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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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EASTER.

When Easter comes the violets lift
  Their shyly hooded faces,
Where late the frozen snows adrift
  Heaped high the woodland spaces.
When Easter comes the sunbeams dance
  On green leaves all aquiver,
And grasses rally, spear and lance,
  By rippling brook and river.

When Easter comes the lilies haste
  What time the bells are ringing,
To bring their perfumes, pure and chaste,
  From hallowed censers swinging.
Shine dim church aisles on Easter day
  Beneath their serried whiteness,
And happy children kneel and pray
  Amid the lilied brightness.

When Easter comes, a merry train,
  The robin, wren, and starling,
With song and wing are here again,
  And many another darling.
The bluebird and the oriole,
  The martin and the swallow,
"Away," they chant, "with grief and dole,
  Here's spring, and summer 'll follow!"

When Easter comes, when Easter comes,
  Then winter's spell is over!
Erelong we'll hear the elfin drums
  Where bees are deep in clover.
After we catch the swaying lilt
  Of winds among the daisies,
And see the rosecups' sweetness spilt
  Among the garden mazes.

When Easter comes, ah! happy day,
  E'en tears like dewdrops glisten,
And songs climb up the heavenward way
  While angels bend to listen.
For love and life and joy untold
  Are in the age-long story
That spells itself on harps of gold,
  And thrills with endless glory.
—Mrs. Sangster, in Harper's Young People.

AN EASTER ROMANCE.

BY ALICE CHASEMORE.

WHEN Aunt Hetty was only twenty-six I came to live with her. There was only a difference of two years between us, but somehow she always seemed middle-aged to me, she was quiet and serious and so different from my restless, excitable self.

She was so sad at times that I could not help wondering if some time in her life she had not experienced some serious sorrow, for she had means and friends enough to make life worth living, and should have been happy.

One day I found her weeping quietly with a little book in her hand. I endeavored to calm her, to find out the reason for her sorrow, and then she told me this story:

"It happened when I was only eighteen. I was engaged to be married. My lover was four years older than myself; he was a mate of a ship, and a fine, dashing young fellow named Edward Blake. We had been engaged six months and were to be married a month later. The day was fixed, and Edward had arranged to give up the sea and take a situation on land. We were as happy as two young people could possibly be; but, unluckily, just a month before the time fixed for our wedding day, a picnic was gotten up by some of our friends, and Edward and I were of the party. There was a handsome young fellow there named Percy Sands, the son of a neighboring clergyman. He was fresh from college, and full of fun and frolic. I chanced to be placed next to him at luncheon, and not knowing, as I afterward discovered, that I was engaged, he was specially attentive to me. I did not care for his attentions in the least, but I was in high spirits and only bent on the enjoyment of the moment, and I did not check him as, perhaps, I ought to have done. Presently I caught sight of Edward's face, and saw that he was looking terribly cross and angry. Foolishly, I thought it rather good fun to make him jealous, and on purpose to tease him, I pretended to take all the more notice of Mr. Sands. When we finished luncheon the party scattered and strolled about the woods in various directions. I naturally expected Edward to accompany me, but he rather rudely, as I thought, held aloof, and to punish him, I paired off with Mr. Sands. When the party got together again Edward looked so strange that I thought it better not to provoke him any further.

"I shook off Mr. Sands, and, walking away with Edward, began to scold him for his unreasonable jealously. Of course I did not think I myself was in fault; nobody ever does. A loving word would have made me penitent directly. Unfortunately he was white with anger, and began to reproach me in a way that roused my temper, too, for I was quick enough to take offence in those days, Ruth, though I have learned better since. I can remember, as if it were yesterday, the nook in the woods where we stood, the sunshine glinting through the trees and lighting up Edward's flushed face and angry eyes. He reproached me bitterly—more bitterly, I think, than I deserved. He called me a heartless coquette, and I called him little-minded and told him he had made himself ridiculous by his unreasonable jealousy. We got hotter and hotter, and finally he declared that if I did not admit that I had been wrong, and promise to behave differently for the future, all must be over between us. I did not care a straw for Mr. Sands, and would fifty times sooner have had Edward with me, but I would have died sooner than have told him so then. So I gave him a bitter answer, and we both grew angrier still. His last words, uttered with all the intensity of passion, ring still in my ears. I can tell you them word for word: 'Hetty, if you let me go now, understand clearly, you will never see my face again.' I did not quite believe him. Perhaps if I had I should still have let him go. At any rate, I was far too angry to give way hen. 'Go, by all means, if you wish t,' I said, and in another moment he was gone. I had been tearing to pieces in my passion a little spray of hawthorne he had given me earlier in he day. I had pulled off the leaves one by one, and when he left me the are stem was left in my hand, with e leaf only remaining. See, here it , the last relic of my first and last love. God grant that in your whole life, my Ruth, you may never weep such tears as I have wept over that one faded leaf."

She opened the little red prayer book in her lap and showed me, hidden in a tissue paper pocket, the yellow hawthorne leaf.

"This little book," she said, "was Edward's gift to me, and this old dry leaf is my only relic of the day when we parted in the woods, never to meet again in this world. Stay, I have one more treasure."

She drew from her bosom a quaint old locket and put it in my hand. It was a miniature painting, representing a young man in an old-fashioned naval costume. It was a handsome face, but stern and proud-looking, and I could very well believe that the original would have behaved as Aunt Hetty described.

"But did you really part like that, auntie?" I said. "Did you never seen him again?"

"Never. He did not go back to the picnic party, but joined an outward-bound ship the next day, leaving a brief note for my mother, stating that we had fortunately found out in time that we were unsuited to each other, and had, therefore, by mutual consent, put an end to our engagement."

"But that was very cruel, auntie."

"I thought so then. Perhaps it was a little; but afterward I blamed myself far more than him. I had given the provocation; and I knew in my heart of hearts that one word of regret on my part would have made all right between us. But I was too proud to say it. I let him go with my eyes opened, and I have been justly punished."

"But have you never heard from him since, dear auntie?"

"Once or twice, but only indirectly. He had no relatives in our part of the country. I know that he gave up the sea and obtained a commission in some Indian regiment. When last I heard of him he was a captain; but that is many years ago, and I do not know whether he is alive or dead. So ends my poor little romance. There is one thing I should like to ask, Ruth, and that is partly why I have told you my story. You have seen my relics. They have been my greatest treasure in life, and I should like them put in my coffin when I die. Will you remember this, dear?"

AN EASTER VISION.

I could not answer for tears, but I kissed her hand and she was content.

Two months ago, tired of our humdrum country life, auntie and I resolved to visit foreign parts. Accordingly, we went to Boulogne and took up our abode in a quiet boarding house in the Rue des Vieillards. There were a good many visitors staying in the house, but they were mostly in families or parties, and we did not mingle with them. Our vis-a-vis at table was a tall gentleman of soldierly appearance, who was always spoken of as the major. When he ventured to address an order to the waiting maids in French, the difficulties he got into were dreadful, and he always ended by getting angry with himself and them. I ventured to help him out of a difficulty once or twice, and in this manner a slight acquaintance sprung up between us. It had, however, gone no farther than a friendly nod or a remark across the dinner table. With other visitors he fraternized even less.

So matters stood until the night of Easter Sunday came, when we went to the little English church in an adjoining street. We were ushered into one of the pews appropriated for strangers, and a minute or two later the major was shown into the same pew and sat down beside us. During the service the major, by an accidental movement of his arm, threw down auntie's little red prayer book. He picked it up, and was about to replace it, but as he held it in full view under the gas, he started as though he had seen a ghost. He laid the book down, but he glanced from it to Aunt Hetty, as if trying to satisfy himself on some point. The sermon came to an end, and the benediction followed, but I fear the major had no part in it. He took advantage of the moment when all heads were bowed to do a very unmannerly thing. He slyly put up his eyeglasses and read the name inside auntie's book. It was quickly done, and might have escaped notice, but I watched him closely. I could even read the name myself. It was in a bold, manly hand: "To Hester; June 28, 18—" I was aghast at such an act of impertinence, and glanced at auntie to see if she would resent it; but she had probably not noticed it, for she made no sign.

The congregation began to disperse, and we went out, but we were scarcely in the street when the major spoke to auntie:

"Madam, I am going to ask you a very singular question, but let me assure you that I have a deep personal interest in asking it. Will you tell me how you came by that red prayer book you use?"

I shall never forget auntie's quickly-given answer, but I could tell by the faint flush on her usually pale face how deeply she was moved.

"You gave it to me yourself, Major Blake, eight years ago."

Surprise, delight and incredulity struggled for the mastery in the major's face. He took off his hat and stood bare-headed, and that one little gesture told more plainly than the most passionate protestations could have done, that the old love had been kept a treasured and a sacred thing. I think from the smile on her mouth as she looked at him, that the same thought came to auntie.

"And you are Hetty! Yes, I know you now," he said.

"You had forgotten the eight years, Major Blake. I knew you from the first."

"And would you really have let me go without a word?"

"Why not? How could I know you would wish to be reminded of old times?"

"Reminded! I have never forgotten. I tried my hardest to forget and couldn't. Although you preferred another—"

"Another! What other?"

"Didn't you marry young Sands?"

"I have never seen him since."

At this stage of the conversation it struck me that I was de trop. Major Blake, side by side with auntie, was walking slowly homeward, and on reaching a convenient street corner, I went off for a stroll in an opposite direction. When I reached home I found auntie and the Major sitting in the courtyard under the trees. The Major lifted his hat at my approach and said:

"Miss Danvers, your aunt and I were very old friends; indeed, many years ago we were engaged to be married, but an unfortunate misunderstanding separated us. We have lost many happy years, but I hope some still remain to us. I trust we shall have your good wishes?"

I looked from one to the other.

"You dear, darling auntie, then you really are going to be married after all? Of course I wish you joy, and Major Blake, too, from the very bottom of my heart!"

EASTER EGGS.

Odd Superstitious Concerning Them Which Prevail in Foreign Lands.

As we pass through the Easter season we are led in one way or another to the consideration of the egg. And naturally, too, for the egg, if anything, symbolizes the season and its outcome—light out of darkness, life after slumber and silence.

It is brought to our notice in many ways. It is, during the season of Lent, widely adopted as the standard food among great numbers of Christian people in all lands. At the Easter time it is the plaything of the little ones, as well as the gift of remembrance exchanged between their elders.

But it is to the superstitions about eggs that the writer wishes to call attention. Was there ever a good thing on earth but superstition and ignorance combined could distort it into something uncanny or evil? So, since superstition and ignorance are far from being banished from earth, we will not wonder at their teachingss concerning so innocent a thing as an egg.

In North Germany there still exists the belief that witches may be seen upon their festal day if you take an egg laid on Maundy Thursday and stand where four roads meet. Or you may go to church on Good Friday, being sure to come away before the blessing is pronounced with the same result. A mysterious power was supposed to be wielded by these same witches with eggs, and formerly this belief was so strong that no housewife thought of throwing away whole eggshells. All the shells must, therefore, be broken, else the witches would sail out to sea in them, or worse, prick upon them the names of the partakers of the eggs, meaning them some future mischief.

The Netherlanders believe that they may rid themselves of the danger of ague attacks throughout the year by eating on Easter day two eggs that were laid on Good Friday.

Scotch fishermen—always a superstitious people—think that adverse winds and tides and much mental perplexity are the direct results of having eggs on board with them.

In Rutland it is considered extremely unlucky to take eggs into or out of the house after dark. And there is a superstition in Lincolnshire that all that is necessary to render eggs unfit for sitting purposes is to carry them over running water.

It is an Aberdeen notion that if it should chance to thunder a short time before chickens are to be hatched they will all die in the shell; and they have a saying in the same place that "Bairns and chuckens dinna thrive in ae year." Probably because the "bairn" takes up the time that might otherwise be given to the "chuckens."

In the western part of England it is thought to be unlucky to bring bird's eggs into the house, though they may be hung on the outside without incurring the displeasure of the fates.

Northeast Scotland has a belief that a hen must set on an odd number of eggs, else they will all addle. Furthermore, the eggs must be placed under the mother after sunset or the chickens will be blind. It is customary for persons performing the duty to repeat some charm, for example, "A' in thegeethir. A' oot thegeethir."

An Easter Sorrow.

"Is yer hens layin'?" asked the farmer of his neighbor.

"Yes," was the disconsolate reply. "They're layin' off."

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THE NEWS.

The Susquehanna rolling mill, near Columbia, Pa., was burned. Loss $50,000.——The Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad will be built.——The jury in Anna Dickinson's case, at Scranton, Pa., disagreed.——The big steamer St. Paul was successfully launched at Cramp's ship yards.——The boiler of the Lebannon Brick Works at Lansing, Mich., exploded, killing an unknown man and injuring several others. About seventy-five men were employed at the plant.——Walter M. Wadley, a prominent farmer and drover, has absconded with about $5,000 which was loaned him by the bank at Byron, Mich.——Mrs. Anthony Packer and her six weeks old child were struck by the Consolidated flyer while walking on the track near Mystic, Ct., and instantly killed.——A seven-story elevator was burned at St. Louis. Loss 100,000 bushels of wheat valued at $15,000.—High water has caused much damage in Mohawk Valley, N. Y.——Sadie Stineger, aged twelve, and Ann Bradley, aged thirteen, were found dead near Philadelphia. It is supposed they were killed by lightning.——Harry L. Stehman, of Rohrerstown, Pa., was put in jail for setting his own factory on fire.

The spring session of the Carlisle Presbytery was opened in the First Presbyterian Church at Waynesboro. It was decided that the fall session be held at Mercersburg, Pa.——The engineer, fireman and conductor were killed, and a locomotive and eighteen freight cars demolished in a wreck on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, near Punxsutawney, Pa.——A Chicago court awarded $50,000 damages to George W. Coudrey in his suit against Jacob Schweinfurth, the Rockford "Messiah," for alienating his wife's affections.——The collapse of a wall of the T. T. Hutchinson's Company's storehouse in Wheeling, W. Va., caused the loss of five or six lives, including Very Rev. F. H. Park, vicar general of the diocese of Wheeling. Several men were injured.——Damage by floods was reported from points in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina.——It is reported that a great many counterfeit two-cent stamps have been made and sold.——While Charles Marshall, of Bowers, Cal., and Frank Hamilton, a colored deputy, were shooting at each other, Albert Lawson got in the way of a bullet, and was fatally wounded.

A furious southeasterly storm prevailed along the South Jersey coast, with very high tides at Cape May.——The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, at Alexandria, discussed Japanese missions.——The defalcation of T.M. Grady, cashier of the First National Bank of Marietta, Pa., will likely exceed $38,000.——The Southern States Land and Timber Company, an English corporation, with headquarters in New York, London, England, and Pensacola, Fla., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The company is the largest lumber concern in the South.——John Stephens, a farmer residing in Marion township, Noble county, Ohio, murdered his son by striking him on the head with a club. The son refused to give his father two dollars upon demand, and this led to the crime.——Philip Gaffron was shot and killed by burglars in his home in Denver.

United States Marshal Wilson served on Secretary Carlisle a writ to show cause why he should not pay fees amounting to about $600, alleged to be due ex-District Attorney Charles C. Waters, of the Eastern District of Arkansas.——Dr. Samuel C. Busey, president of the District Medical Association, and well known to most physicians in this country and Europe, walked into an open elevator shaft at the Concord flats, and falling twelve feet, broke his thigh and sustained other serious injuries.——The Universal Bolt Company, of Marietta, O., has brought suit in the Court of Claims against the United States government for $500,000 for royalties alleged to be due on bolt locks used by the government in public works, principally in government and harbor improvements.——The West Virginia Society of Civil Engineers was organized at Parkersburg, with 150 members.——A reunion of Union and Confederate veterans was held on the Battlefield of Shiloh.——G. H. Heiborn, an editor of Seattle, Wash., was found dead in his bathtub.

Henry McConn was arrested at a dance near Charleston, W. Va., charged with making and passing counterfeit money.——Plans are being considered for the extension of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad across the Ohio into West Virginia's coal fields.——Charles Heathorn, of Cleveland, O., obtained a verdict against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for $30,000 for the loss of both legs and the crushing of an arm in a collision.——Daniel Steinman, aged seventy-four years of Patterson, N. J., committed suicide by blowing off the top of his head with a shotgun.——Henry M. Entwistle, of Lowell, Mass., who was sentenced to fifteen years in prison for shooting Maria Clegg, was released through the efforts of the girl, and they will sail for England, where they will be married.——The American Tannery, at Columbus, Ind., operated by the Moores, well-known tanners, was burned. Loss $200,000. Insurance not over $85,000.——The corn belt of South Dakota was blessed with the heaviest storm of rain in a year.——The second trial at Staunton, Va., of Benjamin Hite for the murder of Henry Weeks resulted in a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of twelve years in the Richmond Penitentiary.

SEVEN FIREMEN BURIED.

Some of Them Were Injured Severely at a Pittsburg Fire, but None Will Die.

During the progress of a fire in the Black Diamond Steel Works, Pittsburg, the roof of a small building fell in, burying seven firemen. After a great deal of work they were released. While some of them were severely injured, none will die. The fire was confined to one department and only 100 men are thrown out of work. The loss is $2,000.

EXPLODED IN HIS POCKET.

A Three-Year Old Boy Fatally Injured by a Can of Powder.

Benjamin, Lafayette Wagoner's 3-year-old son, was frightfully injured at their home in Akron, Ohio, by the explosion of a can of powder in his pocket.

The powder had been found about the house, and with some companions he was taking it to the woods. How the accident occurred is not known. The lad will die.

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Successor to B. P. COX.
Odd Fellows' Building, EASTON, MD.

PART ILLEGAL.

Decision of the Supreme Bench in Income Cases.

2 SECTIONS TURNED DOWN.

These Relate to Incomes Derived from Rent, State, County and Municipal Bonds—There Was Great Interest in the Decision.

Not since the days when great political questions were before the Supreme Court has there been such public interest displayed as with reference to the income-tax decision. The court-room was crowded almost literally to suffocation with lawyers, politicians, and public officials. The action of the court did not come in the nature of any great surprise, for although the treasury officials have stoutly clung to the hope that the tax would be upheld in its entirety, it has been the general impression of others that the tax, if it was not altogether knocked out, would at least get a very bad black eye. It was developed, as the chief justice got into the middle of his opinion, that the rumors, afloat in the last few days as to the decision were substantially well founded. The essence of the decision eliminates from the taxable list all incomes derived from rents, and from State, county and municipal bonds. This cuts off at one blow fully 50 per cent. of the estimated revenue from the income tax. The New York Astors, whose millions of income are derived almost altogether from real estate rentals, will go scott-free, as will hundreds and hundreds of wealthy men in all sections of the country whose possessions consist mainly of real estate. In the case of numerous others it will reduce most materially the amount of tax they will be called upon to pay.

THE TAXATION OF INCOMES.

But while the court by its equal division upon the other questions involved fails to pronounce unconstitutional the other provisions for taxing incomes, the effect cannot fail to work very disastrously to the effective working of the measure. This is fully recognized at the treasury, where it was said that perhaps it would have been better if the court by affirmative action had thrown out the whole law. Certainly the attitude of the court offers a premium to all those who are inclined to evade the payment of the tax. It opens wide the door to endless litigation, for there is nothing now to prevent those who are so disposed to bring suits in every judicial circuit of the country to test questions not as yet passed upon by the Supreme Court. Although, as is said, perhaps a fair proportion of persons, under the circumstances, have already handed in their returns, mighty few with big incomes are included in this list. There is no doubt that thousands have been holding back for the Supreme Court, and the strong probability is that many of these will now continue to hold back. It would be useless to deny that serious embarrassment must attend the collection of the tax.

TEXT OF THE DECISION.

The anxiously awaited decision of the United States Supreme Court in the income-tax suit was rendered by Chief Justice Fuller. The court defeated the purposes of the law so far as it taxed incomes derived from rents and also from State, county and municipal bonds. By a tie vote of the court the law was sustained in other respects.

The court's opinion was as follows:

In Charles Pollock vs. the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company et al.

It is established:

First—That by the constitution federal taxation is divided into two great classes—direct taxes and duties, imposts and excises

Second—That the imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several States, according to numbers and the imposition of duties, imports and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States.

Third—That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was preserved in the constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several States so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each State.

Fourth—That the States surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general government, and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromises of the constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

Five—That these conclusions result from the text of the constitution and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

Sixth—That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied by the general government except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency, and such has been the practice down to August 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

Seventh—That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class.

Eighth—That by no previous decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced.

Ninth—That so much of the act of August 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid.

AS TO MUNICIPAL BONDS.

The court is further of the opinion that the act of August 15, 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the State and one of the instrumentalities of the State government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not the subjects of federal taxation, nor is the income derived from State, county and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised and has a sensible influence on the contract, and therefore such a tax is a tax on the power of the States and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the constitution.

OTHER QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

Upon each of the other questions argued at the bar, to wit: First, whether the void provisions as to rents and income from real estate invalidate the whole act; second, whether as to the income from personal property as such the act is unconstitutional as laying direct taxes; third, whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity on either of the grounds suggested, The justices who heard the argument are equally divided and, therefore, no opinion is expressed.

THE RESULTS.

The result is that the decree of the Circuit Court is reversed and the cause remanded with directions to enter a decree in favor of complanant in respect only of the voluntary payment of the tax on the rents and income of its real estate and that which it holds of municipal and State bonds.

The decision was also adverse to this part of the law as repugnant to the constitution.

On the other points the court was divided and, therefore, no opinion could be given.

PRESENT TARIFF ACT.

The Chief Justice quoted various Supreme Court decisions and sought to show that while the question had been before the court the question had only been considered as applying to the question at issue in the particular cases. Coming down to the present tariff act, he said that the law was passed in a time of profound peace, and it was to be taken as evidence that Congress had sought in this matter to form a precedent for a departure from established lines, and it therefore became important to inquire into the circumstances with some attention to detail, and for the purpose of comparsion he went back to the enactment of an income tax during the civil war. He quoted from the decision in the Springer case, giving a history of the case and devoting much attention to it, as he said it was upon this case that the defense had apparently relied upon more generally than upon any other precedent. It is, he said, conceded in all the cases from Hylton to Springer that taxes on land are direct taxes, while in some of them it is determined that taxes on rents derived from lands are indirect taxes. Was there, he asked any distinction between a tax on the land and the income derived from the land?

WHAT IS LAND?

What, in other words, was the land but the profit on it? The name of the tax is unimportant and the court had been unable to see any distinction. He closed this part of the opinion by saying the court had reached the conclusion that the tax on rents was involved.

The Chief Justice then took up the question of the taxation of municipal and State bonds.

The decision was also adverse to this part of the law as repugnant to the constitution.

On the other points the court was divided and therefore no opinion could be given.

MANY OPINIONS REVIEWED.

The announcement of the conclusions of the court was preceded by a review of the many opinions of the Supreme Court from the time of Chief Justice Marshall down to the celebrated Springer case, brought by ex-Representative Springer, of Illinois, and by an exhaustive review of the nature of direct and indirect taxation, in the course of which the Chief Justice reviewed the debates leading to the framing of the federal constitution. In conclusion the Chief Justice stated that this opinion upon the Pollock case covered the two other cases.

The delivery of the opinion consumed just one hour. Chief Justice Fuller began at 12.05 and concluded at 1 05. He was followed by Justice Field, who read the first dissenting opinion, speaking in a low tone that contrasted noticeably with the loud delivery of the Chief Justice.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

The epidemic of small-pox at St. Louis does not seem to abate.

Four trainmen were fatally injured in a freight wreck on the Panhandle Railroad near Newcomerstown, Ohio.

Thomas Latham and family, of Elma, Ohio, were asphyxiated by coal gas. Four of the children cannot recover.

A despatch from Baltimore says that Capt. Robert Andrews, of the schooner Sydney S. Jones; Washington Andrews, his nephew, were drowned in the Magothy river.

In a runaway in South Bend, Indiana, two children of James Hicks were trampled to death. Hicks and his wife were thrown from the wagon, both sustaining serious injuries.

The Ohio river passenger steamer Iron Queen was burned at Antiquity, a landing 12 miles above Pomeroy. One of the chambermaids was burned to death. The boat was valued at $60,000.

By the explosion of a boiler in Loring & Jone's leather factory, at Woburn, Massachusetts, the building was wrecked and a number of workmen were buried in the ruins Five men were killed and five injured.

Two heavy passenger trains on the Main Central Railroad were in collision three miles from Bangor, Maine. James Ward, one of the firemen, was killed, and several other persons were injured. Three engines, a postal and a baggage car were smashed.

Brakeman John Griggs was killed in a freight wreck on the Erie Railroad on the outskirts of Elmira, New York. A car loaded with hogs was in the wreck. Half the hogs were killed or injured and "neighboring farmers made way with the rest."

A slight fire occurred in the residence of Henry Horton, in Brooklyn, and while it was in progress Halma Pearson, a servant girl, 22 years old, was found dead, her head submerged in a wash tub. It is not known whether or not the girl committed suicide.

FOREWARNED OF DEATH.

Engineer Willis Laughed at His Wife's Fears and Was Killed.

Joseph J. Willis, head engineer of the Louisville, Ky., Veneer Mills Company, met death in a terrible manner. While oiling the machinery he was caught by a fly wheel, which makes about 200 revolutions a minute and was dashed against the wall and ceiling of the room, crushing him to death instantly.

A peculiar fact in connection with his death is that Mrs. Willis told her husband before he went to work that she had a presentment that something would happen to him. He laughed it off and went to his work, where he met his death.

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

O. F. STURMER,
The Leading Jeweler,

Has engaged this space to inform the public and his customers that he has many seasonable

Easter Gifts

and has made preparations to supply the present demand for articles for

EASTER WEDDINGS!——

Silverware, (Gorham's)! Bric-a-Brac.

☞Call and see him before the choicest articles are sold.

WITHOUT WARNING

Seven Killed in Collapsed Buildings at Wheeling, W. Va.

TWO BLOCKS ARE WRECKED

A Four-Story Warehouse Condemned Years Ago as Unsafe, Was First to Fall—Fire Among the Ruins.

A confused mass of brick, broken timbers and stones, marks the spot in the heart of the business part of Wheeling, W. Va., where previous stood two handsome business blocks for the wrecking of which somebody will be held responsible. Underneath the ruins somewhere lie the remains of five human beings, who, with two others, were caught, when without a moment's warning, one of the buildings collapsed, carring with it a second and partially wrecking another.

Of the two bodies that have been recovered one is that of the Very Reverend Father H. F. Parker, Vicar General of the Catholic diocese of Wheeling. The other body is that of Benjamin Pritchard, an iron merchant of Buckhannon, W. Va., who was in one of the buildings at the time of the disaster.

In some respects the disaster was a remarkable one and it is one of the most horrible that ever occurred in Wheeling. The building that fell first was the four-story structure of T. T. Hutchinson & Co., at 122 Main Street, dealers in hardware It was condemned four or five years ago as unsafe. At that time Mr. Hutchinson was remodeling the building and the Chief of the Fire Department and the Mayor protested against the progress of the work, declaring that the walls were weak. Mr. Hutchinson went before the City Council, protesting against official interference with his improvements, and was permitted by that body to proceed.

The result came when, with a terrible crash and without a moment's warning the building collapsed. The structure stood upon the corner of an alley, upon the opposite side of which was the wholesale millinery establishment of A. M. Rice & Co. Against the latter building the great mass fell, crushing in the side and almost totally wrecking it. Immediately adjoining the Hutchinson building was the new five-story brick structure of W. H. Chapman & Son, which was nearing completion, and which was dragged down with the Hutchinson building, not one brick being left on another. The alley was completely filled, and the firemen's rescuing party had all they could do to keep the smoldering fires from breaking out and licking up what remains.

To the people in the Hutchinson building the crash came without warning. How many of them escaped can only be conjectured when the condition of the debris is taken into consideration. Benjamin Pritchard, one of the men killed, was in the Hutchinson building making purchases when the crash came. His body was afterward found lying across that of Ford, who, strange to say, was only slightly injured. It is supposed that the others who were in the building were instantly killed. At the time the Hutchinson building fell across the alley filling it with debris, Rev. Father Parker had just turned into the thoroughfare which leads from Main Street to the Cathedral. He was crushed to death instantly. Harry Cowl, a Western Union messenger boy, and the backman, Wincher, were caught in a similar manner. When Father Parke's body was found it was in an upright position and crushed against the Rice building about fifteen feet from the entrance to the alley.

The loss on the buildings and contents will probably reach $200,000, partly covered by insurance.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Work has been begun on a 10-story hotel building on the site of the old capitol at Atlanta, Ga.

The Globe Iron Works Co., at Cleveland, have restored to their employees the 10 per cent. deducted from their wages over a year ago.

THE Ensign Car and Manufacturing Company, at Huntingdon, W. Va., after being idle several months, will resume work with 1,200 men. Two hundred men are preparing the plant for operation.

ABOUT 150 press feeders' helpers and job pressmen, employed in the various job printing offices in Detroit, quit work. The men had made a demand for an increase in wages, which was refused by their employers. All the larger offices are affected.

THE Ohio miners, at Columbus authorized the sending of a despatch to the striking miners at Pittsburg, urging them to stand for the demand made, and promising aid. A resolution authorizing a conference with the coal pool, with a view to preventing strikes, was adopted.

M. RATCHFORD and Henry Shires were elected President and Vice-President respectively, by the Ohio Miner's Convention, in session at Columbus. The Convention agreed to submit the whole question of wage scale for the ensuing year to the State officers, it being deemed unwise to attempt to fix a scale now.

THE Havemeyer sugar refinery, in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, was closed down, throwing 4,000 employees out of work. President Havemeyer said that the shut-down was for the purpose of repairs and would only last a few days. Another official said it was owing to the surplus of sugar on the market.

THE American Sugar Refining Company will begin the manufacture of spirits in the fall. Treasurer John E. Searle, Jr., said that the reason for this new departure was that the company had to dispose of a low grade syrup, which was a bye-product of the refining process. A discriminating duty in France prevented shipment of this syrup, and so the company proposes to distil it. The alcohol obtained is to be sold in England.

ROBBERS FIGHT WITH FIRE.

An Exciting Chase After the Rock Island Train Gang is Cut Short.

The Rock Island train robbers are now in the Gloss Mountain region and have set the prairie on fire behind them in order to baffle their pursuers.

There being a high wind the fire has covered an immense area of territory and the marshal's posse cannot advance.

Having Bought

The Shops and Tools of William H. Withgott, 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.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Li Pei-Yuan, the Civil Governor of Moukden, asks the Emperor of China to take up the use of the jingal-guns with which the Manchus captured China. These guns are about eight feet long, of large bore, and are loaded at the muzzle, using about a handful of powder.

Dr. Edward Eggleston takes the ground that the highest intellectual satisfaction is to be derived in these days in assemblies in which men and women come together. If a gathering is made up wholly of men there is apt to be a lack of restraint that wars against the best mental results. If women meet by themselves they grow opinionated.

Captain Crossman, or the Alliance, makes his home when ashore in Jersey City. He is very much liked by those who know him. His family consists of a wife and six children—two boys and four girls. They are extremely bright and attractive and very popular in their circle. Captain Crossman has a great reputation among his friends for personal bravery.

Speaker Peel, when he retires, will have served eleven years. He will receive a pension of $20,000 a year, and if the precedents are followed, a peerage. There have been eight Speakers of the House of Commons since the beginning of the century, and in only three cases, and those in the year immediately following passage of the reform bill, has there been a contest for the nomination.

Mr. Percy Ives, the young Detroit artist who is to paint the portrait of President Cleveland at the instance of Don M. Dickinson, has arrived at Washington. "I hope to be able to make a satisfactory picture of the President," he said. "The chief thing I fear is that his numerous pressing engagements will allow him to give me but brief sittings. It will take me at least three weeks and perhaps a month, to complete the task.

Mr. Selous the English Nimrod, who did Matabeleland so thoroughly in a recent address in London, said with regard to Lobengula that though from a European standpoint he was a barbarian and many detestable cruelties could be laid to his charge, yet he had some very fine qualities, while every old trader and hunter looked on him as a friend and regretted his fate. After telling some of his adventures, Mr. Selous declared that the great curse of the British Empire in South Africa was drink.

GOVERNOR MARVIL DEAD.

Delaware's Chief Executive Passed Quietly Away.

Governor Marvil died at 9.15 P. M. at his home in Laurel, Delaware.

Joshua Hopkins Marvil came of an old Delaware family. He was born in Sussex county, September 3, 1835. As a farm boy his educational opportunities were meagre. In early manhood he became a sailor, and afterward a boat builder. In his 28th year he started a shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements In 1870 he engaged in the basket and crate business, building up extensive works at Laurel, which have an annual output of 2,000,000 fruit baskets. He had been prominent in Delaware politics for years, but never was a candidate for office until he was nominated for governor last August.

Governor Marvil's term would have expired January 1, 1899. He will be succeeded by William T. Watson, speaker of the senate, who is a Democrat. That leaves the senate a tie—four Democrats and four Republicans. The house of delegates is composed of 15 Republicans and 6 Democrats. A special election to fill the vacancy in the senate will be held in Kent county, which the Democrats carried last fall by a plurality of 88.

With the death of Governor Marvil vanishes Senator Higgins' hopes for appointment to succeed himself. The governor was a warm friend of Senator Higgins, and it was conceded by the Addicks followers that should the legislature fail to elect a Senator the governor would appoint his friend Higgins to the vacant seat.

CABLE SPARKS.

CHOLERA has appeared in the providence of Podoli, Russia.

AN association has been formed in Germany to protect the gold standard of the country.

REED WADDELL, the American who was shot in Paris a few days ago by Thomas O'Brien, the noted bunco-steerer, is dead.

THERE was heavy fighting in the Molokand Pass between the British troops and the natives under Umra Khan, the invader of Chitral.

A Spanish warship is reported to have fired upon a British steamer off Cape Maysi, Cuba, and to have sent officers on board to search the vessel.

SENOR DE LOMB, the new Spanish minister to the United States, and Marshal de Campos the new Governor-General of Cuba, have sailed for Havana.

THE bill suspending for a year from June 1 the export duties on sugar from the Dutch East Indias have been adopted by the States-General of Holland.

THE peace negotiations between China and Japan, which was broken off when the attempt was made on the life of Li Hung Chang, have been renewed.

A NEW German ironclad was launched at Kiel and christened Ægis by Emperor William. This is the vessel which it was reported was to be named Bismarck.

Prince Bismarck stood the fatigue of last week's receptions remarkably well, and though in good health he will take a long rest before seeing more visitors.

IT is definitely knows that the Cuban insurgent leader Maceo has landed on the eastern end of Cuba, with twenty-one others. They ran a vessel ashore in order to reach land.

THE new Venezuelan ministry appears to be desirous of a pacific solution of the incident between Venezuela and France and Belgium, arising from the comments of the representatives of the latter two countries on Venezuela's treatment of foreign claims.

ROBERT H. BLAIN,
Civil Engineer, Surveyor.
EASTON, MD.
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FAIRBANK'S Cough Syrup.
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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.
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COLLINS, GARRISON R.	Dover Street.	General Store.
DAVIDSON, WM. H.	Painter, August Street.	Paper Hanger.
DIXON, R. B. & CO.,	General Ins. Agts., Moreland Building.	Coal and Lumber.
DAWSON & JENKINS,	Washington Street.	Druggists.
GRIFFITH, JOHN S.	Washington Street.	Grocer
HARTNETT, W. J.	Roofing and Spouting, Dover Street.	Stoves and Tinware.
HUBBARD & BRO.,	Washington Street.	Fertilizer. Cannery.
HOLLINGSWORTH, T. H. & CO.,	Odd Fellows' Building.	Dry Goods.
HENRY, M. P.	Market Space.	General Store.
LITTLETON, W. C.	Washington Street.	Tailor.
MASON, JOHN & CO.	Washington Street.	Undertakers.
MYERS, W. H.	Dover Street.	Jeweler, Optical Goods, &c.
MARTIN, R. HERBERT,	Dover Street.	Atty. at Law.
MULLER, JOSEPH,	Market Space.	Harness Maker.
MASON, FRANK,	Market Space.	Carriage Manufacturer.
NORRIS, SAMUEL,	Market Space.	Provision Depot.
MICHOLS, M. B.	Washington Street.	Dry Goods Merchant.
NICHOLS & BRO.	Dover Street.	Stoveware.
SHANNAHAN & WRIGHTCON,	Washington Street.	Hardware.
SPENCE, JAS.	Washington Street.	Carriage Manufacturer.
STOOPS, W. G.	Washington St. & Point Road.	Provision Market.
STURMER, O. F.	Washington St., Sangston's Old Stand.	Jeweler.
TREGANOWAN, J. R.,	Cabinet Street.	Crayon Portraits, &c.
WORKINGMENS' P. B. & L. ASSN.,	Moreland Block.	Loans.
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WOOTERS, W. J. H.	Dover Street.	General Store.

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NOTICE.

The business formerly conducted by C. R. Leonard & Brother, will hereafter be continued by E. T. Leonard, member of the late firm. All business entrusted to my care will receipt prompt and careful attention.
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