THOSE WHO

PAY FOR WHAT THEY GET are the people the advertiser wishes to reach. The subscription list of the GAZETTE is *not* inflated with bums and dead-heads for the sake of "largest circulation."

The Easton Gazette.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN TALBOT COUNTY.

The Purest in Politics, the Subscription Lists containing the most Bona-fide subscribers.

VOL. LXXIX. NO. 13. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1895. $1.50 PER YEAR.

Here's Your Chance! FOR BARGAINS.

☞Everything in CASSIMERES, DRESS GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES at and below cost. Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves and Corsets greatly reduced. About 300 pairs of Corsets left. A good CORSET for 35 Cents.

☞Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear and all Gents' Furnishings greatly reduced. In fact, everything in Dry Goods, Notions, &c., must go, to make room for our new line of HOUSE FURNISHINGS, of which we intend to carry the largest and handsomest line ever in this market. Our Carpets are extremely low.

☞Best Razor-Steel Scissors, 25 cents. "New-Home" and "American" Sewing Machines, from $12 to $30. A first-class Machine for $18 and $20. In Queensware we are headquarters. Our Groceries are always pure and fresh. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco, all grades. An immense stock of Pipes at half-price.

J. E. SHANNAHAN,

☞Agent for the Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.

Dallas B. Hayward.

DRUGGIST.

SUCCESSOR TO HAYWARD & BRO.

WASHINGTON STREET.

Drugs, the freshest, finest and cheapest. Prescriptions, compounded with the greatest of care. Every feature of the drug business given particular attention. Our establishment is perfectly appointed, thereby enabling us to supply you with the best of everything in our lines. Besides carrying the best assortment of drugs, we have a choice lot of toilet articles, perfumery, sachet, soaps, etc. Patent Medicines, and all else you may require. Visit us.

Dallas B. Hayward.

WEDDINGS

are about the Leading "TOPICS" at present.

STURMER,

The Jeweler,

Will be pleased to show "you" his select stock of

Wedding Gifts.

Washington Street, EASTON, MD.

One Hundred Cents'

Worth for Every Dollar,

—AT THE—

WRIGHT GROCERY.

☞1895 finds our stock of Groceries and Queensware better selected than ever before, and our efforts to please our customers are renewed for 12 months.

MARTIN M. WRIGHT,

Successor to B. P. COX.

Odd Fellows' Building, EASTON, MD

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

JOHN MASON & CO'S.

Three story warehouse is full of Furniture from bottom to top, the best and cheapest that was ever brought to town and in price and quality we defy competition. We have bought our goods at the lowest cash price and as times are hard we propose to sell at a very small advance.

COME AND SEE US AND WE GUARANTEE TO SAVE YOU MONEY.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING.

This department is complete in all its details, and price the lowest Our fifty years experience enables us to know our business thoroughly. 11-18

Got a Cold

Means much more than you imagine

FOR A SURE CURE TRY

FAIRBANK'S

Cough Syrup.

"It Cures When All Others Fail."

A POSITIVE CURE

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption. Can be had of all druggists and dealers in medicine or the manufacturers. Price 25 cents per bottle.

FAIRBANKS & WATTS, BALTIMORE, MD.

Having Bought

The Shops and Tools of William H. Wehgott, opposite Wilson's Mill, Easton, Md., also the tools of E. J. Biery, I am now prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing and repair all kinds of Machinery, from a sewing machine to the largest and heaviest machinery made. A competent blacksmith and machinist always in charge of shops. I shall also continue to carry on my old line of

Contracting and Building

Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.—Agent for the Aremotor Windmill. All work carefully and promptly done. Give me a call. I think I can please you.

LEWIS WHITEHOUSE, - Prop'r.

E. J. BIERY, Foreman.

☞N. B.—Mr. William J. Biery has also located his wheelwright business in the same shop with me, and is now prepared to do all kinds of Repair work in his line in his usual prompt and careful manner.

LOVE'S HERITAGE.

Bend o'er me, blue as summer skies,
The azure splendor of thine eyes,
And smile with lips whose murmur tells,
Like lingering sound of far-off bells
O'er shining seas, that thou for me
Art skies and sound and summer sea!

Skies that contain the sun, the moon,
The stars, the birds, the winds of June;
And tones that, swelling far and near,
Bear more than music to mine ear;
And sea, above whose changeless hue
The sun is bright, the sky is blue!

Art thou mine star? Sweet love thou'lt more
Than all that ever twilight bore.
Art thou my song? Dear love, from thee
The whole world takes its melody.
Art thou—nay! what can words impart
To tell one dream of what thou art?

Thou art my all; I know that love
Rains from the deepening dome above
In silver dewdrops, that the earth
Receives with hushed and solemn mirth;
So thou—all seasons linked in one—
Art flower, and bird, and breeze, and sun!

—William M. Briggs.

A MISSING BUTTON.

A CHEERFUL south room, with a bay window full of blossoming plants; a bright fire glowing behind a burnished grate, and a little gilded clock, which had just struck nine at night—all these things met Mrs. Chickerly's eye as she laid down her book and yawned.

She was a plump and fair-faced young matron of some four or five and twenty, with bright auburn hair, soft blue eyes and a complexion whose roses stood in need of no artificial rouge.

"Fanny," said Mr. Chickerly, looking up from his newspaper, "did you call on those Carters to-day?"

"No, I never thought of it."

"And they leave town to-morrow morning; and Carter is absurdly sensitive to all slights, fancied or real. Fanny, I desired you to make a point of calling."

"Well, I did intend to, Frank," pouted Mrs. Chickerly, "but one can't think of everything."

"You cannot, it seems."

"It appears to me that you are making a mountain out of a molehill," said Fanny, rather tartly.

"It may affect my business very seriously. Carter's house carries great influence with it."

Mrs. Chickerly was silent, patting the velvet carpet with her foot in a manner that indicated some annoyance.

"I shall have to leave here very early to-morrow morning," said her husband, presently.

"To go to Scenersville, about Aunt Elizabeth's will?"

"Yes."

"Oh, I wouldn't, Frank."

"Why not?"

"It's such bitter cold weather to travel in, and Aunt Elizabeth is such a whimsical old woman, it's as likely as not that she'll change her mind about making a will when you get there. I would wait a little, if I were you."

Mr. Chickerly smiled.

"That would be your system of doing things, Fanny, but not mine."

"My system, Frank! What do you mean?"

"I mean that you believe in putting things off indefinitely, and not always in the wisest manner. I wish you'd break yourself of that habit, Fanny. Believe me, it will some day bring you to grief."

Mrs. Chickerly contracted her pretty eyebrows.

"I don't believe in being lectured, Frank."

"And I don't very often lecture you, my dear; pray give me credit for that."

"You didn't think you were marrying an angel when you took me, I hope?"

"No, my love. I thought I was marrying a very pretty little girl, whose few faults might easily be corrected."

"Faults! Have I any great faults, Frank?"

"Little faults may sometimes entail great consequences, Fanny."

"If you scold any more I shall go out of the room."

"You need not, for I am going myself to pack my valise. By the way, there's a button off the shirt I want to wear to-morrow. I wish you would come up stairs and sew it on for me."

"I will, presently."

"Why can't you come now?"

"I just want to finish this book; there's only one more chapter."

And Fanny opened her volume so resolutely that her husband thought it best not to contest the question.

Sitting all alone in front of the bright fire, Mrs. Chickerly gradually grew drowsy, and before she knew it she had drifted off into the shadowy regions of dreamland.

She was roused by the clock striking 11.

"Dear me! how late it is?" she thought, with a little start. "I must go up stairs immediately. There, I forgot to tell cook about having breakfast at 5 to-morrow morning, and of course she's abed and asleep by this time. I'll be up early enough to see to it myself, that will be just as well."

And laying this salvo to her conscience, Mrs. Chickerly turned off the gas, and crept drowsily up the stairs.

"Fanny, Fanny, it's past 5, and cook hasn't come down stairs yet. Are you sure you spoke to her last night?"

Mrs. Chickerly rubbed her eyes and stared sleepily around.

"Oh, Frank, I forgot all about speaking to her last night," she cried, with conscience-stricken face. "But I'll run right up—she can have the breakfast ready in a very few minutes.

She sprang out of bed, thrust her feet into a pair of silk-lined slippers, and threw a shawl over her shoulders.

Mr. Chickerly bit his lip and checked her.

"No need, Fanny," he said, a little bitterly; "I must leave the house in fifteen minutes or miss the only through train. It's of no use speaking to the cook now."

"I am so sorry, Frank."

Mr. Chickerly did not answer; he was apparently absorbed in turning over the various articles in his bureau drawer, while Fanny sat shivering on the edge of the bed, cogitating how hard it was for her husband to start on a long journey that bitter morning without any breakfast.

"I can make a cup of coffee myself over the furnace fire," she exclaimed, springing to her feet. But Mr. Chickerly again interposed.

"Sit down, Fanny, please. I won'd rather you would sew this button on the neck of my shirt. I have packed the others—those that are fit to wear. I have shirts enough, but not one in repair."

Fanny crimsoned as she remembered how often, in the course of the last month or two, she had solemnly promised herself to devote a day to the much-needed renovation of the husband's shirts.

She looked round for her thimble.

"I left it down stairs last night. I'll get it in a minute."

The housemaid had just kindled a fire in the sitting-room grate; it was blazing and crackling cheerfully among the fresh coals, and Fanny could not resist the temptation of pausing a moment to warm her chilled fingers and watch the greenish-purple spires of flame shoot merrily up the chimney, until she heard her husband's voice calling her imperatively:

"Fanny, Fanny, what are you doing?"

"Oh, dear," thought the wife as she ran up the stairs, "I wish Frank wouldn't be so cross. He's always in hurry."

Little Mrs. Chickerly never stopped to think that the real reason was that she, his wife, was never "in a hurry."

The needle threaded, the thimble fitted on, an appropriate button was next to be selected.

"Oh, dear, Frank, I haven't one the right size!"

"Sew on what you have then, but be quick!"

But Fanny was quite certain there was "just the right button" somewhere in her work-basket, and stopped to search for it.

"There, I told you so!" she cried, triumphantly holding it up on the point of her needle.

"Well, well, sew it on quick," said Mr. Chickerly, glancing at his watch nervously.

"That's just your worrying way, Frank, as if anybody could sew a button on well in a hurry. There! My needle has come unthreaded."

"Oh, Fanny, Fanny," sighed her husband, fairly out of patience at last, "why didn't you do it last night, as I begged of you? I shall miss the train and what little chance we had of a place in Aunt Elizabeth's will will be sacrificed to your miserable habit of being always behindhand."

Fanny gave him the shirt and began to whimper a little, but Mr. Chickerly had neither the time nor the inclination to pause to soothe her petulant manifestations of grief. He finished his dressing, caught up his valise with a hurriedly-spoken goodby, and ran down the stairs two steps at a time into the street.

"There he goes," murmured Fanny, "and he's gone away cross with me, and all for nothing but a miserable button! I wish there wasn't such a thing as a button in the world!" (A wish which, we much misdoubt, many another wife than Mrs. Fanny Chickerly has echoed, with perhaps better reason.)

Mrs. Chickerly was sitting down to her little dinner a la solitaire, with a daintily browned chicken, a tumbler of currant jelly, and a curly bunch of celery ranged before her, when, to her surprise, the door opened and in walked her lord and husband.

"Why, Frank, where on earth did you come from?" cried the astonished wife.

"From the office," coolly answered Mr. Chickerly.

"But I thought you were off for Scenersville in such a hurry."

"I found myself just five minutes too late for the train, after having run all the way to the depot."

"Oh, that was too bad."

Chickerly smiled a little as he began to carve the chicken.

"Yes, I was a little annoyed at first; it did seem rather provoking to be kept at home by only a button."

"What are you going to do?"

"Why, I shall make a second start to-morrow."

"I'll see to it that your breakfast is ready this time, to the second, and all your wardrobe in trim," said Fanny, rather relieved at the prospect of a chance of retrieving her character.

"You need not, I have engaged a room at a hotel near the depot. I can't run any more risks."

He did not speak unkindly, and yet Fanny felt that he was deeply displeased with her.

"But, Frank—"

"We will not discuss the matter any further, my love, if you please. I have resolved to say nothing more to you about reforms. I see it is useless, and it only tends to foster an unpleasant state of feeling between us. Shall I help you to some maccaroni?"

And fairly silenced, Fanny ate her dinner with what appetite was left to her.

Three days afterward Mr. Chickerly once more made his entrance, just at dusk, carpet-bag in hand, as Fanny sat enjoying the ruddy shine of the coal-fire and the consciousness of having performed her duty in the mending and general renovation of her husband's drawerful of shirts—a job which she had long been dreading and postponing.

"Well, how is Aunt Elizabeth?" questioned Fanny, when her husband, duly welcomed and greeted, had seated himself in the opposite easy-chair.

"Dead," was the brief reply.

"Dead! Oh, Frank! Of her old enemy, apoplexy?"

"Yes."

"Was her will made?"

"It was. Apparently she had expected me, on the day she herself appointed; and on my non-arrival in the only train that stops, she sent for the village lawyer, made her will, and left all her property to the orphan asylum in Scenersville, with a few bitter words to the effect that the neglect of her only living nephew had induced her, on the spur of the moment, to alter her original intention of leaving it to him. She died the very next morning."

"Oh, Frank, how much was it?"

"Ten thousand dollars. You see, Fanny, how much that missing button has cost me!"

Fanny Chickerly sat like one condemned, by the utterance of her conscience. Not alone the one missing button, but the scores—nay, hundreds—of trifling omissions, forgetfulnesses, and postponements which made her life one endless endeavor to "catch up" with the transpiring present, seemed to present themselves before her mind's eye. What would this end in? Was not the present lesson sufficiently momentous to teach her to train herself in a different school?

She rose, and came to her husband's side, laying one tremulous hand on his shoulder.

"There shall be no more missing buttons, my dear," she said earnestly.—New York News.

Perpetual Motion.

The idea that perpetual motion may be realized, or that a machine may be made to run itself until worn out, is one of the most fascinating and persistent fallacies that has ever gained a hold upon the human mind. Most of the machines of this kind have existed only in the imagination of the inventors, but some of the motors have been actually built, and a few of them have been shown in operation. An interesting example, recalled the other day by President Henry Morton, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, is furnished by the once famous Readhefer perpetual motion machine. Large sums of money were sunk in this, as in more recent schemes like the "Keely motor," and for the purpose of exposing the fraud involved, a small motor was constructed about eighty years ago by Isaiah Lukens, at the suggestion of Nathan Sellers. This is preserved in the collection of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia. The model consists of a horizontal circular table on a pivoted vertical shaft, with two inclined planes mounted on wheels on the table and a car containing two removable weights on each inclined plane. Levers attached to the inclined planes and the cars are supposed to transmit to the central shaft the tendencies of the inclined planes to run from under the cars and of the cars to run down the inclined planes, and these tendencies are supposed to rotate the central shaft. The arrangement is admirably simple in more senses than one, but, wonderful to relate, it seems to work. The machine stops when the weights are removed from the car, but starts when they are replaced, and under favorable circumstances may run indefinitely. This startling phenomenon tends to shake the novice's faith in the conservation of energy. Close investigation, however, reveals the fact that the base of the machine hides a train of clockwork, whose springs can be wound through one of the ornamental knobs of the model's glass case. This clockwork drives the plate on which the central vertical shaft is pivoted, and the frictions are so adjusted that when the cars are loaded the turning plate will drive the shaft, but without the weights in the cars the friction is insufficient.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

How a Fish Comes to the Surface.

A curious physiological discovery has been made in the past year by Professor Bohr, of Copenhagen, in regard to the mode of storage by which a fish accumulates so much oxygen in the air that distends the swimming or air bladder.

The air contained therein has a percentage of oxygen that may rise to as much as eighty-five, an amount much in excess of the percentage in atmospheric air. Professor Bohr tapped the air bladders of codfish and drew off the gas by means of a trocar and airtight syringe. The gas had fifty-two per cent. of oxygen. In a few hours the air bladder was refilled, apparently by a process of secretion of gas from the blood in the capillaries on the wall of the bladder. In one experiment the gas thus secreted had eighty per cent. of oxygen. When the nerves connected with the organ were severed, the secretion ceased and the organ was not refilled.

It thus appears that when a fish descends to a great depth, and his body is reduced in size by increased pressure of the water about him, he is able to attain his former size and rise by secreting the gas he needs, and not by absorbing it from the water. Support is thus given to the theory that the gaseous exchanges that occur in the lungs of animals are not purely physical.—Baltimore Sun.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A woman who is in good health at the age of forty-five is likely to outlive a man of the same age.

The period during which the people have the most trouble with their eyes is between twenty and thirty.

The peasants of Lower Austria consume arsenic to give plumpness to the figure and softness to the skin.

It is said that cotton seed meal can be made to produce a sugar fifteen times as sweet as that extracted from the sugar beet.

It is pointed out that the century plant is a good indicator of climate, as it often flowers in fifteen years in warm latitudes, and may exceed one hundred before flowering in greenhouses of cool countries.

Dr. George F. Shrady, of New York City, says that contrary to the widespread belief, General Grant's fatal throat affection was not caused by excessive smoking, although it may have been aggravated by tobacco after the disease had gained a foothold.

The Sultan of Turkey is having an asylum for incurables of all creeds erected not far from his palace. In order that these patients may have the opportunity of praying in public, the Sultan has ordered that the asylum shall contain a synagogue, a mosque and a church.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, have earned, as premiums for speed, over and above the contract price, about $750,000 for the two cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. Up to this time they have received for seven vessels $1,230,000 in speed premiums.

By a recent order of the Russian admiralty, petroleum will be tried as a fuel under the boilers of the two new armored cruisers Rostislaff and Russia, now being built for the Russian navy. These war vessels will be supplied with petroleum furnaces, and a thorough test will be made of the value of this fuel before other vessels are fitted for its use.

It is said that the late Hans von Bulow left directions that a post-mortem examination of his brain should be made to ascertain the cause of the excruciating headache from which he was a lifelong sufferer. The autopsy revealed the fact that the end of the nerves had become imbedded in a scar of an injury to the brain, which he had received in childhood.

By a new process, recently devised by Superintendent McKenna, of the Great Northern Railroad, old rails can be turned into new by putting them through a crucible, the cost being $8 per ton less than the cost of replacing with new rails. If the process is all that is claimed for it it will be the greatest single economy now possible in the operation of railroads.

A Remarkable Small Farm.

An account appears in the Mount Jewett Herald of a man by the name of Segling, who lives with his wife and five children—three boys and two girls—on what might be termed the banner farm of Pennsylvania. The farm is situated in McKean County, and is composed of two acres, and upon this the Segling family make their livelihood. The gentleman is a German, and bought the land, built the cottage and made what other improvements he thought necessary while working at his trade, which is that of a carpenter. From the start of his farming career his success seems to have been phenomenal, as at the present time he is in condition to market 30,000 stalks of celery—one-third blanched and two-thirds of the self-blanching varieties. He does not seem to fear competition, as he claims the field is large and not nearly filled. Mr. Segling finds work the year round, and the most of his time is spent on one-half an acre; for although the farm only consists of two acres, but one-fourth of it is in celery, the rest being devoted to the home garden. Upon this half acre there has been deposited this year 150 one-horse loads of manure, and principally upon this manner of keeping up the high fertility of the soil does his success depend. During the last two seasons he has been troubled with drouth, and that he may be prepared for it in the future he has purchased a fifteen horse power boiler and a steam pump, and should the season be dry he can then be able to create a shower whenever he cares to by using the water from the Allegheny River, which he has at his command. Mr. Segling does not claim to be getting rich, but simply to be making a living for himself and family and slowly becoming independent.—New York Witness.

International Stamps.

Postmaster-General Bissell has received from the French Government a request to enter into an agreement with that country whereby they could send a letter from there with a prepaid reply. They would, of course, agree to accept a similar plan on the part of the United States. With the request of France is submitted a "letter sheet with a paid reply," recently issued by the postal administration of that country for circulation in its domestic service. The "paid reply" letter is somewhat similar to the "reply paid" international postal card. In the international service the letter would cost ten cents for the original and reply, and in the domestic service it costs six cents for the whole letter. The United States is not asked to use the letter in its domestic service, but simply to receive and recognize the prepaid reply so it could be sent back to France.

Mr. Bissell is in favor of an international stamp, and it is expected that in a short time he will decide as to the merits of the plan.—Washington Post.

THE NEWS.

An explosion of gas wrecked the coal mine of the Santa Fe Railroad Company near Cerrillos, N. M., and forty or more men were entombed.——A fire in the heart of the West Side factory district of Chicago destroyed several buildings, and caused panics among working women and children. In a rush of children from the Lancaster caramel factory a number were terribly crushed and maimed. The property loss exceeds $600,000.——The board of managers of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Savannah, which has the lease of the hall in Masonic Temple in which ex-Priest Slattery lectured, narrowly escaped the fury of a mob, canceled the contract for the hall with Slattery. The association declared that this action was taken as Slattery's language was calculated to incite riot and endanger lives.——The smallpox scare in Hot Springs, Ark., has driven hundreds of people away from that resort.——Fire which broke out in the B. McNickles drug store at Bath Beach, Long Island, has destroyed business and residence property to the value of $50,000.

Edward Kahley, a wealthy farmer near Glengardner, Hunterdon county, N. J., committed suicide by hanging himself to an apple tree in the rear of his house. He was sixty years old. The reason for the act is unknown.——The Charleston, S. C., police force seized the schooner Carolina, which was loaded with contraband whiskey.——The grand jury indicted ex-County Auditor Van Auken, of Mason City, Ia., for forgery of the public records. He had a dispute with the county board over fees, and it is charged that to make good his case he altered the records.——An attempt to rob the overland express at Siens Pass, Arizona, failed because the robbers made a mistake in cutting off the wrong car.——The coroner's jury in Ashland, Pa., returned a verdict that Mrs. Edward Welsh was murdered by some unknown person. Her husband is under arrest.——In an explosion of molten metal at the furnace of the Shenango Steel Company, in Newcastle, Pa, James O'Brien, Jeremiah Sullivan were probably fatally burned, while Matthew Custis and six others were painfully injured. The accident was caused by an imperfect bosh plate, which burned out.

While an auction sale was in progress at the jewelry store of Thomas Trapp, in Trenton, N. J., a thief stole a tray of diamonds, mainly rings. The value of the stones is $5,000.——The home of Elias Beard, in Newberry Township, was burglarized during the family's absence.——The body of John E. Manning, of Quincy, Ill., was found on the railroad tracks near Ashley, Ill. It is believed he was murdered.——The Columbus (Ohio) Implement Company assigned to Thomas E. Knauss. Liabilities $75,000; assets unknown. Only a few thousand dollars go to preferred creditors.——Three prisoners escaped from jail at Canton, Ohio. They got through a ventilator in the gable. They are Clarence Courtnet, Harry and Westley Flickingstein, all highwaymen. Courtnet was caught.——An entire block in the business section of Prescott, Ark., was destroyed by fire, which originated in the Picayune office. The entire plant of the Picayune was destroyed, also Howell's drug-store building and stock, worth $9,000, and the stores of Hamilton, Sharp and McMillan and Johnson.——Mrs. Arthur Edwards was burned to death in Parkersburg.——The horse-raisers in the far Western states are thinking of introducing horse-flesh in the meat markets, the general use of electricity and other rapid-transit methods having nearly ruined the market for horses.

Three men used dynamite on a bank vault at Thomaston, Conn.——B. J. Millhouse committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid in the street at St. Joseph, Mo. He and his wife had had trouble.——In returning from a dance at White Park, Minn., an omnibus containing twenty-five men and women was overturned one mile from the city, and ignited the curtain and straw. Several people were badly injured.——The annual meeting of the Army and Navy Union was held in Chicago.——An explosion occurred in Edwin Gould's Continental Match Works in Passaic, N. J. Superintendent John Rae was so badly scalded about the face and head that he will probably die.——The remains of Fernando Telespouri, a dish-washer, were found in the ruins of the Delevan House at Albany.——Josephine Werner, an inmate of the prison at Auburn, N. Y., was killed by machinery in the prison.——Four men were frozen to death recently in the woods twenty miles below New Orleans.——At Colorado Springs, Col., Dennis Dunn, a Bull Hill man, who was engaged in the Cripple Creek riot, was found guilty of assault with intent to kill Captain Desenbaugh, of the Colorado National Guard, last July.——M. Michaels, a wealthy citizen of Corry, Pa., hanged himself. He had just completed building and furnishing a new hotel—the Imperial—which was to have been opened for business.

COTTON-GROWERS.

The Raising of the Staple Product Is No Longer Profitable.

During the Fifty-second Congress the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry was authorized by the Senate to make an inquiry upon the existing depression in farm products, and Senators George, Bate and Proctor were selected as a sub-committee to take in hand the portion of the inquiry concerning the depressed price of cotton. The committee addressed a circular containing inquiries to a large number of farmers in each of the cotton states.

The answers to these inquiries, the committee say, show that generally the financial condition of farmers is bad, a very large percentage insolvent, and that very few, indeed, are substantially increasing in the possession of property, and that even these few are such as raise their own supplies and produce cotton only as a surplus.

The replies also demonstrate that with the price prevailing in the years 1891, 1892, 1893 in nearly every part of the cotton-producing region the cost of production equaled, if it did not exceed, the value of the cotton raised, a condition that applied even to the small farmers who raised their crops by their own labor, and the conditions have grown worse instead of better since. Indeed, they say "there is a general consensus of opinion that cotton cannot, except under the most favorable circumstances, be raised profitably at less than 8 cents per pound, nor without loss under 7 cents."

2000 KILLED.

An Explosion in the Forts at Takao Creates Havoc.

TROUBLESOME BLACK FLAGS

Information of Their Raids on the Island of Formosa Reaches Hong Kong.

It is reported in Hong Kong that an explosion which recently occurred in the magazine of the forts at Takao, a treaty port on the south-western coast of the island of Formosa, and at first understood to be of a comparatively trivial character, was terrible in its results. It is now said that the explosion killed 2000 Chinese soldiers attached to the forts and injured many others. A squadron of Japanese warships is patroling the island.

The information that has come from the island of Formosa since the sudden departure on the 18th inst., of the British cruiser Mercury, upon the receipt of information that the notorious robbers, known as Black Flags, were committing outrages and the British residents were in need of urgent help, has been meagre; but what has been received shows that the situation is as serious as the first despatches indicated. Reports have arrived that the disturbances on the island are increasing and have become so bad that the merchants are alarmed and are leaving.

The Black Flags are predatory irregular forces. They are not in China's pay, though sometimes she has a little authority over them. Warfare is their profession, and they depend upon it for bread, and they raid and rob Chinese and others indiscriminately. They have no law but the command is of their leaders. They are much bolder and more warlike than the average Chinaman, and have little fear of death.

The French were greatly troubled by them in Tonquin. It is said that if the Chinese officials can turn the Black Flags upon any specially hated enemy they consider it a great stroke of enterprise. It is also said that when the French, during the Tonquin campaign, sent an officer to Tien-Tsin to complain to Viceroy Li Hung Chang against the outrages of the Black Flags, and to demand that he secure their punishment, the Viceroy said that he had no more control over them than the French had.

They were robber scamps, and China disowned them. China would be delighted if the French caught them and beheaded them. It is believed that they are capable of making much trouble for the Japanese.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

MR. T. Z. LESTER and Mr. John R. McLean contested for one of the boxes for the opera season at Washington. Mr. Lester finally got the box at a cost of $850.

B. F. BACHMAN, an early pioneer capitalist and citizen of Los Gatos, Ca., who died recently, was one of a party to discover the Yosemite Valley in March, 1854.

Rev. Amos Kenworthy, of Knightstown, Indiana, is a Friend, but not of the Eastern Branch, as he believes in revivals. He has also the reputation of a prophet. He is now conducting a revival in Cleveland.

THE Duke of Westminster has become President of the British national trust for places of historic interest or natural beauty. Mrs. F. Talbot has presented to the English people, through the trust, a beautiful sea cliff at Barmouth, North Wales.

MR. KAPS, a well-known watchmaker of Chicago, is the owner of a clock the works of which are on the inside of an ordinary wine bottle and the dial is set obliquely on the top of the bottle. There is quite a mystery attached to this curiosity. Several years ago it floated to the shore from Lake Michigan.

Edward E. Hale's remark that there has not been a good Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard since Oliver Wendell Holmes' in 1835 is generally indorsed. The Boston Herald recalls Bret Harte's extraordinary performance approaching the ridiculous in this line, when fresh from the applause of Truthful James and Ah Sin, he read some very frivolous verses before his august audience.

Governor James P. Clarke, of Arkansas, is in Washington. He is a tall, dignified gentleman of pleasing address and is reckoned one of the best lawyers in the State. Governor Clarke came East to try to effect a final settlement between the United States Government and the State of Arkansas in the matter of certain claims each holds against the other growing out of the sale of a lot of swamp lands years ago.

HARRY LLOYD, the representative of the Central Labor Union, of Boston, is a clean cut and very intelligent-looking man of anywhere from 40 to 5) years of age. He wears gold-bowed glasses, shaves his face clean, has a bald head, and is never at loss for a pertinent question or answer when he goes before a legislative committee.

Miss Elizabeth Coleridge, who died a few weeks ago at Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire, where she has passed the whole of her life, was a niece of Samuel Taylor Coleridge and a second cousin of England's late Lord Chief Justice. Miss Coleridge, who was an accomplished artist and a clever woman, had the culture and literary tastes for which nearly all the members of her family have been noted.

ROBBERS FOUND THE CAR EMPTY

Hold-up on the Frisco Road Didn't Pan Out Anything.

The eastbound train on the Frisco Road, due at Springfield at 10 o'clock P. M., was held up by robbers near Aurora. Three men got on the engine when the train was five miles from Aurora, compelled the engineer and fireman, at the point of revolvers, to go back to the express car and open it. The robbers, however, found to their disgust that the car was empty.

The messenger had disappeared, and the robbers were left empty handed. Much excitement was caused at Aurora by the news. A posse of officers was organized and started in pursuit of the robbers.

CABLE SPARKS.

Dr. Hulke, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, is dead.

VICEROY LI HUNG CHANG is said to be plotting to secure the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty in China.

The students of Toronto University have refused to attend lectures because a professor has been dismissed.

Unusual honors were shown to the memory of Minister Gray when his remains left Mexico for Indianapolis.

THE report of a possible war between Chili and Argentina over a boundry dispute is declared to have no foundation.

The Khedive of Egypt has signed a marriage contract with his favorite slave, who recently gave birth to a girl.

PATRICK HIGGINS, who was for a long time the go-between for the advanced section of the Fenians in England and America, died in Liverpool.

A bill will be submitted to the Japanese Parliament asking for the appropriation of $50,000,000 for the expenses of carrying on the war against China.

The new United Service Institute in Whitehall, London, was formally opened by the Prince of Wales in the presence of a most distinguished company.

The Appeal Court at Brussels has upheld the judgment against Mr Lees, an American, who claims that he is the inventor of the new Belgian army rifle.

It is stated at Rio Janeiro that a new international loan of 100,000 contos of reis will be arranged for the purpose of redeeming the Brazilian paper currency.

The bill to repeal the law which expelled the Jesuits from Germany passed the Reichstag. It is thought, however, that the Bundesrath will not sanction the measure.

Arrangements have been completed between France and Portugal for the conveyance to and treatment in the hospital at Mozambique of French soldiers who may be wounded during the Madagascar campaign.

Mr. J. Foster Rhodes, of Chicago, has been knighted by King Carlos, of Portugal, receiving the decoration of the Order of Christ of Portugal. Mr. Rhodes had extended courtesies to the Portuguese World's Fair commissioner.

FIRE AT HOT SPRINGS.

Three Lives Lost and $75,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

Three lives were lost and $75,000 worth of property destroyed in a fire which broke out at Hot Springs, Ark., at 4 o'clock in the morning. Nearly all the property destroyed was occupied as boarding houses. The dead are:

Mrs. Clara Sammons, boarding house keeper, Hot Springs.

D. W. Wing, Glen's Falls, N. Y.

Miss Maggie Hecox, boarding-house keeper.

The injured are Mrs. Hecox, boarding-house keeper, and Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, of Macon, Mo. They were slightly hurt in jumping from burning buildings.

The fire originated in a bakery on Ouachita avenue, over which was furnished rooms. Here, Mrs. Sammons, who kept the rooms, was burned to death. The other buildings burned were the La Clede, loss, $3,000; the Ouachita, loss $5,000; the Missouri, $3,000; the Oak Lawn, $5,000; the Bloomington, $6,000; H. M. Hudgin's residence, $12,000; R. L. Williams, three-story brick, $12,000; Joplin's grocery, $8,000; E. Randolph's residence, $6,000; Ledger Wood's bakery, the Tennessee Stables, the West House and fifteen cottages, of a total value of $15,000. There is very little insurance.

The fire was at the south end of the gulch in which Hot Springs is located and the wind was from the North. As a result none of the large hotels were at any time in direct danger. The fire burned both sides of Ouachita avenue to Hawthorne, one side of Hawthorne to Woodbine, and both sides of Orange to Quapaw street.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE General term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn dismissed the proceedings brought by Mayor Schieren against Police Justice Watson for undue sympathy with the trolley strikers.

AFTER a shut down of two months the works of the Illinois Steel Company, at Joliet, Ill., employing 1800 men, will resume operations this week. The dispute as to wages has been settled.

NINE hundred electrical workers in New York city struck in consequence of the refusal of their employers to grant their demand for an eight-hour day. The trouble may extend to the entire building trade in New York and vicinity.

IN the Mine Workers' Convention, at Columbus, O., John McBride failed of election as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention. Unless he secures a proxy, he will be ineligible for re-election as President of the Federation.

A despatch from Detroit, Mich., says that a contract for 1500 freight cars has practically been closed between the Michigan-Peninsular Railroad Company of Detroit and the New York Central Railroad. This will give employment to between 2500 and 3000 men.

A despatch from Salineville, Ohio, says that every coal mine in that vicinity is in full operation for the first time in ten years. These mines have a capacity of more than 100 cars per day, and are now furnishing employment for about 600 men.

SUPERINTENDENT STUMP has ordered deported four immigrants, recently landed at Philadelphia, who asserted that they came to this country for the purpose of enlistment in the United States army and navy. When landed they had fifty cents each in their pockets.

THE Committee of Employes of the Southern Railway Company, which has been in session in Washington for nearly a week, has been unable to come to an agreement with the representatives of the railway company and has referred the question to the chiefs of the various railway brotherhoods.

THE piece-work system, which caused the long strike of the United Garment Workers of America, is now responsible for a strike in the ranks of the Knights of Labor. In New York city 3500 members of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union, 155, of Knights of Labor, went on strike, and it is probable that 5000 or 6000 workers affiliated with the Order will go out before long.

GOLD COMING FROM EUROPE.

The Government's Reserve Will Soon Amount to $115,000,000.

The timely arrival of the Majestic in New York enabled the Belmont-Morgan syndicate to begin depositing in the United States sub-treasury there the consignments of gold from Europe on account of the new loan, according to contract. The gold for the American half of the loan was deposited before the close of business Thursday, with a surplus of $1,123,000, which was exchanged for greenbacks, and so there was no intermission between the government's receipt of the American gold and the depositing of the gold from Europe.

The Majestic brought $1,250,000 in American coin consigned to August Belmont & Co., and it was deposited in the sub-treasury on account of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate. A lot more gold, mostly bars, it is believed, is expected in the Cunard steamship Etruria and the American Line steamship Paris, and each succeeding steamship will, it is expected, bring similar consignments of gold until the full amount contracted for from abroad is received.

As it becomes more and more apparent that the Belmont-Morgan syndicate is succeeding in its undertaking that confidence is already restored, and not only are gold exports stopped, but that they are not likely to be resumed again for some time, added to which gold is now being imported apparently without difficulty, the rush to get the new bonds in exchange for currency at a big advance over the syndicate price increases, 118⅛ was bid for the bonds when issued, and 120 was asked. The asking price was increased two points, evidently because of the announcement that probably not more than $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 of the bonds would be allotted in this country, and those mostly to savings banks and trust companies and others who want them for investment and not for speculation. It was said to be very doubtful whether any of the contracts to deliver bonds at 118 to 120 could be fulfilled between now and midsummer.

With these deposits the United States treasury's stock of free gold amounts to about $75,500,000. The government's gold reserve will very shortly amount to $115,000,000, assuming that there are no abnormal withdrawals in the time.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

There is serious danger of an epidemic of small-pox at St. Louis.

Charles Ausory and Louis Busam, aged 9 and 11, respectively, broke through the ice and were drowned in the Ohio River at Cincinnati.

AN air chamber leading from a city water main burst in Fifth avenue, Chicago, flooding the basements of a number of business houses and damaging stock to the amount of $10,000.

A wood chopper named John C. Warner, his wife and three children were found frozen to death in their cabin in the Beufort Mountains, in Missouri, a few days ago. The discovery was accidently made by a hunter.

First Lieutenant Fremont P. Peck, of the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, was killed on the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, by the bursting of the breech of a Hotchkiss rapid firing gun.

AN explosion of gas occurred in the West Bear Ridge Colliery, at Mahonoy Plane, Pa., and six miners were killed and four seriously burned. Five of the victims were entombed but their bodies were subsequently recovered.

A passenger train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad jumped the track and was wrecked seven miles west of Huntington, W. Va. John Adkins, of Wayne county, was killed outright, and an unknown woman from Petosky, Mich., was probably fatally injured. Engineer Jackson and Fireman Ganze were seriously hurt.

A freight wreck occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indiana Railroad at Labanon Junction, Ohio. "Conductor Chas. Hurless, of Dayton, went with the wreckage into the ditch. He lay pinioned and partly submerged in water for nearly two hours. While the work of rescue was in progress the wreck caught fire and the flames were burning fiercely about the imprisoned conductor at the moment of his rescue.

MR. BISSELL RESIGNS.

The Postmaster General Will Leave the President's Cabinet.

Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell placed his resignation as a member of the cabinet in the hands of President Cleveland, to be accepted upon the appointment of his successor. Though the rumors of the coming retirement of Mr. Bissell have been rife for some time, the official announcement when it was made caused something of a sensation. The fact spread rapidly through the hotels and clubs and the discussion of the chances of Congress passing all the appropriations bill quickly gave way to speculation as to who would be the new Postmaster-General.

The allegations which have been made that a disagreement between the President and Mr. Bissell caused the resignation were known by almost all in official circles to be without the slightest foundation, and, therefore, the usual interest and gossip which usually attaches to the retirement of a member of a cabinet were entirely lacking in this case, as it was conceded by all that only the personal desire of Mr. Bissell to resume his lucrative law practice actuated him in taking the step which he did.

ONE SHOT TOO MANY.

Nineteen Bullets Struck His Breast Plate, but the Last Passed Below It.

William Haverty was shot and fatally injured at Engel's Pavilion, Chicago, by Professor Alfried Rieckhoff, an alleged champion rifle shot of the world. The men were performing the human target act. Haverty, who was acting as Rieckhoff's assistant, had a steel plate over his breast.

Rieckhoff fired twenty shots at the steel plate, "ringing the bell" nineteen times. At the twentieth shot Haverty sank to the floor crying, "My God I'm shot." One of the bullets had entered his stomach below the plate. At the hospital it was said he could not live. Rieckhoff was arrested.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY.—In the Senate the chief feature was the refusal of that body by a vote of 24 to 42, to displace the Indian Appropriation bill with the railroad pooling bill. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Wolcott, (republican, of Colorado, presented a resolution providing for an international monetary conference. It will be urged as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

SIXTY-SECOND DAY.—In the Senate appropriation bills were mainly considered. An agreement for night sessions was entered into. The proposition of the government to purchase the Blaine property, which a syndicate desires to buy as a site for a theatre, caused a discussion in the Senate. The proposition to purchase the property prevailed by a vote of 31 to 25. A night session of the Senate was held, at which the sundry civil appropriation bill was considered.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.—In the Senate consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed. A financial discussion was narrowly averted upon the item appropriating $100,000 as expenses of this government in participating in an international monetary conference. By a vote of 49 to 16 the Senate decided to consider the proposition to pay sugar bounty for the crop of 1894. At 6.10 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 8 P. M. At the evening session private bills were passed.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.—In the Senate the chief interest of the day's debate centered around the debate upon the debt-certificate plan proposed by Mr. Gorman. After it had been debated by Mr. Gorman, Mr. Mills, Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Allison, Mr. Hill and other Senators, it was withdrawn by Mr. Gorman. There was further consideration of the civil sundry appropriation bill.

HOUSE.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY.—In the House of Representatives the chief feature of the proceedings was a contest upon the proposition to pay an extra month's compensation to employes of the Senate and House. The proposition passed the House in committee of the whole. It was an amendment to the general deficiency bill.

SIXTY-SECOND DAY.—In the House of Representatives many private bills were passed. Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a further conference was ordered. A partial agreement was reported upon the District appropriation bill. The proposition to pay Great Britain $425,000 as the award by the Paris tribunal caused a debate. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 143. The proposition to pay the employes of the House an extra month's salary was passed by the House by a yea-and-nay vote.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.—In the House of Representatives the chief feature of interest was the discussion of the labor arbitration bill, which was passed. The conference report upon the postoffice appropriation bill was withdrawn.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.—In the House there was opposition to the joint resolution prohibiting the importation of goods in bond from the United States through the free zone of Mexico. It was agreed that the importation be prohibited. An agreement was reported as having been reached by conferees on the pension appropriation bill.

STRIKE THE CAUSE OF DISTRESS

Ohio Miners Earned Little or Nothing When Paid Good Wages.

The commission appointed at the instance of Governor McKinley by the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo, Ohio, to make an official investigation of the destitution of miners in the Hocking Valley and Sunday Creek Valley, have discovered some startling facts.

In the localities so far visited the commission has discovered that each miner last year earned only from $75 to $125, largely because of the great national strike, and that by working regularly they could have earned from $2 to $3 every day.

In reference to the nationality of the miners, it has been learned that in Nelsonville they are almost entirely American and English; in Shawnee the [illegible] Buckingham they [illegible] tributed among the Eng[illegible] and Irish.

It was also stated that of the 10,000 or 12,000 miners in the two valleys, fully one-third, representing, with their families, nearly 15,000 persons, are in greater or less distress.

With reference to future prospects, all the miners declare they are not encouraging. They are almost a unit in declaring that there are at least 50 per cent. too many miners in the two valleys for the amount of work that can be supplied, and many of them are making preparations to locate on farms or seek other employment.

A BANK BLOWN UP.

Burglars Wrecked a Building at Griswold, but Got Nothing.

A terrific explosion wrecked the First National Bank, of Griswold, Ia. Burglars had blown up the building, but the excited crowds that hurried to the place found, on cleaning away the wreckage, that the contents of the burglar proof vaults were intact.

A spirited fight between the bank robbers and local authorities occurred, in which several persons were shot. Officers had been notified to watch for the men who robbed the Griswold Bank. Deputy Sheriff O'Brien with Sheriff Hooker and Officers Peterson and Warre arrested a suspect. Just as they reached the Court House two men who had been following the party commenced firing at the officers. Presenting their guns, the officers returned the fire, the prisoner and the two strangers separating from the officers and shooting as they ran. For some minutes the fusilade was kept up, citizens and other officers joining in the battle, which had become general all along the line, until the desperadoes were overcome and two of them placed under arrest and taken to jail, where they gave their names as John Reilly and James Wilson.

CRASH AT A CROSSING.

Two Young People Killed and Two Dangerously Injured by a Freight Train.

A westbound freight train on the Nickel Plate Road ran down a two-horse rig carrying a party of people, at a road crossing near Linden, Ohio. Two persons were killed and two others will likely die as a result of their injuries.

The dead are: Miss Allie Hunt, aged 19; Miss Bessie Hunt, aged 16. The injured are Miss Margaret Hess, aged 17, badly hurt internally; Miss Louise Campa, aged 19, leg and arm broken; Walter Briggs, driver, slightly hurt.

BATTLE OF THE BROTHERS.

Two Dangerous Families Wiped Out in the Virginia Mountains.

Near Osborn's Gap, Dickinson County, Va., Robert and Sam Smith met Ben and Lem Cox. All four were under the influence of liquor. The Smiths, it is said, drew their revolvers and commanded the Cox brothers, who were their enemies, to surrender. Instead, the Cox boys drew their weapons, and then a general fight was begun.

The battle lasted for nearly half an hour, and when the smoke cleared away Robert and Sam Smith and Ben Cox were found lying dead on the road, while Lem Cox was fatally wounded.

The killing of the men puts an end to two families that had long been prominent in criminal circles. There were originally eight Smith brothers, and all of them met their death in fights similar to this one.

Two other Coxes were also killed several years ago in a battle with men of their stamp. Ben Cox enjoyed the reputation of having killed five men, and his brother Lem had twice been tried for murder. They all resided back in the mountains and were regarded as dangerous men.

The news that has been received in Constantinople from the Turkish commission in Moosh has been a surprise in official circles, as it reflects upon government officers.