THOSE WHO

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

The Easton Gazette.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN TALBOT COUNTY

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

VOL. LXXIX. NO. 44. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1895. $1.50 PER YEAR.

A PEACE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

There's a voice across the Nation like a mighty ocean hail,
Borne up from out the southward, as the seas before the gale;
Its breath is in the streaming flag and in the flowing sail—
As we go sailing on.

'Tis a voice that we remember, ere its summons soothed as now,
When it rang in battle-challenge, and we answered vow with vow,
With roar of gun and hiss of sword and crash of prow and prow—
As we went sailing on.

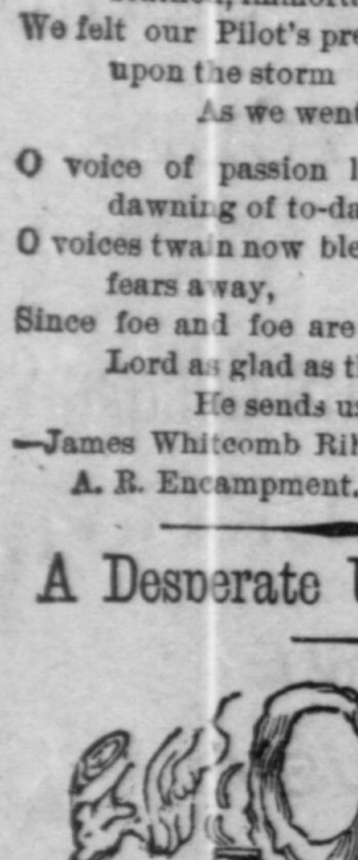
Our hope sank, even as we saw the sun sink faint and far—
The Ship of State went groping through the blinding smoke of war—
Through blackest midnight lurching, all uncheered of moon or star,
Yet sailing, sailing on.

As one who spake the dead awake, with life-blood leaping warm—
Who walked the troubled waters, all unscathed, immortal form—
We felt our Pilot's presence with His hand upon the storm
As we went sailing on.

O voice of passion lulled to peace this dawning of to-day—
O voices twain now blent as one, ye sing all fears away,
Since foe and foe are friends, and lo, the Lord as glad as they—
He sends us sailing on.

—James Whitcomb Riley, at Louisville G. A. R. Encampment.

A Desperate Undertaking.



OUT at the railway station the bell sounded for the last time. Engineer Mattern kissed his wife, leaped to his engine, and with a shrill whistle the train slowly began to move. The village it was leaving consisted of a few straggling houses, the homes of the railroad men, and the road itself was used principally for the transportation of cattle and freight, for but few travelers passed through this wild region.

The distance to Delmane, to which place they were bound, was a matter of about twenty-five miles, and Mattern arrived there in three hours, in spite of the darkness and disagreeable weather. In the early evening a strong wind had arisen, and till midnight a perfect hurricane raged. As soon as the train arrived at Delmane the bells gave the signal which told the employes all along the line that they could seek their rest, as there were no night trains running on that road.

Mattern rested for a little while and then looked after the work he had been given to do, which occupied him until about 11 o'clock. Leaving the engine standing with a low fire, as he was to return to the village in six hours, he gave the fireman permission to go to the engine house and get a little sleep. He himself concluded to seek a restaurant that he had noticed, was still lighted up, where, perhaps, he would find congenial company. As he was free the next day, he could sleep then as long as he pleased.

When he came to the station platform he met the trainmaster's assistant, Mr. Roy, who said to him:

"You have just arrived in time; I was going to send some one to hunt you up; there is a telegram here for you."

"A telegram for me?" asked Mattern, looking surprised. "Yes; just come into the waiting room."

In a moment Mattern held the despatch in his trembling hands.

"Special! The trainmaster at Delmane will please inform Engineer Mattern that his child is seriously ill with diphtheria. Dr. Loden is absent on a journey, and other help not to be had. Ask Mattern to bring a physician from Delmane with him when he returns early in the morning."

"My child—my poor little Charlie!" groaned the father.

"There is nothing you can do but wait and hope for the best," said Mr. Roy, philosophically. "Lie down and try to sleep for a few hours. I shall have to lock up and leave you. Good-night. I hope everything will turn out all right." And with that he went away.

Out in the darkness stood Mattern; the storm raged, and the rain beat in his face. Half-past eleven! Was his boy living yet? Would medical help be of any avail the next morning? Full well did he know the dangerous character of the illness against which science has not yet found a remedy. Only by quick and prompt attention can danger be averted.

After a few minutes of deep thought he suddenly turned and fairly ran to the house of Dr. Sardo and rang the bell. The doctor appeared at an open window above and asked the name of his caller.

"Engineer Mattern," was the answer. "My child has diphtheria and is in great danger."

Dr. Sardo threw the door-key out of the window, saying:

"Open the door and come up; in the meantime I will dress myself."

Matthern felt around in the darkness for the keyhole, and a few minutes later stood before the doctor, a young man, who was comparatively new in the profession.

"Give me a description of your child's condition, so that I can take the necessary remedies with me; in diphtheria cases one must use all possible despatch. You live here in town?"

"No, doctor," answered Mattern; and with hurried breath he told his story.

"You say the train does not return till the morning?" said the doctor rather impatiently. "Why, then, did you call me at this time of night? What do you expect me to do in the meantime?"

"Come with me, doctor!" cried Mattern, great beads of perspiration starting out on his forehead. "You can save my child if you only will. At the station stands my locomotive under steam; if you will come with me I will take you to my home in an hour's time, and my boy will be saved."

"Are you mad? Now, at the dead of night, when everyone is asleep, without signals or information of any kind at the stations to be passed, you intend to run your locomotive for twenty-five miles! Why, man, at the first intermediate station we should jump the track because the switches would be turned wrong."

"Indeed, doctor, there is no danger, believe me. At all of the stations the switches will be turned for the train that is to leave first in the morning, and as that is mine, you need have no fear about coming with me."

"But the crossings are not closed, and as no one expects a train at this time, we might be the cause of a great deal of harm to passing teams."

"No, no, I know every inch of the ground, and shall exercise the greatest care when we come to the crossings. And besides, who would be out in weather like this?"

"But what you propose doing is against all rules and regulations; you will lose your position, besides being responsible for all that may happen."

"What do I care for that if I could only save my child? You can do this for me if you only will. On my knees I beg of you to come with me! Oh, have pity on me!"

The doctor yielded.

Like some wild spirit of the night the solitary engine sped through the stormy darkness. Mattern had not awakened his fireman for the reason that he did not wish to create any unnecessary excitement in the engine house. When the doctor had taken his place Mattern threw a can of oil on the fire in order to put the engine in quicker motion, and they were soon flying along at a fearful speed, which was only lessened as they passed the first station, which they did without accident, as the switches were turned in the right direction.

The doctor sat down in a corner and tried to finish his broken nap, and Mattern divided his attention between keeping up the fire and regulating the speed of the engine. Had Dr. Sardo any idea of the danger he was in he would not have thought of going to sleep.

The last station was passed in safety. There were only seven miles more to make, and they would be at their destination.

While bending down to his work Mattern suddenly felt the engine give a jerk. A terrible cry followed. Mattern sprang up and looked about him. By the light of the engine he could see that they had just passed a railroad crossing. The next moment they were again flying along in the darkness and storm.

"What was that?" asked the doctor, who had been roused out of his sleep.

"Oh, nothing—very likely a stone or other substance that became fast between the rails," answered Mattern, with choking breath. "In a few minutes we shall be there."

He slackened the speed of the engine, but he did it mechanically, as if in a dream. That fearful cry almost made his heart stand still.

He could well imagine what had happened. Some cart or wagon must have been crossing at the time his engine came tearing along in the darkness like some spirit of evil, and no doubt he was the cause of a terrible calamity; if not, what was the meaning of that sudden jerk, followed by a heartrending cry? There was the station. Mattern could only see dimly through the darkness, but knew the shape of the building too well to be mistaken. He stopped the engine and took the path to his home, followed by the doctor.

Through the window on the second floor he could see a light shining. Very likely it was there his child was lying, wrestling with death; and to save this child he had perhaps killed and wounded—how many others?

He groaned aloud. Slowly he dragged his weary feet up the stairs. His wife opened the door at his knock.

His boy was still living. Mattern saw his ashen face and heard his rattling breath. In his ears sounded again the awful cry that he had heard a short time before. His nerves, that for hours he had kept under control, gave way, now that he had reached his destination, and he fell to the floor insensible.

It was late the next morning when the engineer regained consciousness, although he could not yet collect his thoughts very clearly; a racking headache prevented this. His limbs seemed immovable and heavy as lead. In the room in which he found himself, and which he recognized as their living room, a deathlike stillness reigned. He tried to lift his head, but in vain; he fell back on the pillow with a groan. His wife heard him and came in, but with a face pale with weeping.

"Ruth!" he whispered.

"Oh, my dear husband, how thankful I am to see you conscious again!" she cried.

"How is the boy? Is he still alive?"

"Oh, yes, thank God! Had you come an hour later it would have been too late, but the doctor thinks he is past all danger now. He has just been called to look after some people who were hurt at the railroad crossing. A man is said to be killed, and two women and one child badly injured. Try to sleep a little now, dear husband; that will be your best medicine. I will call you when the doctor returns."

She kissed him and went into the next room where the child was sleeping.

One person dead, three badly hurt, perhaps fatally, and through his fault! He had had no intention of doing this; all he thought of was the saving of his child; but had he a right to undertake such a fearful responsibility when he knew what terrible consequences might follow?

He rose in despair; he could not endure to lie still; the air of the room almost choked him. In his ears still sounded that fearful death-cry. With trembling limbs he made his way into the bedroom. Both wife and child were sleeping. He looked at them silently, and bitter tears streamed down his cheeks. What would become of those he loved so dearly?

Slowly he went down the stairs; he could not meet the eyes of his dear ones, and without a word he opened the door and was out on the street. There he stood for some little time; the fresh air seemed to do him good.

The town clock struck 7—it was early yet. Mechanically he turned his steps toward the engine-house; he wanted to look after his engine, as was his daily custom. He arrived at the shed; his engine was there—no doubt brought there by some of his co-workers. He looked at it sorrowfully, and as of old began to examine it. It struck him that something might have become broken during the ride.

Suddenly he heard a loud laugh. One of the workmen, whose duty it was to take out the ashes and start the fire, had come up behind him and now said, jokingly:

"I suppose you want to see your roast?"

"Roast?" he asked. "What do you mean?"

The other man laughed more than ever.

"It must have been a pretty good bump. I only wonder that the engine didn't jump the track. The front wheels were full of hair. I cleaned the whole thing and dragged the carcass away. The ash box was full of bones; it was a pity, on account of the beautiful antlers."

So saying, the workman brought out of an old shed where the firewood was kept, a number of the broken pieces of a deer's antlers.

"There, you see, the poor fellow fared badly; he did not expect to be disturbed in his roamings at night time by the appearance of a locomotive. He was just about to pass the crossing, and, frightened by the light at the front of the engine, stood still, and so you ran him down. I such cases a deer sometimes acts more stupidly than a sheep or a calf."

Mattern leaned against one of the wheels of his engine to steady himself. So the cry he had heard had been the cry of a dying stag! But, nevertheless, there had been an accident, where some one was killed and others wounded. Was he awake or only in a feverish dream?

The talkative workman seemed to guess his thoughts, or perhaps felt like giving him news of which he seemed to be in ignorance.

"Engineer Keel was not as lucky as you. This morning in taking out the early train he was unfortunate enough to run against a farmer's cart, although it was not his fault. The man who was driving seemed to be in a hurry, and had taken the responsibility of opening the gates, so as to cross before the coming train, when he was caught by the engine. The accident might have been much worse, but Keel quickly slackened speed when he saw the open gates. If the train had been going at full speed nothing could have saved them; as it is, one woman had a foot broken, another an arm; the farmer and one child were only slightly stunned, and the horse escaped without injury, although they were flung far into a ditch; the wagon, of course, is all broken to pieces. Mr. Mattern—what ails you? Let me go!"

The man had cause to be alarmed, for, like one bereft of his senses, Mattern had suddenly thrown his arms around him and kissed his coal blackened face, crying and laughing at the same time.

Mattern, on account of going against all instructions, was taken before an examining committee and fined one month's wages, but otherwise was not punished, as it became well known why he had done such a desperate act. As for Dr. Sardo, no blame was attached to him; on the contrary, his humane deed brought him considerable practice.—Tit-Bits.

A Millionaire's Curious Mail.

Not the President of the United States himself receives a larger or more curious collection of mail matter every morning than the postman leaves at the door of Mr. George Vanderbilt's home. Since the fame of his fine gifts in charity's name and building of his great Southern palace have gone forth, this unsolicited correspondence, from all parts of the country, has increased ten fold, flowing chiefly from the pens of women who have some fund or hospital to which they wish this fortunate and liberal-handed gentleman to contribute.

Begging letters, says Mr. Vanderbilt's secretary and assistant, who manage this daily budget, are sadly lacking in originality, and holding up a small, unopened Lord Fauntleroy envelope, decorated with a curious net work of pot hooks and hangers, the Secretary is able to read very nearly word for word the pleading contents. "I am a little girl, twelve years of age, trying to do what I can for the fresh air fund of our town, and knowing how very, very generous you are, but how many, many people must ask you for money, I only suggest you let us have a half of what your income amounts to for one minute. Your grateful little friend, Mamie B." That is the regular formula followed by the small girl, as the opening of the envelope proves, for the idea of getting a minute's worth of a millionaire's income is a favorite scheme in the begging letter. Earnest young gentlemen, also working in the name of charity, are fond of suggesting that Mr. Vanderbilt let them have a full suit of his clothing to raffle off for the benefit of the village circulating library, and one eccentric damsel sent a black satin slipper of her own, promising if it was filled with silver dollars for the aid of her free sewing society, she would not ask any larger donation, and deploring coquettishly that the slipper was only a number one. When the daily post is examined by the Secretary and his assistant, a very few of these remarkable missives are selected for the perusal of Mr. Vanderbilt, and the rest are docketed and put away in a big box, where such correspondence is, oddly enough, most carefully preserved.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

A Watchmaker's Clever Feat.

One of the oddest treasures in possession of the Czar is a watch constructed by a Polish mechanic, who had already earned a great reputation as a clever workman. It appears that the Czar, hearing of the marvelous inventive genius of this man determined to put him to the test, and forwarded him a box, containing a few copper nails, some wood chippings, a piece of broken glass, an old cracked china cup, some wire, and a few cribbage board pegs, with a request that he should transform them into a time piece.

Nothing daunted, and perceiving a golden opportunity for winning favor at the Court, the watchmaker set about his task with enthusiasm, and in the almost incredibly short space of eight days had dispatched a wonderfully constructed watch to the Czar, who was so surprised and delighted at the work that he sent for the maker and conferred upon him several distinctions, as well as granting him a pension.

The case of the watch was made of china, while the works were simply composed of the odds and ends accompanying the old cup. Not only did it keep good time, but only required winding once every four days

Possibilities of Ramie Culture.

The plant yielding a very strong white fibre, widely known in commerce as ramie, was introduced into this country many years ago and widely distributed for experimental purposes. It was found to succeed admirably in moist, rich soils all through the Middle and Southern States, but was not quite hardy in the North. The difficulty, however, and cost of extracting the fibre from the stalks has prevented the cultivation of this plant extensively, and the people are waiting for somebody to invent a machine that will overcome the great obstacle of what is termed decortication. From a recent bulletin devoted to the subject, by Director W. C. Stubbs, of the Louisiana Station, we learn that quite a number of new machines for this purpose have been tested. One is reported to have worked 1000 pounds of green stalks in sixty-five minutes, and several others were nearly as efficient, but there is probably something as yet needed, for the report of their trial closes with the remark that "the outlook for obtaining a successful ramie machine is regarded as promising."—New York Sun.

A BIG CUT in all kinds of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS CARPETS, QUEENSWARE, &c., for 30 days at J. E. SHANNAHAN'S. Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons and Embroidery Silks, at and below cost.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and and all other Gents' Furnishings greatly reduced. A big line of Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Lace Curtains and Portieres, extra cheap. See our Trunks, Telescopes and Satchels. Our Mattings are pretty and cheap. 15 per cent. off on all Carpets, Art Squares and Rugs. 20 per cent. off on all China, Glass and Queensware. A big line of Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, Salad Sets, Chocolate Pots, Lamps, in fact everything in the Queensware line. $1.00 Portable Heaters for 75c —now is the time for them. A big line of Pipes and Cigar Smokers, at half price. Over 100 pairs of 50c. Corsets for 32 cents per pair. Children's 10c. Hose for 5 cents. Good Steel scissors, all sizes at 25c. Solid Silver Thimbles for 25 cents. Knives, Forks and Spoons equally as cheap. New Home and American Sewing Machines from $12.00 to $30. A first-class Machine for $18.00. A call will be appreciated by J. E. SHANNAHAN.

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

OUT OF SIGHT! . . .

—Do your eyes cause you —pain or a drawing sensa- —tion? If so, they can be —relieved by the proper —glasses. You are deaf to —your own interest if you —neglect your eyesight, —and may be doing great —injury to your "peepers" —by delay. Call at once, —don't delay.

O. F. STURMER, Jeweler & Optician.

LOOK HERE

Do you use Chipped Beef, Sliced Ham, or Cakes, Crackers, Fruits or Confectionery. Well, we keep the best and sell close for CASH. Our stock is complete and our trade is constantly increasing, and why? Because we make it a to sell the best for the least money. Our Queensware stock which is nearly complete, is handled and sold as above mentioned.

MARTIN M. WRIGHT, No. 3 South Washington St., EASTON, MD.

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.

MORE RIOTING.

Turk and Armenian Clash in the Streets of Constantinople.

MANY PERSONS ARE KILLED

The Cause of the Riots Was an Attempt of the Armenians to Present a Petition to the Sultan—Alarm Felt in the Porte.

Secretary Olney received the following cablegram at the State Department, Washington, from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople:

"Several hundred Armenians marched on the Porte, professedly to ask redress of grievances. The patriarch tried to prevent it. A conflict occurred between Armenians and police, and probably about sixty Turks and Armenians were killed—among others a Turkish major—and many were wounded. The Armenians carried pistols. Several hundred were imprisoned. The Porte had notice of the demonstration, which, they say was organized by leaders of Hunchagist revolutionists, whom they have captured. Much terror exists. I think the Porte will be able to resist fanaticism."

Five hundred arrests have been made in connection with the recent rioting of Armenians in Constantinople. The government is greatly alarmed and the garrison is kept under arms.

Trouble among the Armenians has been brewing for a long time past, the bitter feeling against the authorities growing stronger as week after week passes without the adoption by the Turkish government of the scheme for reform in Armenia proposed by the representatives of the powers. The long smouldering flames of discontent, carefully fanned by the Armenian agitators, have at last broken out.

Finally the Armenians determined, at all hazards, to make an attempt to present a petition to the Sultan through the grand vizier, and a large body of Armenians marched with the intention toward the palace of the Porte. The authorities in anticipation of trouble [illegible] stationed a strong force of police [illegible] the other public buildings were also guarded. The arrival of the Armenians at the palace was the signal for several desperate encounters between them and the police, during which several Turks and a number of Armenians were killed or wounded. A conservative estimate of the affair places the killed at 10, with 40 persons severely wounded.

The students took an active part in the rioting. A crowd of these young men, during a fight with a squad of police, killed two of the Turkish officers and wounded a number of others.

The arrest of the Armenians was accompanied by more bloodshed, several Armenians, who resisted attempts made to take them into custody, being killed while fighting the police.

In addition eight Armenians were killed within the precincts of the ministry of police, where, besides, many persons were wounded.

The Turks were greatly enraged at the outbreak and threatened vengeance upon the Armenians. As a result, during the evening, a body of softas, (Mohammedan students of theology.) armed with ugly-looking stocks, assembled in a public square, threatening to start out and massacre the Armenians; but the authorities hurried several detachments of police to the spot and the Mohammedan students were eventually dispersed.

The Turkish government, in its efforts to calm the apprehension experienced on all sides, has sent a quieting circular to the envoys of the different foreign countries.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Speaker Crisp, it is said, will soon take the stump in Georgia for free silver, and will have something to say about the recent bond issue.

Ambassador Bayard's family have been holding office continually under the United States Government for 100 years. James Bayard, the Ambassador's grandfather, having been elected a delegate to the Federal Congress in 1796.

Mr. Henry Cust, an English editor, who has been visiting this country, is very much pleased with American hospitality. He passed the time in the Adirondacks very quietly, and yet declares himself the recipient of such generous hospitality that at the end he was rather surprised that some one did not give him a steamship to go home in.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt will make his headquarters at his town house a Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second streets until after his daughter's marriage to the Duke. He will also open his Autumn residence, "Idle Hour," at Oakdale, L. I., where he has an extensive stock farm and one of the best droves of Landsdowne sheep in America and a poultry house that cost $25,000.

Prince Krapotkin is of the opinion that the present condition of Russia is marked by a dominant feeling of the need of a deep, thorough and sincere revision of all the most fundamental conditions of the existence of the nation. The best men of Russia in all classes and strata are convinced by this time, he declares, that it is no longer possible to persevere in the direction which national life has followed for a time, and that an effort must be made to get out of the old grooves.

Mr. F. C. Burnand, the editor of "Punch," Britain's one concession to the national inability to see a joke, was once the inmate of a Roman Catholic monastery in Bayswater. When Burnand was a novice he was made to scrub the floors and clean the windows like the others. But he was not at all amendable to discipline, and strongly objected to the performance of these menial duties. On one occasion, when he was told to clean a window, he pretended that he did not know how. The good-natured father superior showed him by opening the window himself, getting on the ledge and beginning to wash it. Burnand, struck by a happy thought, shut down the window and left the poor father out on the ledge for some time, to the edification of irreverent passers-by.

In a recent battle between Yaqui Indians and Mexican ranchmen three of the latter were killed and many wounded, while five Indians were killed and many wounded.

THE NEWS.

A block of two-story frame houses in Chicago were burned Ten families were rendered homeless and lost all their possessions. Several small stores were also destroyed. The losses will aggregate $30,000, with small insurance.——Lillie Bay, one of the women who claims to be the lawful widow of the late Senator Fair, is now a prisoner, and must serve ten years for embezzlement.——Ignatz Goldman, an old man living alone in St. Louis, was beaten to death by unknown thugs.——Charles H. Peters and wife, of Bermudian, Pa., made an assignment.——The thirty-sixth triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America was begun in Minneapolis.——Henry Greenburg and Julius Stein were brought to Philadelphia by secret service officials, and jailed there on the charge of being the leaders of a gang of conspirators.

Arthur J. Goodwin, recently agent at Cripple Creek, Colo., for the Continental Oil Company, of Denver, was arrested in St. Louis on a charge of embezzlement at the request of the chief of police of Colorado Springs.——The Red Cloud Roller Mill Elevator and Warehouse at Red Cloud, one of the largest plants in Nebraska, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to $40,000, with $20,000 insurance on building and machinery.——James Cornell, a well-known prospector and rancher of San Mateo, N. M., was shot from ambush and killed by one of a small band of renegade Apache Indians who have been prowling about in the mountains in that vicinity.——The informal opening of the Western States Deep-water Conference was inaugurated in Topeka, Kan., by serenades at the various hotel headquarters. Marshall's famous military band of fifty pieces made it plain that there is music in the air.——George Seeg, living in Lamberton, Pa., during a celebration of his birthday anniversary, accidentally shot and killed his son, aged six years.——The Lawton & Pratt Axle Works at Brightwood, Mass., were completely destroyed by fire. The loss is about $25,000, partially covered by insurance.

Fire damaged the Omaha and Grant smelter in Durango, Co., $50,000, destroying the receiving house, sampler, roaster and several smaller buildings. The fire caught from the boiler room, and for two hours the entire plant, representing $1,500,000, was in danger of total destruction.——Gen. John C. Black, United States district attorney at Chicago, [illegible] the alleged combination of Chicago packers to control the price of beef. His instructions cames from Attorney General Harmon.——The St. James, an old hotel, centrally located in Columbus, O., was damaged by fire to the amount of $10,000 at 4 A. M. Many guests had to be saved by ladders. No one was lost or hurt.——Martin Adams, of Cincinnati, who caused the death of John Ohmer by putting strychnine into a pint of beer, was hanged in the penitentiary annex at Columbus.——United States Revenue Collector Bond has received information of the capture in Harden county, Tennessee, near the Mississippi line, of George Davis and Bob Thomas, two noted desperate moonshiners.——Nelson Miller, a colored man, charged in Wilkesbarre, Pa., with the murder of three Hungarians, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Six persons were killed by the premature explosion of a blast in a quarry near Independence, Mo.——Mandeville Green Clay, of Lawrence county, O., who is charged with defalcations, and who has been missing for some time, returned to Ironton.——One man was cut in two and two others badly injured by a freight train running over them on the Fitchburg Railroad at Williamstown, Mass.——The Valley Mutual Life Insurance Company of Staunton, Va., made an assignment, and reinsured its risks in the National Life Company of Hartford.——Samuel Gurley, serving a three-year sentence in jail an Newcastle, Del., for killing a man, made his escape.——David Tran, aged twenty-two years, of Ashland, Pa., was decapitated while attempting to board a moving coal train.——Mrs. Sophronia Todd committed suicide at Norfolk.——Thieves have recently been very active in Accomac county, Va.——There was a terrific storm on the lakes, which did great damage to shipping.——Mrs. John Hannah donned masculine attire and fatally shot Mrs. Lottie Hyatt at Scio, Oregon.——A washout caused a passenger train to partially capsize near Malone, Texas.——Mrs. J. H. Aikin, a Christian Scientist, was indicted in Memphis, Tenn., for murder.

Corporal Doyle and Private Conway, United States army, were killed, and several other soldiers injured by the breech block of a rapid-fire gun blowing out in a test at Sandy Hook, N. J.——Lieutenant Colonel Samuel M. Whiteside, United States army, commandent at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, was disposed, and Lieutenant Colonel Guy V. Henry ordered to that post.——Burglars blew open the safe in the postoffice at Buchanan, Va., and got away with all the stamps and money it contained.——Seven persons were injured in a collision between trolley cars on the Darby division of the Chester (Pa.) Traction Line.——Charles Smith, at Decatur, Ill., killed his sister-in-law, Edna Luchert, wounded his seven-year-old child, and tried to kill his wife, from whom he had been separated for some time.——The anthracite and mining carrying companies have advanced wholesale prices at tidewater and at the Western distributing points.——A disastrous prairie fire has been raging in the western half of the Cherokee Strip in Kansas.——A large number of vessels were wrecked by a storm on Lake Michigan.——At Wilkesbarre, Pa., John Robinson was sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment for the murder of Barney Reick.——Fire damaged the River Spinning Company's mill at Woonsocket, R. I., to the extent of $100,000.

FROST AND ICE IN KENTUCKY.

The Tobacco Crop Badly Injured and Other Vegetation Damaged.

There was a killing frost which did great damage to tobacco and other vegetation in various parts of Kentucky. At Versailles, Ky., ice three-fourths of an inch thick formed, The minimum temperature was 40, and there was a light frost.

Lexington, Ky.—There was a killing frost all over Central Kentucky. Tobacco in the field and much of it on the scaffold was badly damaged. Sorghum and other green vegetation was killed. Corn was not injured.

Middlesboro, Ky.—There was a heavy frost. The late corn and tobacco are ruined. The financial loss is heavy. Farmers from Bean's Fork report ice a quarter of an inch thick. Vegetation is entirely destroyed.

MINT REPORT.

Over $100,000,000 Worth of Gold and Silver Produced

IN THE COUNTRY LAST YEAR

$101,988,753 of Gold Went Abroad —Of the World's Yellow Metal $50,000,000 Worth Was Used In the Industries in 1893.

The report of Director of the Mint Preston on the production of the precious metals in the United States during 1894 has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be given to the public within a few days.

The production of gold is placed at $39,500,000, and the coinage value of the silver production is given at $64,000,000, while the commercial value, at the average rate per fine ounce during 1894 of .63179, was $31,422,000. The production of silver in the United States decreased from 60,000,000 ounces in 1893 to 49,500,000 in 1894.

The total gold imports for the year were $21,350,607, and the total exports $101,988,753. It is noted anent the exportation of gold that it was at no point accompanied with a rate of exchange above $4.88¾ and that on October 15 and 19, 1894, there were two shipments to Germany of $500,000 each, with the rate of exchange at 4 87⅛ and 4 87½. The exportation of gold is credited with having decreased the total stock of gold coin in the United States from $663,013 158 on Jan. 1, 1891, to $577,182,792 on Jan. 1, 1895, a loss of $86,730,366. A fairer statement is that of the total metallic stock of the United States at the corresponding periods, this of course, including the bullion held by the Government and privately. It shows $624,289 758 in gold coin and bullion on Jan. 1, 1892, against $668,998,964 on Jan. 1, 1894. The contraction in the amount of money (paper and metallic) in circulation between the same periods amounted to $103,428,783, due mainly to the exportation of gold.

It may be said in this connection that grave doubts [illegible] economists as to whether the actual amount of gold, in the form of coin and available bullion, in the United States is not largely overestimated. There is a feeling that the actual figures are fully $50,000,000 less than the estimates.

Director Preston believes that not less than $50,000,000 in gold was taken from the world's production for industrial consumption in 1893, while of silver it is estimated that 663,000 kilograms, of the commercial value of $16,622 980, was similarly used in the same year. He places the world's industrial consumption of gold for 1894 at over $52,000,000, while the consumption of silver he places at over $33,090,000. These figures, he declares, must still be considered too low.

The world's gold product has steadily increased from $105,774 900 in 1887 to $179,965,600 in 1894, the increase for 1894 over 1893 being larger than that of any other year. It is noted, too, that the world's coinage of gold has for three years largely outrun the world's production, the excess being placed at $26,000,000 for 1892, $75,000,000 for 1893 and $46,000,000 for 1894.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. SCHOFIELD.

President Cleveland's Order Retiring Him From Active Service.

The President's order retiring Lieutenant-General Schofield was issued. It is as follows:

"*Executive Mansion*, Washington, Sept. 30, 1895.—Lieut-Gen. John M. Schofield having reached the age entitling him to relief from active military service, he is, in accordance with the provisions of law, hereby placed upon the retired list of the army, to date September 29, 1895, with all the pay and allowance belonging to his rank upon such retirement.

"It is with much regret that the President makes the announcement that the country is thus to lose from the command of its army this distinguished general, who has done so much for its honor and efficiency. His gallantry in war challenges the admiration of all his countrymen, while they will not fail to gratefully remember and appreciate how faithfully he has served his country in times of peace by his splendid and successful performance of civil as well as military duty. Lieutenant-General Schofield's career, exhibiting an unvarying love for his profession, a zealous care for its honor and good name, a just apprehension of the subordination it exacts, and a constant manifestation of the best traits of Americanism, furnishes to the army an example of inestimable value, and should teach all our people that the highest soldierly qualities are built upon the keenest sense of the obligations belonging to good citizenship.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

It was said at the War Department that the order assigning to duty a successor to General Schofield will not issue for several days.

TRAMP TRAIN ROBBERS.

Three Passengers Severely Injured in the Hold-Up.

On a Northern Pacific train that arrived at Fargo, N. D., from the West at 3 A. M., were Frank Richards, John Freeson and Charles Jemark, who had been severely injured by a party of six tramps who had held up the train.

Three of the tramps boarded the train at Jamestown, while the other three did not make their appearance until the train was nearing Buffalo. They entered the caboose, where the passengers were, and ordered them to hand over their money. Richards resisted, and the robbers beat him on the head and threw him from the train. Jemark and Freeson gave up their money without a fight, and were then ordered to jump off. They hesitated, and the tramps pounded them with their guns until they did jump.

None of the trainmen knew of the trouble until the train got into Buffalo. Before it could be stopped the robbers jumped off and got away. Richards was found with his collar-bone broken, and Freeson and Jemark with their faces badly cut and suffering from internal injuries.

CABLE SPARKS.

The French forces in Madagascar have surprised and defeated the Hovas.

In Berlin, it is reported that Emperor William and Czar Nicholas will meet shortly at Rominten.

Insurgents are said to have invaded the Province of Mantanzas, Cuba, and to have marched within 75 miles of Havana.

It is reported in London that the Japanese government has ordered material for a cable from Japan to the Island of Formosa.

Messrs. Goff and R. J. Breckinridge, Jr., of Danville, Ky., the Americans held in Guatemala in connection with the Brooks murder, have been released.

It is said that every steamer arriving in Spain from Havana brings many political prisoners sentenced to penal servitude in Africa because of their sympathy for the insurgents.

The British freight steamer Condor, which fouled and damaged the United States cruiser Alert at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been detained at that port in an action for damages.

Boutelihe, the man who carried a bomb into the vestibule of the Rothschilds' banking-house, Paris, where he attempted to explode it, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Serious forest fires are raging along the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Orthabcska, Quebec, and many families have been burned out. There have been no fatalities, however.

The Sultan has conferred upon Mrs. Penfield, wife of the United States consul-general in Cairo, Egypt, the cordon, of the Chefficat, set with small jewels. This decoration is of very high rank.

Thirty million taels in silver has been deposited at Shanghai by the Chinese government with which to pay the supplementary indemnity required by Japan as a consideration for the evacuation of the Liao Tung peninsula.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Wheeling Iron and Steel Company, at Benwood, W. Va., granted an increase in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent. to its 1500 employes.

The militia are being withdrawn from Ishpeming and Negaunee, Mich., and work [illegible] there. It will be two weeks yet before the water is pumped out of the lower levels.

According to a despatch from Houghton, Mich., this year's output of copper by the Calumet & Hecla Company will be nearly 20,000,000 pounds more than last year, an increase of one-third.

There is another suspension of mining operations in the Clinton district, in Indiana. The operators have ordered the men to take out their tools with the intention of closing the mines until the wage scale question is settled.

The Massillon, O., miners decided to demand 60 cents a ton after October 1 and to strike if refused. They now receive 51 cents and claim that the Pittsburg advance, which is to take place October 1, entitles them to a similar advance.

A St. Louis despatch says that a big strike is brewing on the Wabash Railway, which threatens to tie up the entire system between Toledo and Kansas City. The trouble, it is said, is due to the discharge of employes of the road for membership in the various brotherhoods. Wabash officials deny the story.

Advices from Trinidad, West Indies, received at Colon, state that there has been an immense influx of miners and prospectors at the gold mines at Carsevenne and on the Island of Cayenne. "Large quantities of gold have been found and the indications are that there is a gold belt extending from Venezuela to Brazil."

DEATH OF PROF. PASTEUR.

The Celebrated Physician and Scientist Succumbs to Paralysis.

Professor Pasteur died at Garcies, near St. Cloud, in the environs of Paris. He had suffered from paralysis for a considerable period of time. About eight days ago he sustained a violent paralytic stroke and Saturday suffered still another severe attack. He grew worse rapidly and remained in a comatose condition during his last hours.

Louis Pasteur was born at Dole, Jura, December 27, 1822, entered the university in 1840, was received as a pupil in the Ecole Normale in 1843 and was appointed professor of physics at the faculty of sciences, Strasburg, in 1848. At the end of 1854 he was intrusted as dean with the organization of the newly created faculty of sciences at Lille, and in 1857 returned to Paris and undertook the scientific direction of the Ecole Normale. In December, 1863, he was appointed professor of geology, physics and chemistry at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and was elected a member of the institute. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor August 12, 1853, was promoted to be an officer of that order in 1863 and a commander in 1868.

Of late years M. Pasteur had devoted himself to the study of inoculation of diseases other than small-pox and had achieved some very remarkable results in the prevention of hydrophobia, patients from all parts of Europe and America traveling to Paris to put themselves under his care. Large subscriptions were raised in France to form an "Institute Pasteur," where the methods of the great discoverer could be practiced and taught, which were followed by the establishment of similar institutions in London and New York. The cholera epidemic of 1892 led M. Pasteur to institute experiments in anti-choleraic vaccinations, which proved successful in the case of animals.

DOWN TO HER DEATH.

Parachute Failed to Open and an Aeronaut Was Killed.

A accident occurred at Monrovia, Cala., which resulted in the instant death of Nellie W. Hagel, wife of F. G. Hagel, the aeronaut. The couple have been traveling throughout the state making baloon ascensions and parachute jumps. Mrs. Hagel made an ascent, and, when at the height of 1,000 feet, she pulled the rope which cut the parachute loose. She shot downward about 100 feet like a flash.

The air caught the parachute and it commenced to open, but suddenly it became apparent that she was falling. She came down like a cannon ball. She struck so that her head came in contact with the ground first. Her skull was crushed. Deceased was 33 years of age and a native of Illinois.

WARSHIP WRECKED

Spanish Cruiser Driven Ashore During a Heavy Storm.

ALL THE CREW WERE SAVED.

The Disaster Occurred off Colorado Point, in the Gulf of Guadiana, South of the Town of Mantau.

The Spanish warship Cristobal Colon, a second-class cruiser of 1,200 tons displacement, was driven ashore on Colorado Reef, during a heavy gale, and is likely to prove a total loss. It is believed that all the crew of 200 men were saved.

The Cristobal Colon formed part of the fleet of the Spanish warships detailed to watch the coast of Cuba in order to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions from the United States and elsewhere. Her crew is estimated to have numbered about 200, officers and men, but the exact figures are not known at present, as she had on board men for the smaller patrol vessels of the Spanish fleet and may have had detailed men ashore.

The disaster occurred off Colorado Point, in the Gulf of Guadiana, south of the town of Mantau, in the province of Pinar del Rio near which territory Havana is situated. For some days past a cyclonic disturbance had prevailed over these latitudes and the Cristobal Colon appears to have encountered the severe weather off Cape Antonio and to have put into the Gulf of Guadiana for shelter. There she tried to ride out the fierce gale and heavy seas, but was slowly driven toward Colorado Point, off which jutting there is a dangerous reef known as the Colorado Reef. When the commander of the cruiser saw that he could not make headway against the storm he attempted to anchor, but the anchors would not hold and the cruser was driven ashore.

Everything possible seems to have been done to save the cruiser, but all efforts in that direction were useless and she was finally abandoned a helpless wreck, pounding herself [illegible] crew swam ashore, others reached land by means of pieces of wreckage and in the boats, but all the crew, officers and men were saved.

When questioned regarding the disaster, the Spanish captain would only say that the Cristobal Colon was driven ashore on the Colorado Reef owing to the violence of the cyclone and that it is probable that she will prove a total loss. Efforts, however, will be made to save her guns.

The wreck of this fine warship so soon after the sinking of the Baracastegui has cast a feeling of intense gloom over the government officials in Havana. There are none too many Spanish vessels in these waters at present, and the loss of the Cristobal Colon will bee keenly felt by the government at this crisis.

THE SOUTH.

Leading Fertilizer Manufacturers Form a Combination.

Reports to the Manufacturers' Record show that the list of new enterprises projected in the South during the past week was somewhat less than for several preceding weeks, but this does not indicate any slackening in the general industrial advancement of this section. The fertilizer combination which has been formed to include eight of the leading fertilizer manufacturers in Virginia and North Carolina, will have a capital stock of $6 500,000. It is intended by this combination to operate all the plants which are included in it, but it is hoped to reduce the cost of production very materially. Cotton mill enterprises include a 15,000 spindle mill at La Grange, Ga., for which bids are being invited, and the decision of a mill at Anderson, S. C., to double its capacity by adding 18,000 spindles,—the increase to be made largely out of surplus earnings after having declared good dividends. A Wilmington mill will add 300 looms. Among other enterprises reported for the week are a $50,000 lumber company and $28,000 enlargements of waterworks in Arkansas; a knitting mill and wood working plant in Georgia; the proposed development by Western capitalists of $100,000 acres of timber, coal and oil lands in Kentucky and Tennessee; a 30 ton cottonseed oil mill and 600-barrel oil refinery and an ice plant in Louisiana; architectural iron foundry, water works and $500,000 irrigation company in Texas, and miscellaneous enterprises in other States. New buildings include a $96,000 courthouse at Huntingdon, W. Va.; a $7,000 courthouse at Centre, Ala.; a hotel at Humboldt, Tenn.; an eight-story warehouse at Louisville; a $40,000 public building at Fort Worth; a $20,000 college building at Huntington, W. Va., and $150,000 depot at Baltimore.

Iron interests continue very active, but a number of furnaces which would go into blast under the present high prices of iron are unable to do so on account of inability to secure ore and coke on short notice, the output of mines now in operation being fully absorbed by the furnaces in blast. During the week one furnace in Middlesborough was blown in, and another furnace at the same place will probably start within a few weeks, to be followed later on by the large steel works which were built in connection with these furnaces just before the Baring failure. English capitalists are negotiating to purchase the machine shop and iron works built at Middlesborough at a cost of half a million dollars several years ago, and if the sale is made this plant, which has never been in operation since built, will be started up.

EARTHQUAKES AT SEA.

Fishermen Afraid to Venture Out on the Pacific Coast of Mexico.

Word comes from Pinotepa, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, that seismic phenomena continue there. At one place earthquakes under the ocean have been so violent as to destroy the beach, and the waves have rolled up to the walls of the neighboring ranches.

Great droughts has accompanied these alarming manifestations, and the farmers are nearly ruined. Fishermen dare not go out to sea, as earthquakes have been continuous for many days. They say a volcano is forming under the ocean.

EASTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BRADY, JOHN T. Harness Maker. Dover Street.
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.
TREGANOWAN, J. R., Crayon Portraits, &c. Cabinet Street.
WORKINGMENS' P. B. & L. ASSN., Loans. Moreland Block.
WRIGHT, M. M. Grocery. Odd Fellows' Building.
WOOTERS, W. J. H. General Store. Dover Street.

NOTICE.

The business formerly conducted by C. R. Leonard & Brother, will hereafter be conducted [illegible] to my care will receipt prompt and careful attention.
EDMUND T. LEONARD, Partner in Liquidation.

BAYNE FIELDS, First Class Shaving Parlors. FIRST CLASS SERVICE. Under Postoffice, - - Easton, Md.

CLARK S. MARSHALL, ARTIST. Oil and Crayon Portraits Executed With CARE. LIKENESS GUARANTEED. Studio corner Dover and Aurora sts. Easton.

WAGNER'S GREEN HOUSE, WEST PRATT STREET, BALTO. MD. J. & B. L. WAGNER, - Prop'rs.

This Restaurant is the old and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management.

E. H. Furness & Co., HARRISON STREET. EASTON, MD.

New and Beautiful Line Wall Paper.

FRESH STOCK OF PAINTS. VARNISHES, OILS, ETC. HOUSE PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

E. H. Furness & Co.

A Great Discovery.

WOODILINE.

The Only Proven Successful Wood Preserver.

ITS MANIFOLD USES!

One treatment will DOUBLE life of most perishable of woods.
The only wood preserver endorsed and in use by leading railroads for cross-ties and platforms.
Will make red or black oak last longer than white oak cross-ties. Can show the two, side by side for 12 years.
Tests extending over 12 years, that are astounding.
Valuable on wooden boats, bottoms of vessels, etc.
As a primer, in many uses preferable to linseed oil.
Will produce good results on all wood above or under ground or water.
Will double life of wood of any kind wherever used.
Valuable for grape posts, fences and other kinds of posts.
For wood work about wells and dairy houses.
For wood work about hot houses.
For stable floors.

WOODILINE AS AN INSECTICIDE.

"I have reason to regard this liquid as an insecticide and fungicide, or at least as an efficient repellant of insects and fungi."
"ALEX. W. PEARSON,
Ex. Agent United States Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Vegetable Pathology."

And if you have Shingles to Paint, use American Wood Preserving Co.'s Stains.

Send for Booklet Woodiline.

AMERICAN WOOD PRESERVING CO., Southwest Cor. TENTH and MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.