. Seibert was the wife of William Seibert, a well-to-do Coraopolis coal dealer. During the blizzard while the wind was sweeping the Ohio Valley the house of John Seibert, his brother, caught fire. His family barely escaped with their lives, the house being ablaze in an instant. In a few moments the house was a heap of ashes.

In the excitement one of John Seibert's children was missed. The little one was in the house when the fire broke out and the child was supposed to have been burned. John Seibert, his wife and their two remaining children went to William Seibert's house. There was wild rejoicing in the Seibert household. The child had hidden itself, frightened at the fire. But the strain proved too much for Mrs. Seibert and unbalanced her mind.

A ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

It Is Said That the Prince of Naples Will Wed Princess Maud of Wales.

The Prince of Naples, according to report is to make the Princess Maud of Wales his bride. The Prince is Victor Emanuel Ferdinand Maria Gennaro, son of King Humbert and heir to the throne of Italy. He is in his 29th year.

At one time it was reported that the Prince was to wed the Princess Clementine, of Belgium. At another time he was engaged to marry the Princess Feodore of Schleswig-Holstein, the youngest sister of the German Emperor. That match was broken off on account of the difference in religious belief.

The Princess Maud is the youngest of the Prince of Wales' three daughters. It has been reported more than once that Lord Rosebery, Prime Minister of Great Britain aspired to her hand.

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HAS ABDICATED.

Lilioukalani Resigns Her Rights to the Throne.

PURELY A VOLUNTARY ACT.

But She Was Under Arrest at the Time—The Government's Reply to the Letter—Asks for Mercy for Her Late Associates.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has abdicated in favor of the republic. The document was drawn up by A. S. Hartwell at the request of the ex-Queen. It was presented on the 20th inst., to President Dole, and according to the wording was executed freely and voluntarily. It was addressed to the President and goes on to say:

"Sir:—After a full and free consultation with my personal friends and with my legal advisers, both before and since my detention by military order in the executive building, and acting in conformity to their advice and also upon my own free volition and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty to the people of Hawaii and to their highest and best interests, and also for the sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in the rebellion against the republic and in an attempt to restore men to the position of Queen, which I held prior to the 17th day of January, 1893, and without any claim that I shall become entitled, by reason of anything that I may now say or do, to any other or different treatment of consideration at the hands of the government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now desire to express and make known, and do hereby express and make known to yourself, as the only lawful and recognized head of the government, and to all the people of the Hawaiian Islands, whether or not they have yet became citizens of the republic or have been adherents of the late monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and other foreign representatives in the Hawaiian Islands, to all of whom I respectfully request you to cause this statement and action of mine to made known as soon as may be, as follows, viz: In order to avoid any possibility of doubt or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I do hereby fully and unequivocally admit and declare the government of the republic of Hawaii as the only lawful government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarch is finally and forever ended and no longer of any legal or actual validity, force or effect whatsoever, and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance or official obligation or duty to me and my heirs and successors forever, and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and sustain the government of Hawaii."

The Queen made a plea for the Hawaiians and others who took part in the rebellion. She hopes executive clemency will be exercised in their cases. She expresses a desire to live in absolute privacy henceforth. The document includes a copy of the oath of allegiance taken by her and closes:

"I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn and I have signed my name without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii concerning the same, or any part thereof, or concerning any action or course of my own in the premises."

The Government's Answer.

Three days after the receipt of the letter of abdication the government made answer as follows:

Executive Building, Honolulu.—Madame: The document executed by you purporting to contain your abdication and renunciation of all the sovereign rights heretofore claimed by you has been delivered in your behalf to the President. As you were under arrest at the time this instrument was signed, it is desired before accepting and placing the same on file to make clear to you, Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, in order that no misunderstanding may hereafter arise, the views of the government in the matter.

First—The execution of this document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability for such complicity as a due investigation and trial may show that you had in the late conspiracy against the government, and the consequent loss of life, which position is recognized by you in your letter.

Second—It cannot be conceded that such rights and claims as you voluntarily relinquish have had any legal existence since January 24, 1893, when, by your public announcement that you no longer considered yourself bound by the fundamental law of the land under which you took office, and by which your acts in attempting, by the mere exercise of your own will, to establish a new system of government contract existing between you and the people was dissolved and all sovereign rights heretofore vested in you were lost. The statement by the members of your then cabinet that they could not control your proposed action and their appeal to the citizens of Honolulu for assistance was the next step which led to a resumption by the people of the right of government.

Third—So far as your communication may be taken as a notice to the disaffected that it is your desire that the republic should be recognized by them as the sole and lawful government of the country it is fully appreciated.

In this connection your unselfish appeal for clemency for those who took part in the late insurrection will receive full consideration.

By order of the executive council.

Wm. O. Smith, Attorney-General.

DANGER OF WAR IS PAST.

Mexican Officials Now Inquiring Into Claims Against Guatemala.

Judge Joaquin Calderon, of San Juan, Bautista and staff, are on their way to points near the Guatemalan border, where they will investigate the claims of private individuals against Guatemala.

This is one of many indications that a settlement has been virtually arrived at between the two countries. The universal opinion here is that the danger of war is now over.

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FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Forty-Ninth Day.—In the Senate Mr. Carlisle's inquiry to Senator Hill's resolution bearing upon the income tax was submitted. The credentials of Mr. Berry (democrat, of Arkansas) and Mr. Harris (democrat, of Tennessee were presented. Mr. Peffer presented a resolution, which was referred to the judiciary committee, to ascertain if the issue of bonds of the Treasury Department is legal. Mr. Call's resolution bearing upon the Honduras and Louisiana lottery was discussed and later laid aside. By a vote of 36 to 25 the Senate decided to lay a cable to Hawaii. The diplomatic and consular bill was passed.

Fiftieth Day.—In the Senate, Mr. Hill (democrat, of New York) introduced a resolution bearing upon the payment of United States bonds in gold or silver when the two metals were at par. The resolution went over for further discussion and may provoke a heated debate upon the currency question. The postoffice appropriation bill was discussed. At 5.45 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

Fifty-First Day.—In the Senate the post-office appropriation bill was considered but no vote was reached. Mr. Allen (populist, of Nebraska) continued his discussion of the alleged election frauds in Alabama. Mr. Morgan, replied denying the charges. Mr. Jones (democrat, of Arkansas,) from the finance committee reported a bill for the free coinage of silver. An adverse report was made upon the bill providing for the election of Senators by popular vote.

Fifty-Second Day.—In the Senate the chief feature was the financial question. A joint resolution in accordance with the President's annual message concerning the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary was passed. On and after tomorrow the Senate sessions will begin at 11 A. M. House resolution extending the time for making returns on the income tax to April 15 was passed.

HOUSE.

Forty-Ninth Day.—In the House of Representatives provision was made for a clerk for each member of the House at the rate of $100 per month. A joint resolution was passed to extend the time for making income tax returns to April 15th. The remainder of the day was devoted to eulogies upon the late Representative Wright, of Pennsylvania.

Fiftieth Day.—In the House of Representative the legislative appropriation bill was almost completed. Several amendments were agreed to. At 5.25 P. M. the House adjourned.

Fifty-First Day.—In the House of Representatives the executive and judical appropriation bill was passed after considerable controversy. The pension office clerical force was one of the chief items discussed. There was an exchange of personalities between Mr. Cooms (democrat, of New York,) and Mr. Van Voorhis (republican, of New York). Several local bills was passed. The provision of the appropriation bill to allow each member a clerk at $1,200 per annum was defeated.

Fifty-Second Day.—In the House of Representatives the day was devoted to a consideration of District of Columbia bills, several of which were passed.

CHINA'S NAVY BROKEN.

The Ting Yuen and the Chen Yuen, Her Biggest Ships, Sunk.

A cable dispatch received in London from Wei Hai Wei, says that the Chinese fleet has practically ceased to exist. The ironclad Chen Yuen and her sister ship, the Ting Yuen, have been sunk and the other vessels of the Chinese fleet are within the grasp of the Japanese.

At daybreak on Sunday the Japanese fleet opened fire on the Lui Kung forts, which replied vigorously. The bombardment became terrific. The first Japanese division, including the flagship, directed its fire against the Eastern Island batteries, while the second division shelled Fort Zhih.

The Chinese fleet soon came to the assistance of the forts. The Ting Yuen used her thirty-seven ton guns without effect, but succeeded in dividing some of the Japanese fire from the forts to herself. The Lai Yuen, a smaller ship, also fought well. She sustained much damage. There were many casualties. Two Chinese gunboats also assisted, but were not badly damaged. These four vessels fought desperately until dark, when the firing ceased on both sides.

The sea was rough Sunday, but fearing that the Chinese would endeavor to escape, the Japanese fleet did not seek shelter, remaining to block the exits from the harbor. During the night the Japanese learned from a prisoner, who had been captured ashore, that Admiral Ting, the Chinese naval commander, had ordered the captains of the various ships to remain inside the harbor, even if the island should be captured, and endeavor to destroy the Japanese fleet. Every officer was ordered to remain at his post until the last under pain of dishonor or death.

The bombardment was resumed Tuesday. Sunday's operations being repeated. The fire from Fort Zhih continued weakly. The Chinese men-of-war were so repeatedly and badly hit that their guns were handled with difficulty and less spirit. Toward the close of the fight the Ting-Yuen and Chen Yuen were disabled. They gradually settled down and foundered amid shouts of triumph from the Japanese, both on land and sea. The other Chinese vessels were in distress.

The despatch concludes with the statement that the Japanese are preparing to carry Lui Kung by storm.

The Chen Yuen and Ting Yuen were built at the Vulcan works, Stettin, Germany. The former was launched in December, 1882, and the latter in December, 1881.

NINE BROKE JAIL.

Prisoners Escaped and Crossed the Ohio River on the Ice.

Nine prisoners escaped from the Athens County jail. They bored out a panel of the inside door of the jail, giving access to the outer door. Six of the men were in for felonies.

Four went east on the Baltimore and Ohio and crossed the Ohio River on the ice at Belpre. Officers are in close pursuit. The principal prisoners are Joseph Richardson, John Rasmunson, Frank Conroy, William Nelson, Isaiah Moon and Howard Bowen.

A PROTECTORATE NOW.

Admiral Beardslee Reported to Have Taken Possession of Pearl Harbor.

The San Francisco "Examiner" prints a story from its correspondent at Honolulu to the effect that Admiral Beardslee has taken possession of Pearl Harbor, and declared a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands The news came to Victoria by the steamer Warrimoo.

BILL COOK SENTENCED.

The Notorious Outlaw Given Forty-five Years in Jail.

The notorious outlaw, Bill Cook, was sentenced at Fort Smith, Ark., to serve forty-five years in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., in the United States Court.

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MORE BONDS

Mr. Cleveland Sends a Message to Congress.

STANDS AS A BULWARK.

The Amount, He Says, Is to Be a Little Over Sixty Million Dollars, the Bonds to Run Thirty Years at Four Per Cent.

The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

Since my recent communication to the Congress calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting legislation which I deemed essential to our national welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued.

As a precaution, therefore, against the failure of timely legislative aid through congressional action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage, in default of better means, such executive authority as may, without additional legislation, be exercised for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve.

In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation is so unpromising, with the omission thus far on the part of the Congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, as to enjoin immediate executive action with the facilities now at hand. Therefore, in pursuance of section 3700 of the Revised Statutes, the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking whereby bonds of the United States authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to the amount of a little less than $62,400,000, are to be issued for the purchase of gold coin amounting to a sum slightly in excess of $65,000,000, to be delivered to the treasury of the United States, which sum, added to the gold now in our reserve, will restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than $100,000,000. Such a premium is to be allowed to the government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at 3¾ per cent. per annum. At least one-half of the gold to be obtained is to be supplied from abroad, which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction.

The privilege is especially reserved to the government to substitute at par within ten days from this date in lieu of the four per cent. coin bonds other bonds in terms payable in gold and bearing only three per cent. interest if the issue of the same should in the meantime be authorized by the Congress.

The arrangement thus completed, which after careful inquiry, appears in present circumstances and considering all the objects desired to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors, between bonds made payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold, in favor of the latter, as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual saving in interest to the government if 3 per cent. gold bonds should be substituted for 4 per cent. coin bonds under the privilege reserved would be $539,151, amounting in thirty years or at the maturity of the coin bonds to $16,174,773.

Of course, there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to the redemption in gold of the bonds of the government which are made payable in coin. Therefore, the discrimination in the judgment of investors' between our bond obligations payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold is very significant.

It is hardly necessary to suggest that whatever may be our views on the subject, the sentiments of preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are not subject to our dictation.

I have only to add that in my opinion the transaction herein detailed for the information of the Congress promises better results than the efforts previously made in the direction of effectively adding to our gold reserve through the sale of bonds and I believe it will tend, as far as such action can in present circumstances, to meet the determination expressed in the law repealing the silver-purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, and that, in the language of such repealing act, the arrangement made will aid our efforts to "insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

Grover Cleveland.

Executive Mansion, February 8, 1895.

THE INCOME TAX.

An Addition Proposed to the Law by the Senate Finance Committee.

The senate committee on finance authorized a favorable report on the House current resolution, extending the time for making returns under the income tax law from March 1 to April 15, with the following addition:

"*Be it further resolved,* That in computing incomes under said act, the amounts necessarily paid for fire insurance premiums and for ordinary repairs upon any real estate shall be deducted from the rents accrued or received from such real estate.

"*And also resolved,* That in computing incomes under said act the amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, company or association shall not be included in case such dividends are also liable to tax of two per cent. upon the net profits of said corporation, company or association, although such tax may not have been actually paid by said corporation, etc., at the time of making returns by the person, corporation or association receiving the dividends.

"*Be it further enacted,* That no taxpayer shall be required in his or her annual return under said act to answer any interrogatories except as specifically provided in said act."

The resolution, as amended, was afterwards reported to the Senate.