The Easton Gazette.

VOL. LXXVI.—NO. 9. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892. $1.50 PER YEAR.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

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Attorney-at-Law, Easton, Md.
Office at his residence on Washington street

JAMES C. MULLIKIN,
Attorney-at-Law, Easton, Md.
Office next door to the M. E. Church.

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Dentist, Easton, Md.
Office in Masonic Temple. 21nov1y

EDWARD ROBERTS.
BUILDER, EASTON, MD.
Jan25,'90*

WILLIAM H. ADKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, EASTON, MD
Office on Dover street, adjoining Building Association. 12oct89 3m

MURRAY, the BARBER.
MURRAY, the Barber, respectfully informs his customers and friends that he continues to prosecute his profession at his old stand, four doors east of the European House

Before assuring your life, or investing your money, examine the Twenty-Year Tontine Policies of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

Policies maturing in 1891 realize cash returns to the owners, of amounts varying from 120 to 176% of the money paid in, besides the advantage of the Assurance during the whole period of twenty years.

The following is one of many actual cases maturing this year:

Endowment Policy No. 64,923.
Issued in 1871, at age 27. Amount, $5,000.
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(Equal to $176.10 for each $100 paid in premiums, which is equivalent to a return of all premiums paid, with interest at 7¼ per cent. per annum.)
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COME AND SEE ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF
BRICKS AND DRAIN TILE
EVER EXHIBITED IN A COMBINED BRICK AND TILE YARD.
I have on hand an extra large stock of
DRAIN TILE,
And now is the time to put them in for the fall crop. If farmers will call I think terms can be made to suit them.
BRICKS
In any amount and quality can be furnished at short notice.
TERRA COTTA,
For Drain Pipe and Chimneys, in Stock in all Its Branches.
JOSEPH H. WHITE,
EASTON, MD.
aly

A HAUNTING THOUGHT.

If the wind is the breath of the dying,
As ancient legends say,
What rebel soul, defying,
Sweeps down the storms to-day?
What fruitless, mad regretting
Uttered that lingering wail?
What life of storm and tempest
Is spilled upon the gale?

If the wind is the breath of the dying,
Across the sea of light,
What saintly soul, repiying,
Goes out to God to-night?
Whom does this moonlit zephyr,
Uplift on its white breast?
What spirit, pure and patient,
In rapture sinks to rest?

—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Footprints in the Sand.

BY FLORA HAINES LOUGHEAD.

HE did not notice them at first. They were such tiny footprints and there were places where the wash of the waves had half effaced them. And he was a man distraught with trouble, his brain a maelstrom of anguish and hot anger against the man who would turn him out of his home on the morrow and leave his children without a roof to shelter them.

Ah, that was where it hurt. His children. He was a strong man, equal to meeting the buffets of fortune and able to make his way up again, if he had to begin at the very lowest round of the ladder. He could endure privation and overwork. His wife was young and capable, cheerful and willing. But—the children!

He had been watching their play for the last hour—their happy, careless play, so unconscious were they of coming ill—until he could endure the sight no longer and had rushed out into the gathering night. How little they guessed that soon they were to leave their comfortable home, the home he had toiled so hard to make and striven so hard to save.

He had slipped into this strait so easily. That was always the way. Happiness and comfort were only to be wrested from fate by herculean effort. Poverty and misery waited on the beck of a finger. In the beginning he had needed a little money to provide the necessary implements to cultivate his place. To whom should he so naturally apply as to his wealthy neighbor, Judge Van Alsteyne, who made a business of loaning money, and who lived on the bluff overlooking the sea? He had given a mortgage on his place as security, and how was he to know, what people hinted freely now, that the rich man had long coveted his own little strip of land, which adjoined the judge's extensive grounds? Then had come the dreadful siege of scarlet fever, which had attacked his household, and little Annie, narrowly saved from death, had been left a cripple. There was a costly surgical appliance that he had heard would draw the crippled limb back into shape, and it was then that he had asked for the second loan, secured by a second mortgage, that he had taken the child down to the famous city surgeon. There was a hope—nothing more than a hope—that some time the poor, shrunken little limb would be straight and strong again.

His heart softened at the thought of his crippled child, and it was this remembrance of her that stirred him to an interest in the tiny footprints that went on before him. Almost unconsciously and without purpose he began to follow them, wandering aimlessly about, as they wandered, idly noting the places where they had turned aside and loitered, marked by shining heaps of shells and mounds of sand.

They were not like his Annie's, these even prints of light and nimble feet. His heart ached anew as he remembered the last time he had borne her in his arms to the beach and the strange trail the poor little lame foot had made dragging in the sand. This child had a narrow, shapely foot, and in some of the prints there was the distinct mark of a tiny French heel. Why was it that there was nowhere any sign of a larger footprint to guide the little, babyish feet? Why did the little footsteps go on and on, never in any place returning? Who was there in all the town that would trust a little child to wander alone on the sands, with the tide at the turn and night coming on? Who was there in the neighborhood with a little child the size of his Annie, who might have slipped away without the parents' knowledge and strayed to this lonely spot, drawn by the music of the waves, the strange magic of the sea?

The answer brought a throb of awful triumph. Who but the people living in the great house on the bluff? The judge's little Annie—the petted darling of fortune—upon whom he had so often looked with jealous eyes, comparing her position with that of his unfortunate little one. And yet it seemed impossible that a child so carefully guarded could escape the vigilance of those whose sole duty it was to watch over her. What reason had he to go on along the narrow strip of sand hemmed in by the bluffs, risking his own life, it might be, in a fruitless search for a child who had doubtless played there in the afternoon sunshine, and who had probably gone back along the border of the beach, which was now laved by the water? If he should turn back at this moment to the home where sat his sorrowing wife with his hapless children, what blame could attach to him if on the morrow the tidings of Judge Van Alsteyne's terrible loss should be brought to him? How did it concern him if fate was about to deal to this man who had so persecuted him a blow more deadly than that that had been leveled at himself?

He looked back toward the great house. There were lights in all the rooms. Even at that distance he seemed to see figures rushing to and fro and the signs of unusual agitation and excitement. The next instant he rued the loss of even that moment of waning daylight, and, bending low to make sure of the direction of the little footprints, ran swiftly on.

He did not stop to reason with himself that thus would he pray to be dealt with by another should the lives of his children be imperiled. There are higher principles of action than that laid down by the golden rule. The instinct of humanity in him was more powerful than self interest, and he obeyed it blindly, oblivious of every other thought but that an innocent life was endangered, which it might be his privilege to save.

Once, twice, thrice he knelt in the gloom and searched for the dim impressions he was following, and the last time he felt cautiously with his fingers on the cold, wet sand to verify the testimony of his eyes in the failing light.

At length he seemed to hear a faint cry in the distance, around a rocky point. The sound lent him new strength. A few rods beyond the point there was a run of clear water, often mistaken for an inlet of the sea. He and others familiar with the coast knew that it was a stream of fresh water, flowing down from the mountains and sinking in the marshes back of the bluffs in this locality, only to pierce the cliffs at an unknown depth below the water level and to bubble forth afresh where the sea laved their base. At high water stream and ocean merged into one, but at low water the stream rippled forth to join the sea. And at the place where it welled up from its underground passage there were dangerous quicksands. One misstep and the frightened child, groping on in the night, would meet a horrible doom, swallowed up in a moment by the greedy suction of the sands.

There was a flutter of a white garment on a narrow spit of sand, bordered on one side by the advancing tide, on the other by the stream, with its treacherous beds and crumbling banks. He shouted to warn the child of her danger and the waves drowned his cry. Confused, exhausted, terrified at the great breakers that rose with a thundering roar and fell again to dash themselves over the sand in foaming sheets that lapped her feet, she stumbled in the direction of the quicksands; and it was on the edge of the crumbling banks of sand that Richard Mansfield caught her.

There were lights moving amid the shrubbery on the Van Alsteyne place, more lights on the narrow strip of beach below, defining timorous figures which searched the tide pools and crouched and peered out upon the foaming waters, fearful of a burden they might bear upon their breast. Drenched through and through, chilled and stiffened, with his strength nigh spent, he passed them all, labored up the bluff and laid his burden in the father's arms.

The judge, distracted by the anguish he had undergone, silently received the child, and her deliverer, unrecognized, passed out into the darkness.

It was as he would have asked. Strange complexity of human nature; he could meet the humilation and defeat of the morrow with new spirit, sustained by the secret knowledge of this splendid triumph over his enemy.

But fate, or the overruling power we call Providence, in these days does not always give his own way to a man who would suffer in silence at the hands of one whom he has blessed. Late that evening Judge Van Alsteyne, watching his sleeping child in silent rejoicing, awoke to a sudden sense of obligation undischarged. He went down to the servants' quarters, where he found the men drinking the health of the household in his wine. They started up sheepishly at his entrance, for the judge was a stern man and somebody was sure to be blamed for the mishap that had befallen the little lady. But this time it was the judge who was embarrassed, hesitating, almost deprecating, in his manner and speech:

"Which of you was it that brought back the child? I was so troubled—beside myself—that I did not notice. Which one among you was it?"

There was a moment's awkward silence. Then the coachman replied:

"It wasn't none of us, sir. 'Twas a man that'd been out walking on the sands. He lives close by. Dick Mansfield, him that has the crippled child."

The judge passed out without a word. Richard Mansfield, the man whose petty debt, so long unpaid, had been a vexation to him, when his mind was engrossed with larger matters. One mortgage had been renewed. It had become due, with the second one, the middle of December, but the man had asked for more time and he had given him until past New Year. He did not like to use harsh measures in the holiday season, but he had told him that business was business, and that the money must be paid at the beginning of the year or he would be compelled to foreclose. The fellow had seemed so thriftless and down at the heel. The interest had never been promptly paid. And so he had a crippled child?

The judge was walking down his garden path, hastening toward the dim light that shone in the window of the cottage. The night was raw, and the wind still blustered and shrieked, sure indication of a brooding storm on the Pacific shore. He buttoned up his coat and shivered as he thought that his little daughter might even now have been at the mercy of wind and wave. A queer freak for a man to be walking on the sands on such a night. He must have been distracted to choose such a place in such weather. Distracted? This was the first day of the new year, and it was to-morrow that he had declared the mortgage should be foreclosed. And there was the crippled child.

Richard Mansfield, sitting beside his sleeping child, his head bowed in his hands, not now in despair, but in a stout effort to master the situation before him, heard something that sounded like a muffled knock at the door. He raised his head, alarmed at the late call, and the Judge entered without bidding, in a gust of wind that rocked the frail tenement and disturbed the gentle sleeper, who stirred and muttered brokenly, then slumbered again.

The Judge looked down upon the painted crib, the tiny crutch, whittled out by hand, that stood beside it, the patchwork coverlet and the wan cheek and remembered the rounded cheek of the little sleeper he had left pillowed on down beneath a canopy of lace.

The man who could without emotion pronounce sentence upon a criminal, who was called the most clear-headed and hard-hearted of usurers in the conduct of his private business, experienced a queer rising in his throat when he essayed to speak.

A tear fell on the faded coverlet. He reached out his hand to the man who stood beside him, and Richard Mansfield knew that his days of hopeless poverty and strife were past.—Washington Star.

How Washington Crossed the Delaware

Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, has made public a letter received from George W. Savage, of Rahway, which contradicts the popular idea that the memorable crossing of the Delaware by Washington was by means of boats, and discredits Lentz's popular painting of that famous event.

The letter to Governor Abbett states that the father of Daniel Raub, a relative of the Governor's informant, was engaged by Washington, together with many of his neighbors, to haul logs, with which the soldiers constructed a long raft on the west bank of the Delaware. This raft was attached to the shore by the upper and lower ends. When all was ready Washington had the upper end cut loose and allowed the current to swing it around until it touched the east bank, when the raft, thus converted into a bridge, afforded means of transportation to his troops and munitions of war.

These facts, if facts they are, rob Lentz's famous historical painting of its accuracy.

Mr. Savage refers to Judge Henry Green, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Charles Broadhead, of Bethlehem, Penn., as knowing the character of Daniel Raub for integrity and truthfulness.

More than $5,000,000 have been expended on the construction of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Paris, and it is estimated that an expenditure of $1,000,000 more will be required to complete it.

THE NEWS.

The trial of Walter Blackburn, on the charge of murdering his eight-year-old brother-in-law, was begun at Wilmington, Del.——Mrs. John Callahan, residing near Norristown, Pa., who had been spending the money given her by her husband for household expenses too liberally, disappeared several weeks ago, and went to Philadelphia and earned the money to meet the deficiency.——J. C. Haddock, a large coal operator of Kingston, Pa., will give two thousand tons for the anthracite exhibit of the World's Fair.——The Trunk Line Committee, at a meeting in New York, decided to give free transportation to food products from the West and Northwest to the seaboard for the Russian sufferers.——Walter R. and Richard J. Jones of Memphis, Tenn., cotton buyers, have disappeared.——The Diamond Match Company held its annual meeting in Chicago, and voted to increase the company's capital stock by $1,500,000.——The suit to recover $100,000 from John Hoey, ex-president of the Adams Express Company, was dismissed in the Supreme Court of New York.——M. F. Chalk, an expert diver, will try to locate and raise the wreck of the Pewabic, in Michigan. Four others who tried it lost their lives.——Post-office Inspector Stoddard has practically completed his investigations for a plan for a World's Fair postoffice.——George J. Wadlinger, one of the leading lawyers of the Schuylkill county bar, was overcome by nervous prostration in court. He had been engaged with District Attorney Koch in trying the case of Henry Shaw for the murder of David Quinn on the night of December 19 last, and was in the midst of the examination of Harry Dewald, an eye witness to the tragedy, when he broke down. He is now confined to his bed, and is very low, with a physician in constant attendance.

John Lovell, a young illicit whiskey distiller, was rescued from the officers who had arrested him at Pobun, Georgia, by his deaf-and dumb mother and sister.——Smith Vanhart, for twenty-five years an engine-driver in the Trenton Volunteer Fire Department, was thrown from his wagon in a collision and killed.——James McCullough, the last surviving child of John McCullough, the tragedian, died in Philadelphia.——Policeman Crouse, of Littletown, Pa., was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter for shooting Joseph Shodie while resisting arrest.——A passenger coach on the Lancaster, Oxford and Southern Railroad jumped the track, rolled down an embankment, caught fire and was burned up, the only passenger, Joseph Bradley, being seriously injured.——David Porter, deputy collector of the port of Savannah, Ga., and an officer of the Grand Army of the Republic, was shot dead by his son in a family difficulty.——Fire destroyed the stables and cars of the horse railway at Charlotteville, Va.——The Supreme Court of Oklahoma Territory decided against the "Sooners."——Moses Hopkins, a San Francisco millionaire, died.——Robert and George Abbott, of Pottersville, N. J., broke through the ice, and were drowned.——A. Dupre, of Montreal, put dynamite cartridges in the stove to melt, and departed hence, with his two children.

The Lawrence & Brown Colliery, at Mahanoy Plane, Pa., the operators of which recently made an assignment, has shut down indefinitely, and five hundred men are out of employment.——Since the explosion of the "mogul" engine near St. Clair, Pa., all the engineers in the Polo Alto yards refused to run the last remaining engine of the "mogul" class, and the Reading Railroad Company sent it to be rebuilt.——Rev. E. F. Sherman, of the Tabernacle Methodist Church, Cape May, has left his home, taking his two older sons with him and leaving three small children with his wife. A nineteen-year-old girl, who had been employed as a servent in his family, charged him with attempting to assault her.——Mayor Matthews, of Boston, advises the revoking of all the licenses of theaters which print advertisements of the Louisiana Lottery Company.——Ellen Fitzpatrick, seven years old, and her brother David, aged four, living at 1601 North Second street, Philadelphia, were found dead in bed, suffocated by illuminating gas. It is believed that the light went out, and in attempting to turn off the gas the children turned it on full.——Mrs. Euslia Hill and her four-year-old daughter were killed by an express train on the West Jersey Railroad near North Woodberry, N. J. The woman was walking between the tracks, with the child in her arms, and on hearing the locomotive's whistle stepped on the rail in front of it.——John Blair, aged seventy-five, died at Fork Furnace, Pa.——The planing mill of William F. Garrison was burned at Goshen, N. J. The loss is $8,000; party insured.

M. E. Lowe, the watchman at a factory in Savannah, was murdered by unknown parties.——Elizabeth Senior, aged seventy-three years, was found by her husband murdered in their home in Milburn, N. J.——William Hyer, an embezzler, who, in the custody of a detective was being returned to New York from San Francisco, escaped from a sleeping-car at Pittsburg.——The Associated Temperance, Excise Reform, Sunday and Protective League organizations, of New York city, have issued an appeal to the people of the state against the proposed excise legislation at Albany. They declare that the Society of Liquor Dealers has presented the most iniquitous measure ever introduced in any legislative body in a civilized community.——A gang of tramps took possession of a freight train on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, and attacked the trainmen, nearly beating Tom Weedon to death. The conductor dropped a note as the train sped by a station, asking the agent to telegraph to the next station for assistance. When the train arrived there the tramps took to the woods after a scrimmage with the posse.——Talton Hall was convicted at Roanoke, Va., of murder in the first degree for the killing of Policeman Hylton.——Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, professor of liturgies in the Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia, died at Camden, N. J., aged sixty-nine years. The Niles and Scott Company's wooden-ware shops at Laporte, Ind., were destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000.——An electric car ran over and killed two children at St. Paul, Minn.——In a collision between two freight trains on the Iowa Central Railroad near Middle Grove, Ill., Engineer James Edgar was killed, and half a dozen other persons badly injured.

TO SAVE HIS MOTHER.

A Sixteen-year-old Son Shoots His Father Through the Heart.

David Porter, deputy collector of customs at Savannah, Ga., was shot and killed by his sixteen-year-old son at one o'clock in the morning at Porter's residences. Porter went home late under the influence of liquor, and being chided by his wife, struck her. His daughter interfered, and then young Porter ran to a bureau and taking out a loaded revolver, fired at his father. The father turned on his son, and both fell on the floor together. In the struggle for the pistol young Porter shot twice again, the last shot penetrating his father's breast near the heart. He staggered to his feet and into the next room and fell into a rocking chair and died. The boy ran into the street and called to a neighbor that he had shot his father. He then summoned the family physician, and after that walked to police headquarters and surrendered. He did not know for some time that he had killed his father, as he left his home as soon as he fired the shots. In talking of the affair in his cell he said:

"If I have killed my father, that is, if he dies of his wounds, I have it from his own lips that I did right. A few years ago speaking in my presence about a young man killing his father in this city for beating his mother, my father, in reply to a remark that the young man must regret his crime continually, said:

"Never. He may regret the necessity, but never the act.'" The parricide was cool and collected in all he said.

The coroner's jury in the Porter inquest rendered a verdict that Porter's death was the result of accidental shooting, the pistol being discharged in a scuffle with the son.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Report of Minister Smith From St. Petersburg.

It is Much Worse Than is Generally Known—About Twenty Provinces Affected—Great Suffering.

The Department of State has received from Minister Smith at St. Petersburg, an interesting report of the actual conditions of the stricken districts of Russia, prepared from evidence of eye-witnesses and most trustworthy sources:

He says the territory afflicted by the drouth comprises thirteen provinces of Russia, where the famine is general, viz: Kazan, Nijni-Novgorod, Orenburg, Gufa, Pensa, Riazan, Samara, Saratof, Simbirsk, Tamboff, Toula, Viatka and Vorenge. In five other provinces the famine prevails in part, viz: Kursk, Olonetz, Orel, Perm and Tauride. One or two others, like Kharhov, have suffered to some extent, but are not included in official reports.

The first thirteen provinces in area are one-third greater that all Germany. They cover an area equal to the states of Maine New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Deleware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, all together. The population is about equal, or 27,000,000. The five provinces above named, if included in the comparison, would equal a combined area of Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and half of Ohio. The total population of these last five provinces is nearly double that of the eleven states. This vast section is agricultural, and the richest, and ordinarily the most fruitful, soil of Russia. The destitution is not universal, as there are those whose accumulations have saved them from want, and there are some spots preserved from blight by irrigation, where a good harvest was reaped, but the best estimate the proportion of suffering is enormous. An official estimate of the number of those without food or means of support who require aid, is given as 14,000,000 persons, and this is probably below the true number.

For three years the crops have fallen short of the average, and the deficiency of the past season left the storehouses well nigh empty, and, with the increased failure of this year, it is evident that, unless adequate relief can be supplied, the great present destitution and suffering will grow worse as the season continues. The greater portion of the peasantry are not provident. The peasants make no savings generally but live wholly dependent upon yearly crops, hence long continued and widespread drouth leaves them a subject to outside relief.

The scarity of provisions is not the only misery of the people. The crops are the foundation of their whole economic structure. When their crops fail, various evils follow. The government losses revenue, and the peasants lack all the necessaries of life. Clothing, firewood, farming implements, sub-istence of horses and cattle—all depend upon this one resource, the crops. Taxes and rental continue, and it is as difficult to get fuel as food in some sections.

Cold, as well as hunger, causes terrible suffering. In some neighborhoods large numbers of persons huddle together in some houses most conductive to warmth. Barns have been torn down and the boards used for firewood; oven thatched roofs are torn off and the straw made to feed the dying embers; clothing is given away for bread; horses and cattle are sacrificed at a tithe of their value; fodder is as scarce as human food, and, in some cases, horseflesh has been sacrificed for sustenance. During the winter there is no work, and frequently fathers have left their wives and children to fight the battle of want alone, because they could do nothing, and their absence would leave fewer mouths to feed at home. The bread which many are eating is composed of wild arrock, potatoes, chaff and leaves, and these terrible conditions inevitably produce disease. Within the radius of one mile there are 120 cases of typhus fever. Pestilence and hungar are daily gaining ground, and pestilence is decimating the people.

Time is a most important factor in the work of relief—every week is vital. One hundred and eighty million (180,000,000) pounds of food are necessary. Fifty carloads should arrive every day in these stricken provinces, but only eleven carloads per day were received Christmas week. The emergency pending has not been realized: unfortunately, but the specter of the famine has overshadowed everything, and every energy must be strained to mitigate the calamity. The imperial government has, up to the present time appropriated 85,000,000 roubles ($42,500,000) from the public treasury for the work of relief. But the work must still go on, and the expenditure must amount to a much higher sum.

The Russian Emperor has personally given enormously, and all classes are giving according to their means. The loss to the government revenue will be at least 200,000,000 roubles (about $100,000,000 or more), while a conservative estimate of the loss to Russia, in view of all consequences, is placed at not less than one thousand million roubles (500,000,000). Up to the present there have been few contributions from abroad, but the government and the people of Russia are deeply sensible of the spontaneous offers that have been made in various parts of the United States, and the Emperor's ministers, as well as others, have manifested such to Minister Smith in their expressions of appreciations.

BLAINE'S REPLY TO CHILI.

Her Friendly Overtures to be Met in Most Generous Spirit.

The following is the text of the cable message sent by Secretary Blaine accepting Chili's propositions for settlement of the differences between the two Governments:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

Egan, Minister Santiago:

I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of Senor Pereira's despatch of the 28th inst. It has been communicated to Congress and has given great pleasure to the people of the United States and to the Executive Department, as it restores the correspondence between the two republics to a basis of cordiality and makes, as he believes, a full and honorable adjustment of all unsettled matters easily attainable.

The President notes with gratification the expressions of regret for and condemnation of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore offered by Senor Pereira, and congratulates the Chilian Government upon the frank and ample withdrawal of the Matta circular, and upon the spirit of justice displayed towards Minister Egan. You will assure the Chilian Government that the President will be glad to meet, in the most generous spirit, these friendly overtures.

Believing that the subject of reparation for the assault upon the seamen of the Baltimore is now capable of adjustment between the two Governments by the usual diplomatic methods, the President postpones for the present any discussion of the suggestions made by Senor Pereira as to the use of other methods, not doubting that the sense of justice of Chili will enable the two Governments to speedily and honorably make a full end of the whole matter. BLAINE.

A HUSBAND'S AWFUL CRIME.

He Shoots the Wife Who Had Left Him and Her Brother.

A fearful tragedy, growing out of domestic unhappiness, was enacted in Washington, D. C., resulting in the death of a man and the probably fatal wounding of a woman. Some months ago Howard Schneider, a young man about twenty-two years of age, married a young woman named Amie M. Hamlink. In accordance with the wishes of the woman's father, the couple lived at their house.

Their married life was not happy, however, the husband staying away from home late at night, and otherwise treating his wife improperly, threatening at times to kill her and her father also. About ten days ago, the husband not coming home until at a late hour, Mrs. Schneider locked the door of the house against him. Since then they have not lived together.

Schneider sent a note to his wife's house, asking her to again live with him, but she replied that she would not do so. Subsequently Schneider sent another note, but his wife and her sister and young brother Frank having gone to church, the father answered the note to that effect.

Schneider must have awaited their return, for as they reached the neighborhood of their home, he fired at them with a thirty-eight caliber revolver, firing five shots before stopping. As a result, Frank was killed instantly, having been hit in the head, and Amie, the wife, was probably fatally wounded, the balls having lodged in her abdomen. The other girl was not injured. Schneider was subsequently arrested and lodged in the station-house.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

22ND DAY.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

23RD DAY—House bill to amend the general incorporation law of the District of Columbia was reported and passed. Mr. Warren introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the infantry arms of the United States. Referred. At the conclusion of the morning business the calendar was taken up, the pending question being the bill for a public building at Reno, Nev. Passed. Mr. Paddock's bill to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs having been reached on the calendar, Mr. Coke objected to its consideration. Mr. Paddock moved to make the pure food bill the special order for Wednesday next. Pending discussion on that point the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, when the Mexican award bill (as to the La Arba claim) came up as the unfinished business, and Mr. George addressed the Senate in support of it. Mr. Daniel then took the floor, and he had not closed his argument when the hour of 3.15 (the time at which it had been agreed that the vote would be taken) arrived. The first vote was on Mr. Hoar's amendment to strike out the third section. The amendment was not agreed to. Three amendments by Mr. Vilas were agreed to. The bill was then passed—Yeas, 43; nays, 5; (Messrs. George, Higgins, Power, Vance and Vest.) A like bill in relation to the Benjamin Weil claim was then taken up and passed The Senate at 5 P. M. adjourned.

24TH DAY—Mr. Mitchell, from the committee on privileges and elections, made a report in the case of the Claggett-Dubois contest for a seat in the Senate of the State of Idaho. The resolutions declare Mr. Dubois entitled to retain his seat and that Mr. Claggett is not entitled to it. Mr. Palmer introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to have United States Senators elected by popular vote, and gave notice that he would, on some convenient occasion, address the Senate on the subject. The bill to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs was taken up and laid aside without action. The bill to increase the endowment of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and for the Southern University of Louisiana (granting 92,160 acres of the public lands in Louisiana,) was taken up and passed. At 2 P. M. the Senate took up as a special order the Senate bill providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents. The bill was discussed for over two and a-half hours, and went over without final action. On motion of Mr. Teller the House bill to define and punish blackmailing which was reported from the judiciary committee last week and placed on the calendar was taken from the calendar and recommended to the judiciary committee. The Senate then went into executive session, in which some nominations were referred to committees, and then, at 4.30, adjourned.

25TH DAY.—Mr. Dolph, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back adversely various anti-Chinese bills introduced and referred at the present session, and reported in lieu of them a bill continuing in force for ten years all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons. Calendar. The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage and divorce, heretofore introduced by Mr. Kyle, was taken up and Mr. Kyle addressed the Senate in support of it. At the close of Mr. Kyle's remarks the joint resolution was referred to the judiciary committee. The bill to pay the State of West Virginia the sum due to it under the direct tax law was passed. Senate bill to provide for the erection of public buildings for post-offices in towns and cities where the postoffice receipts for three years preceding have exceeded $3,000 annually was taken up, on motion of Mr. Vest. The bill gave rise to considerable discussion. At two o'clock the bill went over without action and the special order was taken up, being the bill providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents. The reading of the bill and the discussion of some of its provisions occupied about two and a-half hours. Some changes were made in the verbiage of the bill, but no important amendment was made or proposed. Seventy-three out of the 102 sections having been disposed of, the Senate, at 4.30, adjourned.

House.

22ND DAY.—The House proceeded to the further consideration of the report of the committee on rules. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, withdrawing from the jurisdiction of the appropriation committee, for the support of the District of Columbia. Rejected. Mr. Norton, of Missouri, offered an amendment taking from the committee on rivers and harbors jurisdiction over the appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi. Rejected. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a committee on order of business, to consist of 15 members (10 Democrats and 5 of the opposition), which shall have leave to report at any time, and of which the Speaker shall be ex-officio chairman. After further debate, but without action, the House adjourned.

23RD DAY—Mr. Lapham, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill to regulate fisheries. Referred. Mr. Reed, of Maine, asked unanimous consent that during the day members desirous of introducing bills might present them to the Speaker, and be referred by him, as was done by the Fifty-first Congress. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, objected. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, thereupon demanded the regular order, which was the consideration of the unfinished business—the proposed code of rules. The motion was carried, but then Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, came to the front with a motion to reconsider, which Mr. Springer moved to lay on the table. No quorum voted. Mr. Springer's motion was agreed to, and then, public business having been suspended, the House proceeded to pay its tribute of respect to the memory of the late Leonidas C. Houk, of Tennessee. Eulogies were delivered by Taylor, of Tennessee, Enloe, of Tennessee, Henderson, of Iowa, Hooker, of Mississippi, Henderson, of Illinois, Lanham, of Texas, O'Ferrall, of Virginia, Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Dolliver, of Iowa, Haugen, of Wisconsin, Cummings, of New York, Covert, of New York, Washington, of Tennessee, Brosius, of Pennsylvania, Townsend of Colorado, Peel, of Arkansas, Russel, of Connecticut, Cheatham, of North Carolina, and McMillin, of Tennessee. The House, then, as a mark of respect to the memory of deceased, adjourned.

24TH DAY—There was a long debate on the new rules, without reaching a vote. There was an exchange of personalities between Messrs. Hoar and Morse, of Massachusetts. Mr. Arnold offered a resolution for the recall of Minister Egan, in order that amicable relations may be restored between the United States and Chili. Referred. The House then adjourned.

25TH DAY.—The consideration of the rules was resumed. Mr. Burrows' amendment giving the Speaker the right to count a quorum was rejected. Mr. Reed, of Maine, offered an amendment providing that whenever a quorum fails to vote on any question there shall be a call of the House and the yeas and nays shall at the same time be ordered. As each member answers to his name he shall vote on the yeas and nays. Rejected. Mr. Burrows (Mich.) offered an amendment providing that no dilatory motion shall be entertained by the Speaker. Rejected. Mr. McRae (Ark.) offered an amendment providing that a Senate amendment to a House bill may be considered by the House when laid before it by the Speaker. Lost. Mr. Boatner offered an amendment striking all that part of the rules giving permission to legislate on appropriation bills when in the interest of a retrenchment in expenditures. He said he did this in order to test the sense of the House. Pending action the House adjourned.

26TH DAY—The House resumed the consideration of the rules. On motion of Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, an amendment was adopted providing that all bills shall be introduced by presenting them to the clerk properly endorsed and shall be appropriately referred by the Speaker. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, offered an amendment providing for the consideration of Senate amendments to House bills (not appropriating money) as soon as they are laid before the House by the Speaker. Agreed to. A long discussion ensued, directed toward the method by which the private calendar should be considered. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, protested against the small attention which had been given to private measures during previous Congresses, and offered an amendment providing that on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the House shall meet at 10 o'clock, the two additional hours to be devoted to private bills. The amendment was lost—yeas 86, nays 133. The House then adjourned.

MR. SPURGEON IS DEAD.

Gout Ends the Life of the Great London Preacher.

Mr. Spurgeon, the great London preacher, died at Mentone, Italy, shortly after 11 o'clock P. M., aged fifty-eight years. He suffered for many years from gout, which finally went to his head. He had been unconscious since morning. He did not recognize his wife and daughter. He refused all food, and milk that was forced down his throat was not retained. A host of telegrams of sympathy were received by members of the dying pastor's family. In his illness, which began seven months ago and passed through many vicissitudes, he has had world-wide sympathy, and his devoted congregation in London have been untiring in their petitions to the Lord for his recovery.

STATE OF TRADE.

Increased Sales Result in Some Yielding in Prices.

Less Activity in Cotton Goods—A Better Feeling in the Wool Market—Collections Generally Good.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dunn & Co., number for the United States 253, and for Canada 44, or a total of 297, as compared with the totals of 328 last week and 350 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 320, representing 278 failures in the United States, and 42 in the Dominion of Canada.

It is undeniable that there exists a considerable feeling of disappointment. More business, but at lower prices, seems to be the rule. That the volume of trade is gradually increasing, even in branches which have been dullest, there seems to be no doubt. But, in an unusual number of cases, increased sales appears to be the result of some yielding in prices, so that the average decline in prices of all commodities during the past week has been more than half of 1 per cent. Money continues in abundant supply, the movement of products continues large, and extraordinary exports in December, amounting to almost 120,000,000, against 99,000,000 last year, attract especial attention. The foreign trade of the country in 1891 was greater in exports and also in imports than that of any previous year.

There is more business done in iron, but increase in weekly output since the unprecedented report of December 1st has weakened the price, so that the Thomas Company has reduced No. 1 anthracite 50 cents, to $17.50, and Bessemer iron is 50 cents lower at Pittsburg. Bar iron is dull at Philadelphia and weak at Chicago, and the market for plates is demoralized by large production, while some structural mills are short of work. Copper is lower at 10.8c., with moderate exports and a great output. Tin is ⅛ lower at 10.6 cents, but lead stronger at 4.2 cents. Coal is unsettled, with a cut of 50 cents on the old rates by the Lehigh, and, nevertheless, agents have resolved to raise the schedule prices 25 cents per ton.

Reports from other cities generally indicate a gradual increase in the volume of trade.

There is a better feeling in the wool market, however, at New York as at Boston, and the continuing sales prove that manufacturing has by no means ceased. Cotton is an eighth lower at 7⅛ cents, with enormous receipts for the season, and sales of 837,000 bales here. While both receipts and exports fall somewhat behind those of last year for the same week, the indications still point to a very large crop.

Corn is ½c. higher with heavy receipts at the West, and pork products a little stronger. But wheat is 1½c. and oats ⅜c. lower than a week ago. Wheat receipts having been quite large, while the exports for the last week or two have somewhat declined. Oil is nearly a cent lower, and coffee a quarter stronger.

The money markets throughout the country are unusually well supplied, but in part because the demand is only moderate. Collections are generally improving or decidedly good. At New York the money on call has declined from 2 to 1½ per cent., and the Treasury has paid out about $2,700,000 more than it has taken in during the week.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

JACOB BEARD, aged 12 years, of Steelton, Penna., was drowned while skating on the Pennsylvania Canal at that place.

DR. A. B. BRADBURY, a prominent physician, was killed by a train while driving across the railroad near Muncie, Indiana.

BY a collision of two sections of a Santa Fe freight train, at Clements, Missouri, a man named Moorehead, of Kansas City, was killed.

TWO officers and half of the crew of the revenue steamer McLane are sick in the hospital at Key West, Florida, with the grippe.

ANOTHER body found in the ruins of the Surgical Institute, at Indianapolis, was identified as one of those before reported missing.

THE new draw of the double-track railroad bridge in course of construction over the Mississippi river, at Burlington, Iowa, is in imminent danger of being swept away by ice.

THE town of South Stillwater, Minnesota, was inundated by the backing up of the waters of Perros brook, owing to the solid ice at the outlet. Considerable damage was done.

BENJAMIN MCCARTER, Assistant Fire Chief of Topeka, Kansas, was fatally injured by the overturning of a hose reel while on the way to a fire, Fireman Nels Anderson was also seriously injured.

A LANDSLIDE at Cornwall, New York, carried away a trestle bridge and a portion of the track on the Ontario and Western Railway. A freight train plunged into the hole. Engineer McElhone had his arm broken.

A PASSENGER train from Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, was ditched about 14 miles from Chicago, by the spreading of the rails. George Patton, of Butte, was fatally injured and several other passengers were injured less seriously. The wreck took fire and was entirely consumed.

AN Idaho despatch says that thousands of cattle are slowly starving to death in the hills of Southern Idaho, the grass being under from 22 to 60 inches of snow. A rigorous season was not anticipated by ranchers and they delayed bringing the cattle to the lowlands.

THE steamer Marcia, which arrived at the New York Quarantine Station from Brazilian ports, reported having lost Captain Metcalf, Chief Officer Andrew Smith, Fireman Alexander McDonnell and Third Engineer John Anderson by yellow fever since November 30th. Three of the victims of the disease were buried at sea.

A FREIGHT train on the Philadelphia branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was wrecked on the Principio Hill grade, in Cecil county, Maryland, by the collision of two broken sections. Three oil tanks exploded, and the entire train was burned, blocking travel for several hours.

FRANK BROWN and his wife, of South Boston, Indiana, were kicked to death by a stallion. Mrs. Brown was milking a cow, when the horse, which was standing in a stall near by, kicked her, killing her instantly. Brown, missing his wife, went to the barn to look for her. As he was in the act of raising the prostrate form of his wife the horse kicked him on the temple, inflicting fatal injuries.

RESCUED BY WOMEN.

A Young Moonshiner Taken from Officers by His Sister and Mother.

A despatch from Atlanta, Ga., says: Deputy Marshals Burrell and Reynolds arrived here after a big haul in Rabun. The deputies raided three stills; seven men were captured.

On the way from the place of capture to Gainesville Deputy Burrell was some distance behind Deputy Reynolds. Reynolds had four of the moonshiners in charge and Burrell had three. Two of Burrell's prisoners were handcuffed together, while the third John Lovell, marched in front of Burrell. Suddenly two women sprang out from the bush.

One of them was aged, but the other was about 18 years. They were the deaf and dumb sister and mother of young Lovell. Mrs. Lovell quickly grasped Deputy Burrell around the body, pinioning his arms to his side, while Lovell cut for the woods. Reynolds shook Mrs. Lovell off, and would have fired at the retreating moonshiner had not the sister sprung between them. The young fellow made his escape, and the women were allowed to depart.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

An Aggregate Increase of a Million During the Past Month.

Monthly debt statement issued from the Treasury Department shows an increase in the aggregate of the debt during the last month amounting to $1,210,016. There was an increase in the interest bearing debt of $710; a decrease of $3,205,668 in the surplus cash in the Treasury, and a decrease of $1,996,362 in the non-interest bearing debt. The total debt to-day, less $31,368,459 net cash balance or surplus, and the $100,000,000 gold reserve greenback redemption fund, is $842,617,836.

Government receipts during January aggregated $30,542,728 against $37,055,973 in January, 1891. Custom receipts during the last month were $17,459,285 or $6,500,000 less than in January, 1891, and internal revenue receipts were $11,439,956, or about $250,000 less than in January a year ago.

Expenditures during the last month were $35,663,522, and for the past seven months of the current fiscal year $211,647,549 against $23,981,309 in January, 1891, and $234,778,170 during the corresponding seven months of the preceding fiscal year.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

THE LATEST HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

THOS. KENNARD, a well-known storekeeper of Mount Pleasant, Cecil County, died, aged seventy-seven. He had amassed considerable property. A widow, his fourth wife, and four daughters survive him.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who has been conducting a general store at Rock Springs, Cecil county, has made an assignment to State's Attorney Austin L. Crothers, of Elkton, for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are about $2,000; liabilities about $2,500.

JAMES M. BENJAMIN, a contractor and builder, of Hagerstown, has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws.

JOHN LONG, a native of Washington county, died a few days ago in Ogle county, Ill., at the age of sixty-eight.

THE trustees of the Bellevue Asylum, at Hagerstown, organized by the election of Davies L. Kenley, president; John C. Ankeny, secretary; B. F. Firey, treasurer. They appointed the following officials: Physician, Dr. E. M. Schindel; farmer, Wm. H. King; pastor, Rev. C. W. Stinespring. They did not appoint a keeper.

J. A. JORDAN, saw-mill proprietor and manufacturer of lumber at Cambridge, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, naming John G. Mills trustee. The assets amount to between $2,000 and $3,000. The liabilities are much more.

ELISHA YOUNG, one of Carroll county's best-known farmers, died near Woodpine, Freedom district, from grip, aged about sixty years.

THE store of Mr. W. W. Welsh, of Rockville, was broken into and the safe forced open and about $60 cash, a lot of cutlery, shoes, tobacco, &c., stolen. This burglary is in the line of the burglaries committed within the past few days at Washington, Alexandria, &c. It is probable that the gang will make a movement toward Frederick or Martinsburg and away into West Virginia.

E. B. EMORY, of Poplar Grove stock farm, has just returned from New York with two finely bred trotting colts, bought at Senator Stanford's sale. In the chestnut stallion Bedworth is combined the blood of Nutwood, Electioneer and General Benton. Bedworth is two years old, 15.3 hands high and shows a 2.40 gait. The yearling filly Fragrance is by Eros, full brother to conductor, who was recently sold for $40,000. She is a seal-brown with a beautiful trotting action.

THE fertilizer manufacturing plant of the Clendenin Manufacturing Company, formerly the works of the Waring Brothers, situated at Colora, was sold at mortgage sale at that place to H. H. Haines, of Rising Sun, one of the assignees of the Waring Manufacturing Company, for $5,000 cash. The works are the largest of the kind in the county and formerly cost $65,000.

A ROD and gun club was organized at Rockville. The club includes a number of prominent men and crack shots. It proposes to see that the game laws of the county are enforced. The following officers were elected: James P. Veirs, president; George Peter, vice-president; John W. Kelchner, secretary; H. D. Warfield, treasurer; W. H. Rabbitt, captain; Harry Hurley, lieutenant.

MONT. CROWN, a ten-year-old son of Mr. George Crown, who resides near Rockville, was riding horse-back, and falling off, caught his foot in the stirrup and was dragged a short distance. His face was mashed and bruised almost beyond recognition, and several bones were broken.

THE dwelling of Adron Johnson, in Indian Spring district, Washington county, was destroyed by fire. It was a frame building. Mr. Johnson also lost the greater portion of his furniture, upon which there was no insurance. The dwelling was insured for $1,000.

JOHN ESHELMAN, a well-known farmer, died at his home, near Leithersburg, Washington county, at the age of sixty-four. He had been sick for a long time.

MANY persons are engaged in harvesting ice in Queen Anne's county, the thermometer having fallen to 12° and fine ice having formed.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

MISS JEAN INGLELOW has expressed her opinion on the women's rights with outspoken frankness. "I don't approve of them at all," she said, "we cannot have rights and privileges and I prefer privileges."

DR. SELIM, the late Khedive's physician, is said to be a Christian, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of New York. He entered the medical branch of the military service of the Khedive a few years ago.

JUDGE ABRAHAM JEFFERSON SEAY, the Governor of Oklahoma, at 21 could barely read and write. But at 32 he was a lawyer of some standing, next a county attorney and for twelve years thereafter he sat on the bench as a Circuit Judge.

BISHOP HERBERT VAUGHAN, of Salford, regarded as the most likely successor to Cardinal Manning as archbishop of Westminster, is the son of a lieutenant colonel in the British army, and is the editor of The Tablet and Dublin Review.

DR. EDWARD EGGLESTON says he is tired of being regarded as a woolly Western dialectician. Yet the book that made his fame, the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," is still selling at the rate of 3,000 copies a year, after having been twenty-one years in print.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, who is to paint four historical pictures for the World's Fair, illustrating the work of Columbus, has recently a good deal of time in Spain and the West Indies studying thoroughly scenery, costumes, equipment of vessels, and other details.

"PRINCE" ITURBIDE, who is charged with being one of the abettors of the Garza revolt, is a tall, broad-shouldered, soldierly young man of about 30 years, with dark brown hair and a closely-cropped reddish beard. He has lived in Washington since last July, when he came to the capital after his release from a Mexican prison to which he had been consigned for insubordination against the Mexican military service.

EUGENE RICHTER, the leader of the Liberal party of Germany, has the most remarkable memory of any member of the Reichstag. He is able to commit long tables of figures to memory, and when Prince Bismarck was in power often corrected him when he attempted to use figures in illustration of his speeches. Her Richter is a good speaker, and had he wished it might have been a Cabinet Minister. He is editor of one of the principal journals of Berlin.

THE Pope passes a busy and hard-working day. He rises at 6, and until 2 o'clock, when he dines, he is continuously occupied, except for a brief promenade in the gardens of the Vatican at noon. After dinner he rests until 4 o'clock, when he begins a series of duties that keep him busy until 9 at night, at which time he eats supper. This last meal of the day is a most substantial one; it is composed of roast meats, eggs, and champagne cup, with rum or marashchino in it.

RANDOLPH ROGERS, while yet a boy, showed his talent by carving curious cane-heads on gnarled sticks which he found in his rambles in the wood. A few years later, while in the service of a New York silk merchant, he slept in the store of his employer, and during his leisure hours devoted himself to making small statues. The merchant, discovering his bust of Byron one day, was so pleased at the evidence of Rogers' genius that he offered to lend him money enough to go to Italy and study art. This was his first real start in life.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD is now criticised by a native Japenese living in this country, Yabake Sangin by name, for taking too "poetic" a view of people and things in Japan. The gifted Englishman, he says, erroneously attributes certain graces and virtues of the people in that kingdom to the influence of Buddhism; while Mr. Sangin insists that they adhere to the race, regardless of religion. He insists that the poet errs in saying, after praising the Japanese for their cleanliness, that they "have no towels, no sheets, no underclothes, no linen," in representing the jinrickshamen as living on a cup of tea and a small biscuit, instead of having voracious appetites, and in several other particulars.

MRS. JERRY SIMPSON has been trying her hand at newspaper correspondence. She sent a long account of the President's New Year reception to her home paper the Medicine Lodge Index, and described the costumes and festivities in a way that must have interested her husband's granger constituents.

THE Reading Company's Preston Colliery No. 3, at Ashland, which has been idle for four weeks owing to the flooding of the lower lift, has resumed operations. It employs 400 men.

THE FARMER'S BOY.

Bright, hopeful, with earnest eyes,
And heart that knows as yet no guile,
To titled rank thou mayest rise,
Be not so happy, then, thy smile.
A longing oft may seize thine heart,
To go beyond these fertile fields,
And take in that great world, a part
Where gold a mighty sceptre wields.

In fancy, as through meadows green
Thy faithful plowshare turns the sod,
The furrows stretch away, I ween,
To paths the world's great men have trod.
The jaded horse, unheeded now,
Pursues his own unerring way,
As back and forth he draws the plow,
Throughout the weary hours of day.

Uprising from the fallow soil,
In lovely vision, it would seem,
Thyself revered, and freed from toil,
Thou seest in a fairy dream.
The world applauds, men bow the knee,
With gold thy well filled coffers shine,
To wisdom's stores thou hast the key,
And all the joys of earth are thine.

Ah, happy dream! which naught reveals
Of vexing cares or many a wound
From Envy's shafts that he oft feels
Whom fortune hath with honors crowned.
Could this bright dream of bliss remain,
Were thy desires fulfilled to-day,
Oft thou wouldst long to turn again
And through these fragrant meadows stray.

—Marion Juliet Mitchell.

PITH AND POINT.

Sheet music—Snores.

A thing of beauty is a joy until you marry it.—Epoch.

The farmer who hides his light under a bushel incurs the risk of needing a new barn.—Lowell Mail.

In these days of chemical science the assassin has often found that blood will tell.—Lowell Courier.

The man who never gives up misses the answers to some awfully good conundrums.—Elmira Gazette.

Upon the pole did Bruin sit
For long hours at a time,
And sadly sing of woes that cling
About a foreign climb.

Tommy—"Look out for that cow!" Willie (from the city)—"Why? Is she going to blow her horn?"—Chicago Tribune.

"Papa, why do we wish people a 'good appetite,' but not a 'good thirst?'" "Because that isn't necessary."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Big hats can never be "all the rage" at the theatre. Fellows who don't wear 'em will always hold a big percentage of the rage.—Truth.

Jess—"George says my voice is of well-seasoned timber." Bess—"How could he tell—by the cracks in it?"—New York World.

"It is more blessed to give than to receive," but there are many excellent things to be said in favor of receiving.—Philadelphia Record.

The best evidence as to the shortness of the average man's memory is that political prophets' reputations endure from year to year.—*Somerville Journal.*

Mrs. Greyneck—"Oh, I'm so tired! I've been shopping all day long." Mr. Greyneck—"I suppose you spent the ten I gave you this morning?" Mrs. Greyneck—"Every penny of it." Mr. Greyneck—"What did you get?" Mrs. Greyneck—"Oh, I didn't get a thing; it all went for car-fares."—Boston Courier.

In Ireland, recently, a quarrel had taken place at a fair, and a culprit was being sentenced for manslaughter. The doctor, however, had given evidence to show that the victim's skull was abnormally thin. The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say for himself, replied: "No, yer honor; but I would ask, was that a skull for a man to go to a fair wid?"—Argonaut.

Kingley—"Say, old man, I have a great scheme for getting ahead of my wife, and it may do you some good. I go to her dressmaker and tell her to charge twice as much as she ordinarily would. Then I stand in for the difference, and my wife doesn't dare buy half the gowns she otherwise would." Bingo—"Yes, I tried that plan." Kingley—"How did it work?" Bingo—"The dressmaker is suing me for the full amount."—Cloak Review.

A Curious Document.

The earliest prohibition petition in the Carolinas, if not in the Southern colonies, was discovered in the State archives of North Carolina a few years since. The person from whom it came was King Hagler (or Haiglar), a celebrated chief of the Catawbas. On May 26, 1756, Hagler thus petitioned Chief Justice Henley:

"I desire a stop may be put to the selling of strong liquors by the white people to my people, especially near the Indians. If the white people make strong drink, let them sell it to one another or drink it in their own families. This will avoid a great deal of mischief, which otherwise will happen from my people getting drunk and quarreling with the white people."

This petition was probably written for the chief by some white person. Whether the matter was brought to the attention of the Governor is not known, but, as appears from an endorsement, the chief justice promised to do so.

There is mention made of Hagler in those interesting old manuscript volumes, entitled "Indian Books," in the South Carolina Secretary of State's office. The memory of this chief has been honored in rather a unique way in Camden. There is (or was) an historic weather vane surmounting the tower of the opera house in that venerable town, which weather vane was intended to represent the Catawba chief. It was in the shape of an Indian, six feet high, shooting an arrow from the quarter from which the wind comes.

Schoolcraft, in his sketch of the Catawbas, informs us that Hagler was assassinated by a few Shawnees about 1750, and that he "was a great man." The more we learn from him the more do we agree with Schoolcraft in regard to his being "a great man."—Atlanta Constitution.

It Pays to Dress Well.

Let a young man lay it down as a golden rule that it pays to dress well. If there is a grain of truth in the old saying that clothes can make a man, it applies with increased force if the man who happens to be meant is a man of ability. A well-fitting suit of clothes is a magic key to society—not clothes by themselves, of course, but considered as adjuncts in the make-up of the man.

If you were going to employ a clerk and there were six applicants, all equally intelligent, capable and honest, but one of them well dressed and tidy in looks and the other five stuffed into ill-fitting garments, the chances are ten to one that you would select the first. No young man looking forward to something higher in life can make a better investment than to buy good clothes. The fact that Roscoe Conkling was an exquisite dresser only lent an additional interest to his great individuality. No man ever accused him of being an animated fashion plate, but the public respected him all the more because he had the outward signs of a man of taste.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.