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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.

VOL. LXXIX. NO. 35. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1895. $1.50 PER YEAR.

A FAILURE.

He cast his net at morn where fishers toiled,
At eve he drew it empty to the shore;
He took the diver's plunge into the sea,
But thence within his hand no pearl he bore.

He ran a race, but never reached his goal;
He sped an arrow, but he missed his aim;
And slept at last beneath a simple stone,
With no achievements carved about his name.

Men called it failure; but for my own part
I dare not use that word, for what if heaven
Shall question, ere its judgment shall be read,
Not "hast thou won?" but only "hast thou striven?"

—Kate Tucker Goode.

The Major's Antipathy.

BY EVERARD JACK APPLETON.

THE Major came slowly down the steps of the Veteran Club house and turned homeward. The day was a warm one and the Major's wounds were apt to worry him a good deal in hot weather, but he held his handsome old head none the less high.

Markham, one of the founders of the club itself, watched him go for a moment, and then turned to Altman, who sat near him.

"One man in a hundred is the Major," said he, "one man in a hundred."

"Yes," agreed the other' "but what has he been saying this afternoon?"

"Nothing out of the ordinary," replied Markham, "I was only thinking of his past generally. I believe that he was the best all-around soldier that I ever knew. He has the greatest antipathy for anything bordering on frivolity in military affairs, as you probably know, and he declares these boys do nothing but 'play soldier' as if they were fifteen years younger than they really are."

"But doesn't he see the good side of the question?" asked Altman.

"I suppose he does, but he thinks the Guards should be composed of more capable men—workingmen who can stand a great deal, and not aristocrats."

"But—"

"Pray don't think I am supporting the Major's views, my dear Altman. When I remarked that the Guard had been ordered to the mines, he said: 'I feel sorry for the young men themselves, but more sorry for the State. It ought to send experienced men to such places if they ever hope to enforce the laws rigidly and quickly.' Very firm in his beliefs is the Major, and the strongest one he has, however wrong it may seem to us, is that the Governor's Guard in its present state is a useless organization."

"For a stranger's opinion that might pass," said Altman, "but the Major ought to know better. And I'm told, too, that the officers are all excellent swordsmen."

"Yes," said Markham, "so I've heard, and all of which I pointed out to him. But you can't shake the Major, as I said."

"Well," returned Altman, picking up his paper again, "it gives him something to talk about, anyway."

But neither he nor the Major's old comrade knew the real reason of his last outburst against the Guards in question; for that reason, in the form of a square sheet of note paper, lay in the Major's inside pocket, and it consisted of hastily written but entirely earnest offer for his daughter's hand in marriage. And the young man who took such a liberty was none other than the First Lieutenant of the Governor's Guards.

Lieutenant Halloway was not a disagreeable young man; in fact, he was quite the opposite. He came from the South and of a soldiering family, his father having lost his life at Cold Harbor during the Civil War; he was interested in a well established business situated in the heart of the city; his family pedigree was a long one, and his own character and record spotless.

"He doesn't want my answer for a week, doesn't he?" muttered the old soldier, as he marched on homeward. "Well, he shan't get it! I'll think it over, as he asks me to, and not make a hasty decision, but I can tell him right now what it will be. No, emphatically!"

Had the Major's good little wife been living herself, she would have pointed out long ago the possibility of of this contingency arising, and would have prepared him for the blow, which must fall some day, and leave him childless, while some enterprising young man gained a wife; but Mrs. Major had died many years ago, and left the Major with the pretty child to bring up alone.

From a vivacious, headstrong, pretty little girl, Dorothy had grown up into a beautiful young woman, with her mother's sweet face and her father's will and determination.

So to-day, when he found the letter waiting for him at the club, and to be forgiven for railing against anything, especially the Guards, when it was remembered that one of them was the vandal, bent upon robbing the old soldier of his daughter. Entering the open door of his handsome house, he called as cheerfully as he could:

"Dorothy, daughter!"

"Yes, daddy," came the answer from somewhere upstairs, and the next moment the face he loved peeped over the banister and a small forefinger was shaken warningly at him.

"Ten minutes late, sir," she cried, trying to be very severe; "what does it mean?"

Then she ran down the stairs, her pretty face dimpling with happy smiles.

"It means, little girl," replied the Major, slowly, taking her bright face between his two kindly old hands, "it means that my daughter has gone—"

"Gone where, daddy?" said she, after one glance at him, for she felt what was coming.

"Over to the enemy," returned the Major.

Then, as they went arm in arm into the library, he added:

"Dorothy, Dorothy, to think of you deserting at this time."

"But I'm not deserting dear, I'm not!" she cried.

Then she asked, slowly:

"What—what did he say?"

"Nothing," replied the Major, shortly; "he wasn't soldier enough for that, so he wrote it."

"It was not because he wasn't soldier enough, papa, but because he didn't have time. And now you call him a coward—and—and he's up to where those wicked miners are, and he may be—killed—"

But the rest was unfinished, for the tears had welled up into the pretty eyes, and the next minute the contrite Major was apologies and declarations of better behavior in the future.

"He isn't a coward, daddy," murmured Dorothy from the depths of the Major's shoulder, where she had taken refuge again, "and—"

"My dear child, I didn't say he was," remonstrated the harassed old soldier; "and you mustn't cry any more."

But all through supper, though she chatted and laughed so brightly, the Major's old heart was still a trifle sore, for he kept saying to himself: "Only half her love is mine, and the rest belongs to a Governor's Guard!"

That night, after the evening had worn away and the daughter of the house had gone to bed, the Major climbed the stairs, when he heard a patter of small bare feet coming along the entry, and the next moment a white-robed little figure stood beside him.

"You aren't angry with me, are you, daddy dear?" she asked, hugging him lovingly, "and you won't feel badly about it, will you?"

"Of course I won't," replied the Major, laughingly, "but run back to bed, my dear girl, or you'll catch cold. Of course, you couldn't expect me to feel very gay," he added again, "when I'm about to lose a daughter—now could you?"

"But you aren't," she answered quickly; "you're going to find a son—Tom says so himself."

Two days later the Guards were in the city again. The night they reached the mines an attack had been made upon them by the desperate strikers, and though they were taken by surprise, their officers had not lost their heads. Using a row of salt bags as breastworks, they received the charge and repulsed the enemy. Then the Guard had captured fifteen of their principal men, driven the rest back to their homes, and waited until the Second Regiment arrived on the scene to relieve them. The latter having appeared at last, the Guards were ordered home with their prisoners. The papers were, of course, full of the story of the fight, and the fact that Lieutenant Halloway was mentioned as one of the most efficient and collected officers there, did not tend to harden the Major against his would-be son-in-law. He had also received a painful, though not serious wound, in his left arm from the knife of a murderously inclined miner, which necessitated his carrying the arm in a sling.

Later in the day all sorts of rumors began to fly about the town concerning the injured feelings of the miners in regard to the imprisonment of their ringleaders, and as night came on, the report that they would come to the city in force and endeavor to take their men from the jail was gaining ground every minute.

"That is nonsense, plain and simple," said the Captain of the Guards when approached by a newspaper man on the subject. "The miners have had a dose they will not soon forget. The only danger the city now stands in is from men out of work, who are more desperate by hunger and want, and who will take to robbing if they cannot find any other way to live."

And that very night the Captain's words were proven.

The Major and Dorothy had been to the theater and were returning home. The night was warm and soft, and the moon shone so bright and clear that the old soldier and his pretty daughter walked on another square before going in to enjoy the night. The Major was about to say something about the stillness of it all, when from behind them there came a light tread, and the next moment, without the slightest warning, the kindly old soldier was staggering forward from a stunning blow on his head.

With a little cry of terror Dorothy caught at him as he fell, but she was quickly grasped from behind, and a hoarse voice whispered in her ear: "Scream, an' I'll choke the life out o' ye!"

"Go through his pockets, Jim," continued the fellow, who was now binding Dorothy's arms to her sides; "he won't come to right away, but we've got no time to lose." As he spoke, he picked up the short, heavy stick he had used with such murderous effect a moment before, and as he stooped to do so Dorothy sprang away from him and dashed toward the corner. With a muttered oath the man rushed after her.

Despite her clinging skirts and imprisoned arms, the brave girl had gained the corner and was just turning down it, however, while her pursuer was still several yards away, when she ran plump into a tall, soldierly young man, who was coming up the street with a long, easy stride.

"What—why, Dorothy—you!" he exclaimed, as he looked down into her white face; but he got no further, for the man was upon them. With another fierce exclamation of disgust and anger, for he recognized the Lieutenant as he turned the corner, and utterly desperate as to the consequences, he threw himself at the young officer. Halloway stepped quietly aside as he saw him coming; then, as the footpad missed his aim and hurled himself past the Lieutenant, the latter struck him a sharp, hard, scientific blow just below the ear, and doubling up like an empty sack he fell to the pavement without a sound.

Then the young soldier sprang to Dorothy's side.

"What in Heaven's name is the meaning of this?" he cried, freeing her arms.

"There are two of them—he struck papa—back there!" she answered, pointing to the spot where the other highwayman was still bending over the Major. Without stopping to question her further, her lover ran quickly up the dark street, and made out the prostrate form of the Major and the kneeling one of his assailant. As he came upon them, the latter sprang to his feet, and seizing his own club he struck at the Lieutenant viciously, but the soldier was too quick for him.

Like a flash of light the slender, tough sword leaped from its scabbard, and as the man's blow fell it was parried neatly by the officer's only weapon. Again the stick was raised and swung about his head, and as the man moved his face came into the single patch of moonlight that shone through the thick boughs above, and Halloway laughed grimly as he recognized his antagonist—the man who had wounded him at the mines.

"So it is you, is it, Scurry?" said the officer.

There was no reply to Halloway's remark, but faster and faster rained the blows of the frenzied man.

At the first clash of wood and metal the Major had opened his eyes and struggling to his feet he leaned against one of the trees near by and watched the little battle going on before him.

"I am sorry to hurt you, my friend," said Lieutenant Halloway, coolly, "but I really think you've done enough to-night; and in order to render you harmless I'll have to—" He did not finish the sentence in words, but before the other could recover from his last misdirected stroke he was reeling backward with a stinging blow from the flat of the Lieutenant's sword.

The Major, though still dazed, held out his hand to Tom, and wrung it heartily.

"I hope that villain did not hurt you badly, Major," said he; "and as soon as I find a policeman and get these two pleasing individuals in the hands of the law before they come to themselves, I'll be back to help you home, if you need it." And without waiting for an answer, he hurried down the street, soon returning with a city officer whom he met sauntering leisurely along in their direction.

Then he and Dorothy and the Major went home. Though the Lieutenant's sweetheart had kept back her tears all along there was a suspicious moisture in her pretty eyes as they passed into the hall, but she was smiling bravely, nevertheless. As the old housekeeper bustled off to get something to put on the Major's wound—which luckily was not a serious one—the three stood looking at each other beneath the chandelier for a minute. Then the Major took the Lieutenant's hand once again, and put Dorothy's little one into it, with a kindly smile.

"It was one of the finest bits of fencing I ever saw, my boy!" he said, with only a slight tremor in his pleasant old voice, "and a man who can handle a sword as you can in these degenerate days, deserves anything another can give him. So take her, Tom, and God bless you both!"

And this is how the Major's antipathy was overcome at last.—New York Advertiser.

Some Feathered Jokers.

Have birds a sense of humor? One must not only be thoroughly well acquainted with its habits, but he must be able to enjoy the doings of a pert mischief maker if the catbird is to be appreciated at its full worth. One day as the writer was watching a wood thrush in a quiet grove where it was enjoying life in its own way, with occasional spurts of song to enliven the occasion, a catbird appeared on a branch not very far from the thrush, but a little below it. Just then the thrush began to sing. Instantly the catbird spread its legs a bit, shook its wings slightly clear of its body, cocked one eye up at the thrush and gave a cry that must have sounded derisive to the dullest ear. The thrush stopped short and instantly the catbird took up the thrush's strain in a voice that was simply ridiculous. At that the thrush eyed the catbird calmly until quiet was restored and then started in once more on its song. Again it was interrupted by the mocker, and this performance was repeated a third time, when the thrush gave it up and flew away.

Keep an eye on almost any group of birds and one will be seen to pick at another, and away the two will go in a game of aerial tag. Watch the long-legged water birds in places where food is abundant, so that they are inclined to make up the little dancing parties for which they are peculiar, and sly, make-believe attacks, one upon the other, will be found to be the usual beginning of the more extraordinary performance of dancing. Even the hard-working robin is continually playing tricks on his fellows in early spring, though ordinary spectators take their games for vicious fights. In sport, half the birds that one may see in the course of a year's observations are so full of life, so buoyant in spirits, that they compel others about them to take part, in one way or another, in the joys of the earth.—Chautauquan.

How He Saved His Hat.

There is a good story told of the late Dr. Matthews Duncan, the specialist, when he was a struggling young practitioner who was just beginning to be taken notice of by the world. He was called in consultation with several eminent men of the profession, and, for the occasion, he donned his best silk hat. Being poor, he could not go in his carriage, nor could he afford a cab, and as the day was fine he left his umbrella at home, for the double reason that he did not think he should need it and it was a particularly shabby one, and walked. The consultation lasted a long time, and when at last it was over, Matthews Duncan saw with consternation that it was raining, and remembered that his umbrella was at home. What was to be done? A new hat meant something considerable to him in those days, and so did even a cab fare.

Suddenly a thought struck him. Making an excuse to the effect that he had an appointment, he left the big medical guns, and, proceeding downstairs, took the hat of one of them whom he knew to have come in a carriage, leaving his own new silk hat in its place. Then he walked home in the rain. When the owner of the hat finally came down and saw the exchange, he congratulated himself on his luck, and putting it on, drove home in his carriage, and so kept it dry. His exultation, however, was next morning turned to grief, for Dr. Duncan sent him his hat, with a note full of apologies for having made the mistake, and asked him to give to his servant the hat which he had taken home in his carriage.

Of course, under the circumstances, there was nothing for the great man to do except to return Matthews Duncan his new and undamaged hat, and to receive in exchange his own, which had been made a kind of scapegoat for it, with as much grace as the circumstances permitted of.—New York Post.

How New York's Streets Are Lit.

New York is lighted by 25,123 gas lamps and 2725 electric lights. This illumination begins at present at 7.30 o'clock every evening, and continues till 3.15 o'clock in the morning.

The hour for lighting and extinguishing the lights is regulated according to the length of the nights. In the course of a year each gas lamp burns for a total of 4000 hours. The electric lights burn for 3950 hours annually. The estimated cost of lighting the city streets this year will be $980,000.

The city has more street lights in use to-day and in preparation than ever before.—New York Sun.

Some English Cucumbers.

Alexander Higgins, Lapwater Hall, Leigh, Essex, calls attention to a remarkable growth of cucumbers. He says: "I put three plants into an ordinary two-light frame on the 17th of April last. The first cucumber I cut on the 22d of May, and in twenty-three days from that date, viz., till the 15th of June, I cut thirty-three, the average length being sixteen inches, or a total length of 528 inches."—London News.

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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.

THE NEWS.

H. H. Edwards, a traveling photographer, poisoned his wife and two children and committed suicide at San Francisco.——James D. Cook, a prominent official of the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, has disappeared.——Governor Morrill, of Kansas, has received from the State Department an assurance that this government will do all in its power to afford John L. Waller, the protection to which he may be found entitled by reason of his American citizenship.——Several people were badly injured by the collapse of the Amphitheater at the new mile race track at Peoria, Ill.——Sanford Duncan, a prominent citizen of Stillwater, Ok., was found murdered on the Arkansas River bank near the line of the Pawnee reservation.——The bank at Salisbury, Mo., has been closed by order of the state bank examiner.——The Acme Gas Fixture Works, at Bridgetown, N. J., were destroyed by fire. Loss $25,000.——Stoudt's Excelsior Planing Mill, at Bethlehem, Pa., was burned. Loss $10,000; insurance $4,500.——The postoffice at Theresa, Jefferson county, New York, was robbed of several hundred dollars by burglars.

William Fredericks, a California desperado, who murdered Cashier William A. Herrick in an attempt to rob the San Francisco Savings Bank in March, 1894, was hanged at San Quentin.——A gang of tramps boarded a passenger train on the Lake Shore Railroad at Ashtabula, O., and terrorized the passengers. Julian Mullen, a brakeman of another train, was found by the track with his skull crushed, and it is supposed he was robbed and murdered by the tramps.——The will of Thomas O. Burnham, a wealthy bookseller of Boston, who died some time ago, provides for nearly two-thirds of an estate valued at $673,562 going to charitable and educational institutions in New England.——A test case is to be made in Richmond, Va., of parties selling books and newspapers on Sunday.——The men on the United States cruiser Raleigh, at Boston, claim that Captain Merrill Miller has deprived them of their rights and privileges.——The Newspaper Sermon Association has been organized in Boston for the purpose, it is announced, of purifying Sunday reading.

It is said that Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, will soon call an extra session of the legislature to take action upon the impending collapse of the bulfinch front of the State-house at Boston.——Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, has decided to grant a writ of error in the case of Patrick Sheehan, of Bayonne, who is under sentence to be hanged on August 8th for the murder of Saloonkeeper Dietrick Garbs.——During a cyclone at the village of Three States, in Missouri, George McClelland and his wife were killed by lightning.——The last day of the Horr-Harvey debate opened in Chicago. The attack was directed at the question of the feasibility of independent action by the United States for the remonetization of silver, and its free and unlimited coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, regardless of the acts of other nations.——Emily Gledhill, of London, England, who was reported as having strayed away from the steamship Ohio after it had landed at Washington avenue wharf, Philadelphia, was found at the residence of Mrs. Grimes, a relative, in Philadelphia.——Mrs. Caroline Johnston Kenney, of Staunton, Va., died in Louisville. A storm did considerable damage in St. Louis.

The breaking of a coupling pin caused six freight cars to back upon the second section of a train, near Columbia, S. C., and a wreck resulted.——The directors of the Superior National Bank, of West Superior, Wis., decided to go into liquidation, and President Alvord was directed to turn the assets and business of the bank over to the national bank examiner. The bank never recovered from the shock of the Cadwalader affair, three years ago.——Indian Agent Teter sent a dispatch from Market Lake, Ida., to the department at Washington saying there was no truth in the report of a massacre by the Indians at Jackson's Hole. A report to the governor of Wyoming says the trouble with the Indians was caused by their slaughter of game contrary to law.——Ex-President Harrison spoke at a flag-pole raising at Old Forge.——Mattie Haywood, a beautiful music teacher of Providence, R. I., committed suicide.——Victor Adams, who shot Justice Boxer in Fresno, Cal., was lynched by a mob.——A mass of human hair clotted with blood was found in Holmes' home in Chicago. Two vaults filled with quicklime were also found there.——Thirteen plates of side armor for the Russian warship Petropavlovsk were shipped by the Bethlehem Iron Company to Russia.

The launch of the United States armored cruiser, Brooklyn, which has been on the ways at Cramp's shipyard for about two years, is being actively prepared for, and is expected to take place during the coming month.——A cyclone and cloudburst at Wellston, O., flooded streets and cellars, carried away waterworks dam and drowned some Italians working in a street railway cut before they could escape.——Upon report of Special Master Crawford, Judge Dallas made an order in the United States Circuit Court authorizing the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to purchase some new equipments in carrying on the company's coal trade.——The Irving Cliff Brewery and the residence of August Hartung in Honesdale, Pa., were destroyed by fire. The fire originated on the second floor of the brewery, and is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss is $50,000; insurance $22,000.——News that all the Methodist missionaries in China, who were in grave danger, are now safe in Shanghai has been received. They had many narrow escapes on their way from Chang Tu.——The colored farmers and their families who were duped into migrating to Liberia, arrived, penniless, in Philadelphia.——A meeting of men prominent in shipbuilding and agricultural interests, which was held in Philadelphia, passed resolutions asking for the protection of those two interests.——An Albany court decided that insurance companies have not the right to exhume the bodies of policy-holders.

LYNCHED TWO ROBBERS.

Blood Hounds Hunt Down a Couple of Indiana Criminals.

Advices received from Alton, Crawford county, Ind., are to the effect that two men were arrested with the aid of bloodhounds for the robbery of the residence of John Kemp, a wealthy farmer. They fired the house to conceal their crime, nearly burning his entire family. An infuriated mob of neighbors who followed the hounds seized the prisoners, and from the most authentic information received lynched them.

BY AN EXPRESS.

Three Boys Instantly Killed Near Hyattsville, Md.

BODIES FOUND IN A DITCH.

Two of the Lads Not Yet Fifteen Years of age Clasped in Each Other's Arms When Found.

One of the most shocking railway accidents that has occurred in Maryland in recent years took place about midnight near Hyattsville, Montgomery county.

Three boys—Charles E. Lynch, aged 13; his cousin, J. Waters Blundon, aged 13, of Riverside Park, near Hyattsville, and John G. Brown, aged 15, of Washington, D. C.—were the victims, all of them being instantly killed and horribly mangled.

The boys were struck by Train 509 of the Royal Blue Express, southbound, and were hurled from the track and thrown into a ditch near the side of the road.

Their heads were completely torn off by the force of the shock, and their bodies were frightfully mangled.

The manner in which the accident occurred is a matter of conjecture, as it seems that the engineer of the train that hurled them into eternity was not aware that his machine had struck any obstruction and went on his way without stopping.

It is supposed that the boys while walking on the north-bound track stepped off to avoid a local train that was due at the point where they were found about midnight, and were instantly struck by the express train before they could leave the track.

Two of the boys killed, Blundon and Brown, were cousins. With Lynch they left the home of young Blundon, at Riverside Park, near Hyattsville, to go to the house of Thomas Lancaster, a colored man, for the purpose of purchasing pigeons. Lancaster lives some distance from Riverside Park and the boys had a considerable walk before them.

They were absent for some time, and Mr. Blundon, father of the unfortunate, became alarmed at his son's absence. He went over to the house of young Lynch, and proposed to the father that they go in search of the boys, whom he thought were playing somewhere along the road.

As the night was dark and they did not carry lanterns there was no way for them to discern the hidden horror in the ditch near where they walked. Failing to find any trace of the boys, Messrs. Lynch and Blundon returned home, and concluding that their children were all right and would return in due season went to bed.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock A. M., John Garner, colored, employed by a Mr. Riley, who resides near Riverside Park, while going to work along the railroad track perceived a great deal of blood on the track at the spot where the boys were struck.

He at once began an examination of the locality. To his horror he discovered the three boys dead in a ditch at the side of the track, young Lynch lying alone and the cousins Brown and Blundon clasped in each others arms some distance away. The bodies were laying face downward, and were bathed in blood.

By a singular coincidence the spot where the lads were struck is almost directly opposite the Blundon residence, from the windows of which the bodies could have been seen.

Garner went over to the Blundon home and aroused the inmates. He inquired from Mr. Blundon as to whether or not he had children. On the father's anxiously inquiring why the question was asked Garner told him that there were three boys lying dead in a ditch near the railroad track. Mr. Blundon accompanied the man to the place and immediatelp recognized them by their clothing.

The boys were the sons of J. U. Blundon, a prominent contractor and real estate broker of Washington; of W. R. Brown, of 2125 H street, Washington, and Charles Lynch, of Riverside.

A remarkable incident connected with the sad occurrence was that the pigeons the lads had purchased, and which they were evidently carrying in their hands, were also killed instantly. The dead bodies of the birds were also found in the ditch.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Dr. Magee, Professor of Medicine at Toronto University, was drowned in Hamilton Bay while bathing.

A crowded stand at a base ball park at Oelwein, Iowa, collapsed, and many of the occupants were injured.

George Lacy Stranahan, a student at the Buffalo Medical College, was instantly killed in a bicycle collision at Erie, Pa.

Two workmen were killed and five others seriously injured by the collapse of a building in course of construction at Lambeth, Ont.

John Doyle, aged 27, and James Leahy, 25 years, were drowned in the Bronx Kills, near Port Morris, New York, by the overturning of a boat.

A report received by the Marine Hospital Bureau says the number of sick in Santiago de Cuba from yellow fever can be counted by the hundreds.

William Blossing, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, was buried under his engine and killed in a freight wreck on the Pennsylvania road at Landisville.

News reached Port Townsend from Sitka of the death of a well-known Alaskan prospector, named Fitzgerald He fell into a cave and was killed by a bear.

George Hathaway, of Jones Bay, North Carolina, took his wife and children fishing. One of the children fell into the river and the father jumped in to rescue the little one, but both were drowned.

George Miles, aged 14 years, and James Hickey, 6 years old, were drowned in a swimming pool at Gwynn's Falls, Md. The younger boy slipped from a rock into the water and Miles sprang to his rescue.

An accumulation of gas in the blast furnace of the Londonderry Iron Mines, in Nova Scotia, caused the furnace to "kick," lifting the top off. Flames burst out fiercely. Three men who were on the top of the furnace feeding it were injured, one of them, David Eaton, fatally.

The warship Atlanta is cruising off the Cuban coast to intercept filibuster expeditions from the United States.

CABLE SPARKS.

It is reported in Rome that the Italian government has decided to declare war against Abyssinia.

By the Komatsu Coal Mine, in Yugeta, Japan, filling with water forty-seven miners are known to be drowned.

The complexion of the new British Parliament, it is declared, shows increased friendship for the cause advocated by the Bi-Metallic League.

At a trial of guns near the Toulon (France) arsenal the breech was blown off one of the pieces and a sailor was killed. Admiral Chateauminois, two officers and several men were wounded.

A sensation has been caused in Montreal financial circles by the resignation of Manager Benoit, of the Banque Nationale, said to have been caused by a difference of opinion with the directors.

A mixed local train, while entering the railroad station at Raudten, Prussian Silesia, dashed through the building and the engineer and several passengers were killed. The accident was due to a defective brake.

The bonded indebtedness of the Hawaiian Islands has increased $200,000 during the last year and is now $3,938,000. The government has decided not to pay a pension of $4,000 to Princess Kaiulani.

Cries of "Down with the school law!" were hurled at the King of Belgium when he presented a set of colors to the civic guard in Brussels. The police charged the mob with drawn swords and made several arrests.

Mail advices from China confirm the reports that the recent destruction of mission stations in the interior of the country was abetted by Chinese officials, who refused to protect the stations from the attack of the mobs.

M. Sterloff, the Bulgarian premier and minister of the interior, has intimated to Prince Ferdinand his intention to resign, owing to the fact that M. Sterloff is not so friendly with Russia as recent events would tend to show.

A mob of 150 Bedouins made an attack upon a number of lighters in the harbor at Jeddah, Arabia. They boarded the vessels and plundered them of their most valuable goods. Sixteen sailors and stevedores were wounded in defending the lighters.

Great anxiety exists in Havana and Madrid over the situation in the province of Santiago de Cuba, where it is generally believed Marshal Campos is hard pressed by the insurgents. The Havana correspondent of the London Times says that Campos has been outgeneraled by Gomez.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Buffalo Furnace Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has increased the wages of its 500 employes 30 per cent. The works are running night and day.

The Glastonbury Knitting Company, at Manchester Green, Conn., has notified its employes that the 10 per cent. reduction in wages made in 1894 will be restored.

The Iron Moulder's Convention, in Chicago, adopted a resolution limiting stove-plate moulders to seven hour's work a day. A sick or disability benefit system was also established.

A stratum of gas was struck in a well at Fort Erie, Ontario, a small village opposite Buffalo, which, it is said, will yield 500,000 cubic feet a day. The gas will be piped to Buffalo.

The strike at the malleable iron works in Dayton, Ohio, was declared off by a committee of strikers, and about 120 men will return to work at the old wages. The strike has been in force for about three weeks.

A meeting of miners in Spring Valley, Ill., terminated in a riot over a proposed assessment to support the Indiana miners in their fight against reduction of the wage scale. The foreign miners, who are in the majority want to strike.

According to a dispatch from Huntington, West Virginia, but little of the money and provisions collected in the cities along the Ohio river for the relief of the families of the strikers in the Elkhorn region reached the strikers.

Notices were posted in the New York Belting and Packing Company's rubber shops, in Newtown, Conn., that on and after August 1 the company would restore to all its employes the old scale of wages in force prior to the cut down in 1893. The increase ranges from 10 to 25 cents a day.

The Indiana bituminous coal operators, at a meeting in Terra Haute, resolved that "so long as their competitors had their mining done on the 51-cent basis it would be folly to attempt operations at a higher price, and that they adhere to the terms of the contract made July 10th.

The strike of the employes of the Anacostia and Potomac Street Railway Company, of Washington, D. C., which has been on since the 5th inst., during which period not a car has been run on the line, was declared off. The men secured their demand—$1 50 a day for 12 hours work. They were receiving but $1 07.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Drought Continues Through Several States Corn Outlook is Excellent.

The Weather Bureau, in its report of crop conditions, says:

Drought continues in Western Ohio and is affecting crops unfavorably in portions of Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Georgia, Southern Texas, Kansas and Nebraska. In Southern Michigan drought has been relieved, but in the northern part of the State the rainfall has been insufficient. The general outlook for corn is excellent, although unfavorable reports are received from portions of Nebraska and Kansas, and it is reported as late in North Dakota. In Indiana Illinois, Iowa and Missouri it is making rapid growth and is earing. In Iowa the best crop ever grown in that State is promised. In the Southern States an unusually fine crop is now practically assured.

The condition of cotton is probably less favorable than last week. In Louisiana and the lowlands of Arkansas there has been too much rain and the crop continues grassy in Mississippi. In Texas it is of irregular size and from one to three weeks late, and complaints of shelling are received from the Carolinas, Florida and Lousiana.

Harvesting of Spring wheat is advancing favorably in South Dakota and Southern Minnesota and will begin in North Dakota this week.

Tobacco is not doing well in Ohio, but in Wisconsin, Maryland and Kentucky it is growing finely, the outlook in Maryland being exceptionally favorable; in Virginia the general condition is promising.

ALL DANGER OVER

No Trouble Expected with Bannocks or Lemhis.

QUIET IN JACKSON'S HOLE.

Settlers Have Armed Themselves and Are Prepared to Put Down Any Hostile Demonstration.

No trouble is anticipated at Fort Washakie, Wyo., unless the United States troops force the hostiles back, and then there will be serious danger, as the post is garrisoned by only one company of the Eighth Infantry.

It is believed no assistance could be offered to the settlers, and the post could scarcely defend itself. Should there be an uprising the Indians will probably concentrate in and around Jackson's Hole.

This place is almost inaccessible, there being very few passes leading in or out, besides being covered with leaving forests in which large game of all kinds abound. This country has been used for years by the Indians for hunting purposes, and they are well acquainted with every foot of the ground in it, while the troops are not. This is a marked advantage, and although they might be outnumbered, it will be extremely difficult to dislodge them from their haunts.

Fifty thoroughly armed and equipped horsemen have gone to Big Wind River. They were to be joined by 35 more mounted men at Horse Creek, and will pick up such recruits as may be found along the route.

Their destination was the vicinity of Union Pass, so that they might hold off any hostiles who should come through any of the passes leading from Jackson's Hole. The men went out in two sections, only a few minutes apart. The first squad was in command of Arthur M. Sparkhawk, ex-sheriff of the county. The second was headed by Sheriff Grimmet.

Telegraphic orders have been received from Governor Richards by the commanders of Companies B and C, National Guard, to co-operate with the civil authorities for the protection of the people of the country. The passes leading into the Lander Valley will be guarded and timely warning be given if the hostiles are driven this way by the military.

Frank Lowe, guide and Indian fighter, reports 20 Bannocks camped in Little Popoagie Canon, 19 miles south of Lander. It was said they were on no hostile mission, simply skulking around the mountains to get out of harm's way and doubtless with an eye to future business.

General Schofield received the following telegram from headquarters of the department of the Platte, at Omaha:

"A courier arrived at Market Lake. Reports when he left General Coppinger's troops that information had just been brought in by a runner from Marysvale that all is quiet there. The Lemhi agent telegraphs that only three of his Indians are supposed to be in the Jackson Hole country, and that there is no indication that others will join the uprising there."

The army officials regard this information as favorable to an early and peaceful termination of the Jackson's Hole disturbance.

LEAD MINING STATISTICS.

The Past Year One of Exceptionally Low Prices—Production Reduced.

In discussing the lead mining industry of 1894, the Geological Survey representative says that the year was one of exceptionally low prices. Mining declined and it was necessary to draw on foreign sources to supply the deficiencies. The production of refined lead in the United States has grown from 1500 short tons in 1825 to 219,000 in 1894. The product of 1893 was the largest on record, amounting to 229,000 short tons.

The lead markets of the United States are supplied from four sources. The first is from domestic mining, divided between the soft lead ores of the Mississippi Valley and the silver lead ores of the Rocky Mountains. The second source is Mexico and British Columbia. The third is the base bullion sent from Mexico for desilvering and refining in bond in this country, and the fourth is refined foreign lead.

The following table shows by States the domestic product smelted: Colorado, 50,600 tons; Idaho, 33,300 tons; Utah, 23,200 tons; Montana, 9600 tons. Other producing States are Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin and Tennessee. The total domestic product is put at 162,700 tons. The consumption of lead is placed at 102,37[illegible] tons. Prices during the year ranged from 3.70 to 3.02½ cents per pound.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Japan Buying Cruisers and Raising Her Army—Corean Matters.

Advices to the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock say that Japan is assiduously raising her army and navy to a war footing. Two cruisers, bought in Peru, have already arrived, and crews will shortly be sent to England to bring out three ironclads, each of 12,000 tons, which have been ordered there. A strongly warlike temper prevails in Japan.

The correspondent further says that the Japanese imperial body guard has been sent to the Island of Formosa, where the rebels are supported by the viceroys of Southern China who feed them arms and ammunition to maintain a stubborn resistance.

The Japanese have blown up the fortifications at Port Arthur.

Cholera is raging in Corea and in the Liao Tung Peninsula. The Japanese dominate Corea and hold the king a prisoner.

NATIVES SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Spanish Troops Discipline Phillippine Islanders in a Hard Battle.

An official dispatch received in Madrid from Manila, the capital city of the Island of Luzon and of all the Phillippine Islands, says that the natives of Cabagan, in the province of Cagayan, at the north extremity of the Island of Luzon, recently treacherously ambushed a party of Spanish troops, killing and wounding several of the soldiers.

Consequently a Spanish punitive column was sent to Cabagan and it attacked and burned that town after a fight, in which 116 natives were killed including their principal leader. **The Spanish lost a captain and sixteen soldiers killed and had several men wounded.**

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Rabbi Isaac M. Wise says that Jewish Americans have practically a different religion from Jewish Russians, Poles, Roumanians, Lithuanians, etc., just as the Jewish Germans and Englishmen again stand separate. It is the national spirit working in each community, and is but another proof of the fallacy of the claim that there is such a thing as a Jewish race.

Frank E. Hering, a Sophomore in the University of Chicago, has been suspended for a year for getting married. His wife, who is a Miss Florence Da-Mond, fell in love with him while watching him play foot ball. The consent of the parents was obtained, but the faculty objected, and after solemnly sitting on the matter, decided he must be punished by the suspension order.

Mme. Rejane is not greatly pleased with her American trip. She thinks we are a fickle public in having flocked to see Bernhardt and given Coquelin good audiences while showing a much less interest in herself. Rejane could not understand why her audiences showed so little feeling—"fixing their eyes on her," as they did, "but giving no idea of what was passing in their brains."

The Rev. Father McMillan preached in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, New York, on Sunday, on the subject of "The Sunday Closing of Saloons and Sabbath Observance Generally." He strongly condemned not only the selling of liquor on Sunday, but the patronizing of saloons on that day, and supported his position by quoting from the pastoral letter and decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. He held the "Continental Sunday, was not a Catholic Sunday but due to Europe's infidelity.

Nikola Tesla is beginning to find the honors shower thickly upon him. He has already been made, within the last year, a doctor by Columbia College and an M. A. by Yale, while one of the leading universities of the Far West has recently invited him to accept one of its diplomas. A couple of years ago he received the rare order of St. Sava from the King of Servia, and last week news reached him officially that the Order of the Eagle had been conferred upon him by the Prince of Montenegro, who may be said to represent the race from which Tesla springs.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

A Large Number of Important Events for the Week.

Reports to the Manufacturers' Record show a large increase in the traffic of Southern railroads, especially those in the coal and iron regions. The Alabama Car Association reports having handled nearly 21,000 cars in June against 12,000 in June of last year. The improvement in railroad affairs is bringing to the front a large number of railroad extensions of existing systems and also quite a number of short lines, which are being organized in many parts of the South, every State being represented.

The number of cotton mills organized for the week is even larger than usual, and includes two mills to cost $300,000 each at Greensboro, N. C., and two more being worked up at the same place, but not yet definitely assured; a $250,000 mill at Lumberton, N. C.; a $100,000 mill at Toccoa, Ga.; an increase of capital of over $200,000 for the enlargement of a Tennessee mill; a $60,000 mill company at Salisbury, N. C., a new mill in Alabama; a $50,000 mill at Athens, Ga.; a large knitting mill at Newport News, Va., to turn out 200 dozen garments a day; a projected mill to cost $100,000 in Texas and a number of enlargements of established mills at different points.

Other important events for the week include the letting of a contract for the Baltimore courthouse at a cost of $1,800,000; bids for contracts for extensive wharfs, docks and piers for the Southern Railway at Norfolk; a $100,000 sewer pipe company in Texas; contract for nine miles of belt railroad and grain elevators and cotton compresses at New Orleans; a $300,000 cigar and tobacco company in Florida, and a number of miscellaneous enterprises in different parts of the South.

Present indications point to an unusually large corn crop, while the fruit crop, in the aggregate is probably the largest and most valuable ever raised in the South. In fact, all crops except cotton will doubtless be unusually heavy. The assurance of big crops gives promise of increased activity in the early future.

RUSHED DOWN THE TRACK.

Peculiar Wreck of Freight Trains on the Southern Road.

A bad wreck occurred on the Southern Railroad two miles north of Columbia, S. C. Two freight trains were coming into the city, the first being composed of 47 cars. The engine stalled on a heavy grade.

In making an attempt to proceed a coupling-pin broke and six loaded cars rushed backward down the track. The second freight train came in sight, but before the engineer of it knew what had happened the crash came. The engine was thrown from the track, but did not turn over, and the engineer and fireman succeeded in crawling out from the debris, badly burned and bruised. Their injuries are not fatal.

The wreck caught fire and seven cars were burned. The engine is nothing more than a mass of old iron. The loss is estimated at $30,000. A track was built around the wreck and regular traffic was resumed.

THROWN INTO THE SEA.

Train Load of Japanese Soldiers Cut in Half by Breakers.

A train bearing 400 Japanese soldiers, who landed at Hiroshima on their return from the war, while enroute to Kobe, ran off the rails, where the line is constructed along a seawall. Plunging over the wall the first section of the train was thrown into the sea. It consisted of 23 cars and 2 engines, one in front and one in the rear.

A gale prevailed at the time and immense waves washed over the railway track. When the train reached the most exposed part on the morning of the accident it was very dark. A succession of heavy breakers struck the train and cut it in two. The first engine with 11 cars fell into the sea.

The German consul at Tangier has been paid the sum of $50,000 as indemnity upon the part of Morocco for the murder of a German trader named Rockstroh. Four German warships supported the demands of the German consul in this matter.

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COLLINS, GARRISON R. General Store. Dover Street.
DAVIDSON, WM. H. Paper Hanger, Painter, August Street.
DIXON, R. B. & CO., Coal and Lumber. General Ins. Agts., Moreland Building.
DAWSON & JENKINS, Druggists. Washington Street.
GRIFFITH, JOHN S. Grocer. Washington Street.
HARTNETT, W. J. Stoves and Tinware. Roofing and Spouting, Dover Street.
HUBBARD & BRO., Fertilizer. Cannery. Washington Street.
HOLLINGSWORTH, T. H. & CO., Dry Goods. Odd Fellows' Building.
HENRY, M. P. General Store. Market Space.
LITTLETON, W. C. Tailor. Washington Street.
MASON, JOHN & CO. Undertakers. Washington Street.
MYERS, W. H. Jeweler, Optical Goods, &c. Dover Street.
MARTIN, R. HERBERT, Atty. at Law. Dover Street.
MULLER, JOSEPH, Harness Maker. Market Space.
MASON, FRANK, Carriage Manufacturer. Market Space.
NORRIS, SAMUEL, Provision Depot. Market Space.
MICHOLS, M. B. Dry Goods Merchant. Washington Street.
NICHOLS & BRO. Stoveware. Dover Street.
SHANNAHAN & WRIGHTSON, Hardware. Washington Street.
SPENCE, JAS. Carriage Manufacturer. Washington Street.
STOOPS, W. G. Provision Market. Washington St. & Point Road.
STURMER, O. F. Jeweler. Washington St., Sangston's Old Stand.
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WORKINGMENS' P. B. & L. ASSN., Loans. Moreland Block.
WRIGHT, M. M. Grocery. Odd Fellows' Building.
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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 receive prompt and careful attention.
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Prof. Garner will be sent back to the wilds of Africa with his iron cage to learn more of the languages of apes. A company, including Professor S. Peabody, of the University of Chicago, will furnish the funds necessary to the expedition in the interest of science.

There has been severe fighting between the Turkish troops and the Macedonian insurgents near Salonica, and the Porte is hurrying reinforcements to the front.