The Easton Gazette.

VOL. LXXVI.--NO. 23. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1892. $1.50 PER YEAR



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CABLE SPARKS.

THE floods in the Danube valley are increasing alarmingly. The city of Vienna is threatened with an inundation.

THE British man-of-war Wildfire, the flagship at Sheerness, grounded in the Medway. Later she was docked. She is greatly damaged.

THE meeting of Emperor William and the Czar took place at Kiel and was very cordial. The two monarchs inspected the garison and reviewed the troops.

A RAILWAY guard named Hendy is under arrest at Hartlepool, Eng., on a charge of assaulting a barmaid who was traveling on a train on which he was employed.

THE new Oriental Bank of London, with branches in New York, San Francisco, Paris, and a number of other cities in different parts of the world, has closed its doors. The liabilities will amount to several millions of pounds sterling.

Two thousand persons have been arrested in the different provinces of Poland suspected of being nihilists. Of the whole number 100 were exiled to Siberia. It is believed these persons were gotten out of the way because of the approaching visit of the Czar to Warsaw.

AN official report of the recent disaster in the Birkenberg silver mine, near Przibram, Bohemia, shows that there were 807 men at work in the mine at the time it took fire, of whom only 475 were rescued. The bodies of 304 of the 332 men who lost their lives have been recovered. Two hundred and ninety-two women were left widows by the fire and 602 children under fourteen years of age were made orphans.

HOMŒOPATHIC CONVENTION.

A Paper Read Explaining the New Method for the Cure of the Deaf.

At the National Convention of Homœopathic Physicians, held in Washington, Dr. Henry F. Garey, of Baltimore, Md., explained by a paper read before that body, his method for the cure of the deaf. It is Vibratory Force, (or motion,) acting upon the sound conducting parts of the ear, producing massage, thereby relieving those conditions, which before could not be reached by the regular mode of treatment, and which were the principal causes of deafness in a very large proportion of those afflicted. The Phonograph was at first used to bring about these results; but lately an instrument, (The Vibrometer,) has been devised for this special purpose, which makes this mode of treatment much more effective. The Doctor then reported the results in a number of persons treated. Some whose deafness was from five to fifteen years standing, could now hear ordinary conversations from ten to twenty feet away with their back turned toward the speaker, and others, with never ceasing noises in their ears, were completely relieved.

OIL CREEK'S HORROR.

Titusville Returns Thanks—Fifty-Four Bodies in Oil City.

The work of restoration is being continued with little abatement. The clearing away of wreckage and removal of the bodies of animals which are petrifying was necessary to prevent pestilence, and no shirking of duty is found.

It had been expected that excursion trains would be run from Buffalo and elsewhere for visitors. On request of Mayor Emerson, however, the railroad companies refused to provide extra trains or issue excursion tickets. Notwithstanding this, scores of people flocked into town, and the place was overrun with sight-seers. The ministers of the various churches preached sermons on the subject of the great calamity.

Mayor E. O. Emerson and Roger Sherman, chairman of the Titusville (Pa.) relief committee, have issued a proclamation of thanks to the public for generous assistance given to relieve the distress recently devastated by fire and flood.

OIL CITY, PA.—The 54th body was found. This completes Oil City's dead, all of the missing having now been found or accounted for.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN T. WAIT, of Eastern Connecticut, now eighty years of age, delivered the Memorial Day address in Norwich this year, and the papers say that his voice was as clear and his figure as erect as they were decades ago, while his eyesight was so good that he needed no glasses to aid him in reading his manuscript.

THE DEAD DAY

The argent and imperial day
For all his wealth was made to yield.
He passed his gates of palms and lay
Far out upon his battered shield;
Lay calm and king-like, with red garments rolled
In blood, and gleaming burnishments of gold.

Then queenly night came down and swathed
The king in somber vestments new.
She bowed her face above and bathed
Her eyes in darkness and in dew,
And closed and kissed them softly as she slid
Aside the dead king's silvered coffin lid.

Some star-tipt candles foot and head;
Sweet perfumes of the perfumed sea,
And then above her coffined dead
She drew great curtains lovingly;
And as she hooked them on the bent moon's horn,
Unloosed her hair, and mourned and mourned till morn.

—Joaquin Miller.

LOVE OR MONEY?

BY R. L. KETCHUM.



ARTHUR FERRIS was tall, blonde, handsome, and twenty-eight. He was also the possessor of a long head, inherited from the maternal side of the house. He was likewise a dutiful son.

It was the two latter circumstances that had, on more than one occasion, saved him from making a triumphant ass of himself. If it had not been for his long head, it is more than likely that he would have fallen desperately in love with that bewitching governess of the Hastings, with whom he had spent several weeks in the mountains one summer five years ago. But he had given himself time to think, and had fled between two days, much to his later satisfaction.

Then there was that dear little Miss Dixon, whom he had met at the seaside. It had been a glorious evening—that last. They were sitting on the veranda, where they might see and yet be unseen. The soft, dreamy strains of a Strauss waltz floated out from the ball-room. There was the pale, silver light of the moon, the murmuring ripple of the waves on the beach—and all that sort of thing, which you have read about so many times that you have learned to skip it in the novels.

Well! Elsie was going away—too, too soon. They had talked in sighs and murmurs for half an hour; Arthur's left hand clasped Elsie's dimpled right one, his right arm was about her waist; both hearts beat vigorously, as hearts will on such occasions, and Arthur had just opened his mouth to tell Elsie what she had been waiting for for two weeks, when there was a step close at hand, a rustle of skirts, and the cooing voice of the maternal Ferris said:

"I beg your pardon, but will you please excuse Arthur a few moments? There are those miserable business affairs that must be attended to in time for the late mail."

And thus was he saved a second time, for Elsie had not a cent, and neither had he—at least, not many of them. There were several other occasions when his own long head, or his mamma's, had helped him out—for Arthur was somewhat susceptible. But it is not of these I have to tell.

His time had come. The in-every-way-desirable young person had presented herself. True, she was not so young as she had been; but, then, that was a mere trifle. She was just his own age, of as good a family as his own, and an heiress of considerable degree. She was not—well not exactly handsome, and was rather inclined to what is politely called plumpness; but Arthur's mamma and Arthur's long head gave their approval—and Arthur did not care who she might be, so long as she possessed the above qualifications, particularly the one involving a very neat fortune in her own right.

Besides, Arthur was getting a bit desperate. In fact, he had so far exceeded his own salary and the maternal allowance (which, by the way, was as large as Mrs. Ferris could afford), that nothing short of a miracle, or a matrimonial alliance such as he had been so long seeking, could save him from getting into very deep water.

And thus it came to pass that this winter found him engaged to Miss Bernice Field, much to the satisfaction of his mother, who was visiting in New York, and to whom he had, like the dutiful son he was, sent the gratifying news at once.

He was disappointed, however, on one point. He had pleaded artfully for an early wedding, but Miss Field had set her foot down with much firmness and said he must go through a long probationary period—all of which Arthur failed to understand. He had always been noted for his persuasive powers, and had flattered himself that Bernice, with her gentle, clinging, bud-like ways, would succumb at once.

Now, be it known that Miss Bernice Field had not arrived at years of discretion for nothing. Neither had she, a not unprepossessing young person, with nearly a half-million in her own right, passed through the experiences of ten seasons without gathering unto herself much knowledge of the ways and wiles of wicked man. She had had, as might have been expected, offers to a high number; but, thus far, the gentlemen concerned had failed—by reason of their unanimous desire to touch her purse—to touch, in the first place, the all-important key to it, which was hidden away in her bosom. And Miss Bernice Field was worldly-wise in her day and generation.

She was certainly in love with Ferris—there could be no doubt of that. It is quite as certain that she was very seriously in love with him; but with the wisdom born of experience, she did not let him know one-half of what she felt for him.

If any one had told Ferris that he was just now in a very shaky position, he would have scoffed. His chum, Ed Cross, who was spending the winter at the house during Mrs. Ferris's absence, had once suggested that "there's many a slip," but Arthur merely shied a shoe at him, and whistled serenely.

It was in this frame of mind that, one evening in February, he ran lightly up the steps of the Field mansion to call on her whom Cross unfeelingly referred to as his "little lady-love." It was warm, and the front door stood ajar. The little footman was not in his accustomed place, so Ferris, with the air of one who knew just where he was going, stepped inside. From the open door of Papa Field's study came the sound of voices in earnest discussion, and one of them spoke his own name.

He halted, irresolute, as would any one else under like circumstances. Papa Field was speaking:

"Of course, my dear, you are your own mistress, and I can only advise you. It seems to me, however, that you have done a very foolish thing to engage yourself to this young Ferris. True, he seems an exemplary young fellow, and he comes of an excellent family; but it is well known that he has only a small allowance from the estate in addition to a beggarly two thousand dollars' salary. How do you know it is you, and not your money that he wants? It is a brutal question, I know, but it is one you have probably asked of yourself a half-dozen times, concerning other young men."

Arthur, out in the hall, standing in much the same attitude a child assumes when speaking its first "piece" in school, winced, but waited for the answer. It came, in serious, thoughtful tones, which indicated plainly that Miss Bernice, also, had considered this very matter.

"N-no, I am sure you misjudge him, papa. Of course I understand how he is situated financially, and—and all that. But I am sure he is honest and honorable, and that he—he cares for me very much. There is a thousand ways by which I can learn much that you cannot, and—"

"Yes, yes; I understand. But suppose you should put him to the test; do you think he would come through—ah—er—unscathed, as it were? Suppose you should tell him that I had lost all your money and mine in unfortunate speculation—that we were beggars, and had not a dollar we could call our own? Are you afraid to try him!"

There was a brief silence. Then:

"I don't like to tell a falsehood, papa; but it would be only a 'white lie,' and perhaps for the best. Yes, I'll try him to-morrow night."

"That's my dutiful girl. Now run along and let me work."

There was the sound of a kiss, and the perspiring young man in the hall hastened to get out of the house. He wanted time to think, but the first thing that entered his head, as he reached the sidewalk, was a fanciful picture of the petite Miss Field, with her one hundred and sixty pounds of avoirdupois "running along," and he smiled broadly. Then he walked rapidly over to the next street to catch a cab to his club, there to hold a pow-wow with Cross.

On the steps he hesitated a moment. "Had I better go back now?" he thought. "No; she won't have her little tale of woe ready, and might be put out if I call to-night. I might give myself away too. Better have time to get my speech prepared." And this astute young man went in and proceeded to make himself comfortable.

The next evening, with his usual light heart and good spirits, he rang the door bell of the Field mansion. Yes, Miss Field was in, Peter said. Ferris went into the drawing-room and sat down, running rapidly over in his mind the various tender speeches he had prepared for the emergency. Bernice was a long time coming, he thought, for one who expected him.

Presently she entered—slowly—heavily. Her head bent low over her bosom, and her breath came short and fast. Ferris went forward to meet her, his arms outstretched. He was something of an actor himself, and he knew it.

"Bernice! Darling! What is the trouble with my little girl?" (Another good stroke. Miss Field liked to be called "little.")

"Oh, Arthur, Arthur! I don't know how to tell you. It is too dreadful! Papa—"

"What! Has your father been—"

"Oh, no, not that; but—but worse! Arthur, we are—beggars!"

And Miss Field, delivering these last words with wonderful impressiveness, hung her head and sobbed bitterly behind her lace handkerchief.

Then it was that Ferris, like the young man of action that he was, put his arm as far round his tearful fiancee as possible, and, with some difficulty led her to a seat and pulled her head down on his glossy shirt front.

He was very, very sorry, as she must know. But it was nothing. Her father would recoup himself—he had many influential friends. As for her, had she not him—her Arthur? He would not, he once interrupted her to say, permit her, through a sense of false pride, to cast him off now, when she most needed him. No, never!

He had three thousand a year. It was not much, he knew, but they could live on it. And did she suppose, for one instance, that he had expected to live on his wife's money? No! A thousand times, no!

"We will have a real quiet, little wedding, dearest, and, after it is over, we will go quietly to our own little cottage in the suburbs, which you and I will get ready in the meantime, and there we will be the happiest couple in the world. What! Bernice, am I to understand that you laugh at my cherished plans?"

For Bernice had leaped to her feet and was laughing heartily.

"Why, you foolish boy, I was only teasing you a bit. Don't you think I'd make a good actress? Papa and I haven't lost a—"

Here was Mr. Ferris's opportunity. She had doubted him; oh, cruel blow. If she could not trust him now, how could she have any faith in him when they were married? Perhaps, after all, it were best—

And he strode haughtily to the door.

But this was not part of Miss Field's programme, and she did what any very-much-in-love female would do under like circumstances, so that, in a very few seconds, two people were sitting on a divan in a very lover like attitude, indeed.

* * * * * *

An hour or so later, a young man, walking briskly down the street, was reflecting on the vagaries of chance and his own good luck.

If Peter had been at the door—if he had been ten minutes later—if he had sneezed in the hall—if—

"It was an awfully close shave," he reflected, and he stopped and shook hands with himself, much to the amazement of the policeman on the corner.—The Argonaut.

The Snake an All-round Athlete.

It has been suggested that man's instinctive dread of the snake is a reminiscence of his original tropical residence, where he no doubt had good cause to fear them. This feeling of aversion is general, but is by no means universal. Shelley, for instance, regarded the snake as the emblem of innocence, as will be seen in the "Revolt of Islam." The origin of this feeling was probably his acquaintance with the little snake which lived in the tall grass of the Sussex house in which Shelley passed his childhood. There is an impression on the part of many that the snake has a defective organization, which is certainly not true. As Owen said, the snake can outclimb the monkey, outswim the fish, outwrestle the athlete, can crush the tiger, and, jumping into the air, can seize the bird on the wing. Snakes really walk with their ribs, which are attached to platelike scales, a very good method of progression. They are often represented in pictures as advancing by vertical bendings of the body, which they never do. The mistake is probably due to the fact that the snake is a rather unfamiliar object and that artists have attempted to represent its motion without having seen it.—New York Times.

THE NEWS.

United States Consul A. Willard died at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, of paralysis, aged sixty-seven.——Bishop Horstman, at Cleveland, Ohio, ended the quarrels among the Poles of St. Stanislaus Church by excommunicating those who participated in the attack on Father Kosiniki.——There is great excitement among the ignorant class of Mexicans in the state of Sonora, over the conviction of the so-called Saint Teresa Urnea, who was sentenced to be shot as a witch.——Judge Harper S. Cunningham has been appointed receiver for the National Bank of Guthrie, Oklahoma, and the affairs of the bank will be wound up at once.——The Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Master Car Builders' Association was begun at Saratoga.——The degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts were conferred on a number of young men at Roanoke College, Va.——The American Ice Company's big plant at East Hampden, Me., was burned. Loss, $75,000.——The Independent Bung Factory, at Elizabeth, W. Va., was burned.——The false work, or scaffolding, of a bridge being constructed over the Licking river from Newport to Covington, Kentucky, gave way beneath a heavy weight of iron, and Andrew and Robert Baird, the contractors, of Pittsburg, and forty workmen were killed.

Mrs. Levi M. Vilas, mother of Senator Vilas, died suddenly in Madison, Wis.——At Genoa, a small station eight miles east of Texarkana, on the Cotton Belt Railroad, burglars entered the office of the Bodeaw Lumber Company, opened the safe and carried away $4,000 worth of the company's stock; $12,000 worth of notes, and $100 in cash.——All the employes of the rapid transit line of Colorado Springs are on strike for more wages, and no cars were run. Both sides are determined.——The Crescent Paper Manufacturing Company's mills, of Harford, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $75,000.——One of the cars of a stock train which was passing under the Girard avenue bridge on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Philadelphia, jumped the track and caused a wreck which will involve damages to the amount of at least $50,000.——Mrs. Alice Stone, of Kingston, N. Y., who committed suicide by shooting herself, left a letter, in which she stated that her father-in-law had ruined her.——Governor Flower, of New York, made a narrow escape in a railroad accident on the Lake Erie and Western Road.——The fortieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union opened in Philadelphia.——A cyclone on Lake Minnetonka did considerable damage, trees and houses on Orono Point being demolished.

Frederick Palmer announced in New York that he knows where $500,000 worth of mining securities belonging to the creditors of Field, Lindly & Wiechers are.——A boat in which two passengers were being carried from the Muelle Lacatelleria to a Spanish mail steamer lying in the harbor of Havana capsized, and one of the passengers was drowned before assistance could reach him.——Several houses in Havana undermined by the storm and flood there collapsed.——The Philadelphia and New Seashore Railroad, which was recently bought at the receivers' sale by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was opened up under the new management.——The steamer Leo sailed from New York with a cargo of food for the starving Russians.——Two robbers compelled Paymaster Wilson, secretary of the Judson Manufacturing Company to deliver $17,000.——Col. L. L. Polk, president of the Farmers' Alliance, died at Washington.——Fire destroyed a number of business and dwelling-houses, and hotel and furniture factory, at Cullam, the famous Alabama German colony, entailing a loss of $60,000, partially covered by insurance.——Powers Grand Opera House in Grand Rapids, Mich., was partially burned.——Samuel Johnson, a maniac with a revolver, created a panic on a train in the vicinity of Holly, Mich.——Strikers in Tonawanda, N. Y., drove away non-union men and repulsed the police. Two officers were shot.

Pablo Pera, a noted Mexican exile, has just died in Phoenix, Arizona, aged ninety-one years. Fifty years ago he was one of the most prominent and active men in Mexican politics. He was twice sentenced to be shot, but made his escape into Central America. He espoused the cause of Maximilian and had a position on his staff.——The Massila's officers testified before the joint immigration committee. Senator Chandler said their evidence showed they had taken all reasonable precautions.——A Baltimore and Ohio freight train ran into an electric street car at the southern city limits, near Wheeling. Mrs. Charles Miller and Miss Kate Fitzpatrick were killed and John Emsheimer seriously wounded.——Charles Hill was lynched in Paducah, Ky., for attempted rape.——The Circuit Court in Cincinnati, decided the suit against the Ohio and Mississippi, and in favor of Brown, Shipley & Co.——Fire destroyed Woods, Jenks & Co.'s planing mill in Cleveland. Damage $75,000.——Frey's Hotel at Lake Michigan, was burned. The loss is $30,000.——General Manager Mellen, of the New York and New England Railroad announces an agreement with the Reading road for an exchange of traffic via the Poughkeepsie bridge, that will make good the loss of income from the transfer of the Pennsylvania business to the Shore Line.

The steamer Juliet arrived at Chicago with the graduates of the Northwestern University, about whose safety there had been grave apprehensions.——Seven people were killed and a number injured by the storm in Chicago.——Three crevasses occurred on the Mississippi, which caused plantations to be damaged and railroad traffic to be blocked.——J. A. McCormick and D. C. Jones, the paramour of Mrs. McCormick, killed one another.——P. J. Foley, implicated in the assault on Miss Lena McMahon, for which the negro Bob Lewis was lynched in Port Jervis, was committed for the action of the grand jury.——A jury of inquest on the death of the fourteen men of the Boston, killed by the explosion at the Mare Island navy-yard, rendered a verdict of accidental death.——Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, was re-elected.——Frederick Unger, of Jersey City, was arrested on the charge of criminally assaulting his daughter, Mrs. Schubert.——Earthquake shocks were felt in Santa Ana and Riverside, California.——Mrs. George Beaudrey, of South Bay City, drowned herself and two of her children.——A Chicago Grand Trunk locomotive exploded one mile east of Climax, Mich., fatally injuring Engineer Wood, Fireman Smith and Brakeman Parker.——The Pennsylvania has secured control of the William Penn Coal Company colliery.——In a railroad wreck on a trestle near Middleboro, Ky., a locomotive and sixteen freight cars fell two hundred feet, and the engineer, fireman and conductor were killed and four trainmen fatally injured.

THE TORNADO KILLED EIGHT.

Chicago's Furious Gale Carried Death and Destruction.

The storm was much more destructive than first reports indicated. At least eight lives were lost in Chicago and vicinity and fifteen persons were more or less injured, while it will take hundreds of thousands of dollars to repair the damage done by the tornado.

Hundreds of people visited the Democratic National Convention wigwam to view the work of the storm. The broken centre pole and the huge strips of canvass scattered about were all that rewarded sight-seers. The building itself showed no evidence of strain. Thousands of feet of planking were delivered during the day, and the labor of erecting a timber roof instead of the airy canopy that was originally proposed was in full swing. Night and day shifts of men will be on hand constantly till the wigwam's construction is complete. No fear is expressed that the hall will not be ready on time.

A rich body of lead, containing a portion of silver ore, has been struck at Ash Grove, Mo., at a depth of 235 feet.

HARRISON--REID.

The National Republican Ticket Chosen at Minneapolis.

ONE BALLOT SETTLED IT.

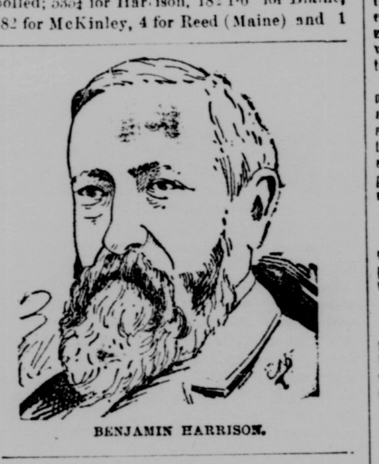
The New York Editor and Ex-Minister to France Chosen for Vice-President by Acclamation.

Harrison was won, and will have Whitelaw Reid, of New York, for a running mate.

The nominations were made after a day of brilliant speeches, great enthusiasm, intense excitement and, at the last, harmony.

Ladies took the convention in hand as soon as the nomination began—Mrs. Clarkson for Blaine, and Mrs. New and Mrs. Howell for Harrison. They stood on chairs and fairly howled for their favorites. The scene was an impressive one, and the final result unexpected even by the Harrison managers. They expected to nominate their candidate, but they had no idea that he would pile up the magnificent mass of ballots that were laid at his feet.

The vote stood, when all the states were polled; 535¼ for Harrison, 182 1-6 for Blaine, 182 for McKinley, 4 for Reed (Maine) and 1 for Lincoln, giving Harrison a majority of 164 5-6 over all the other candidates, and a majority over Blaine of 352 1-12. The falling off of Blaine's estimated vote was a big surprise, as was the support given to McKinley. The evening session, at which Whitelaw Reid was nominated, was very short. Tom Reed, of Maine, was the only other candidate, and before the call of states Whitelaw Reid was nominated by acclamation. The convention then adjourned sine die.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The comments of the leaders of the Blaine faction are laconic.

When questioned as to the result Chairman Clarkson said: "We were beaten, but I am not ashamed of the fight we made. We will go in now and do our best."

"Why did we not win? We did not have votes enough," said Wolcott of Colorado tartly.

"The other fellows had the most votes," said J. Sloat Fassett.

"No, no," said Governor McKinley to a suggestion of regreat that he did not get the nomination. "It is better as it is."

The general comment of prominent Republicans is that Harrison and Reid is a ticket that will win, and of prominent Democrats that it is a ticket which a good Democratic nomination can defeat.

THE VOTE BY STATES.

State.	Total.	Harrison	Blaine.	McKinley	Reed.	Lincoln.
Alaska	2	2	..	..	..	..
Alabama	22	15	..	7	..	..
Arkansas	16	15	..	1	..	..
California	18	8	9	1	..	..
Colorado	8	..	8	..	..	..
Conn.	12	4	..	8	..	..
Delaware	6	4	1	1	..	..
Florida	8	8	..	..	..	..
Georgia	26	26	..	..	..	..
Illinois	48	34	14	..	..	..
Indiana	30	30	..	1	..	..
Iowa	26	20	5	1*	..	..
Kentucky	26	22	2	9	..	..
Kansas	20	11	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	16	8	8	..	..	..
Maine	12	..	12	..	..	..
Maryland	16	14	2	11	..	..
Mass.	30	18	1	19	..	..
Michigan	28	7	2	1	..	..
Minnesota	18	8	9	..	..	..
Miss.	18	13½	4½	2	..	..
Missouri	34	28	4	1	..	..
Nebraska	16	15	..	..	..	..
Nevada	6	..	6	..	1	1
N. H.	8	4	2	..	..	..
N. J.	20	18	2	10	..	..
New York	72	27	35	1	..	..
N. C.	22	18⅔	2⅓	45	..	..
Ohio	46	1	..	7	..	..
Oregon	8	1	..	42	..	..
Penn.	64	19	3	1	1	..
R. I.	8	5	1	2	..	..
S. C.	18	13	3	3	..	..
Tenn.	24	17	4	..	2	..
Texas	30	22	6	..	..	..
Vt.	8	8	..	2	..	..
Va.	24	9	13	..	..	..
W. Va.	12	12	..	3	..	..
Wisconsin	24	19	2	..	..	..
S. Dakota	8	8	..	..	..	..
N. Dakota	6	2	4	..	..	..
Montana	6	5	1	1	..	..
Washington	8	1	6	..	..	..
Idaho	6	..	6	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	4	2	..	..	..
Arizona	2	1	1	..	..	..
N. Mexico	6	6	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma	2	2	..	..	..	..
Dis. of Col.	2	..	2	..	..	..
Utah	2	2	..	..	..	..
Indian T'y	2	1	1	..	..	..
Total . .	904⅓	535¼	182⅙	182	4	1

*One absent.
Necessary for choice, 453

The Platform.

Following is the full text of the platform as completed by the committee on resolutions:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines and make the following declaration of principles:

PROTECTION.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products with American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

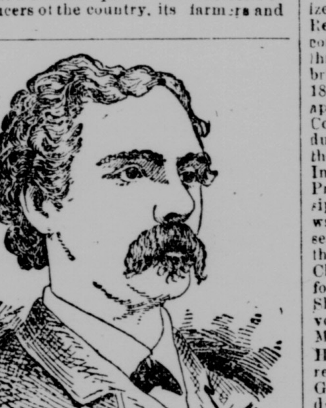
We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief product of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened of the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The American people from tradition and interest favor bi-metallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by the legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. We command the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.



WHITELAW REID.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all people, as well as just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern states of the Union.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliance with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.



CONVENTION BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine, and believe in the achievement of manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulation of the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect employees engaged in state commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed, and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people, and the maintenance of freedom among men. We, therefore, declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and state.

ANTI-TRUST.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens.

We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

FREE DELIVERY.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of free-delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888 pledging the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Postoffice Department and the highest class of postal service.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service, and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

NICARAUGA CANAL.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States Government.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

ARID LANDS.

We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they lie, under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers, as to secure the maximum benefits to the people.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The World's Fair Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking, and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

In temperance we sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

PENSIONS.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a great people.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

The reading of the platform was greeted with cheers and as soon as it was concluded the convention adjourned.

THE CANDIDATES.

Both Born in Ohio and Both Graduates of Miami University.

Benjamin Harrison on the day of his renomination lacked just two months of being fifty-nine years old, having been born August 20, 1833. His birthplace was North Bend, Ohio, his father was John Scott Harrison, a son of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, who was a son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Benjamin Harrison was graduated at the Miami University, Ohio, in 1852, studied law in Cincinnati, and in 1854 removed to Indianapolis, Ind. He was elected reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court in 1860, and in 1862 entered the army as a second lieutenant of Indiana volunteers. After a short service he organized a company of the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, was commissioned colonel on the completion of the regiment and served through the war, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers January 23, 1865. After the war he returned to Indianapolis and resumed his office of Supreme Court reporter, to which he had been re-elected during his absence in 1864. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated by a small plurality. President Hayes appointed him on the Mississippi river commission in 1878, and in 1880 he was elected United States Senator, taking his seat March 4, 1881, and serving six years. In the Republican national convention held in Chicago in June 1888, on the first ballot fourteen candidates were voted for. John Sherman received the highest number of votes, 225; Walter Q. Gresham, 111; Chauncey M. Depew, 99; Russell A. Alger, 84; Benjamin Harrison, 83. On the eighth ballot Sherman received 117; Alger, 100; Harrison, 544. General Harrison became the party's candidate for President, and at the election in November he was elected, carrying every Northern State except New Jersey and Connecticut, and receiving 233 electoral votes to 168 for Grover Cleveland.

Whitelaw Reid was born near Zenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837. He was graduated at the Miami University in 1856, and took an active interest in newspaper work and politics before attaining his majority. He made speeches in the Fremont campaign on the Republican side, and became editor of the Zenia News. At the opening of the civil war he was sent into the field as correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. He served as aide de camp to Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans in the Western Virginia campaign of 1861, and was present at the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg. He was elected librarian of the House of Representatives in 1863. After the war he engaged in cotton-planting in Louisiana. Two years later he went to New York on the invitation of Horace Greely and became editorial writer on the Tribune. On the nomination of Mr. Greely for the Presidency in 1872 he placed Mr. Reid in charge of the Tribune, and on the death of Mr. Greely in the latter part of the same year Mr. Reid became the editor and principal owner of the paper. He was offered by President Hayes the post of minister to Germany, and a similar appointment by President Garfield, but declined. He accepted the position of minister to France offered by President Harrison and only recently resigned. He is a director of numerous financial and charitable corporations in New York city, and has been for many years president of the Lotos Club of that city.

A Dramatic Incident.

When the State of Ohio was reached occurred the most dramatic incident ever witnessed in a national convention—that of a presidential candidate challenging the liberality of the vote cast for him by his own State.

"Ohio gives two votes for Benjamin Harrison and 44 votes for William McKinley," said ex-Governor Foraker, and the pandemonium of enthusiasm that greeted the announcement showed that President Harrison had lost 27 votes in the State of Ohio.

All enthusiasm must have an end, however, and when the cheering delegates were hoarse and tired Chairman McKinley, who had been sitting silent and with a visage as immovable as the sphinx, arose and in a voice which penetrated to every corner of the vast hall said: "I challenge the vote of the State of Ohio. I am a delegate from that State."

There was a breathless pause, but Mr. Foraker was soon on his feet, and, waving his hand depreciatingly at the chairman, he said:

"But you have been retired from the delegation, Mr. Chairman, by your election to the chairmanship of this convention, and your alternate has taken your place and we no longer know you as a member of the Ohio delegation."

This generous action of the ex-Governor toward a man who but recently had been identified with an opposition faction in the State of Ohio evoked all the better impulses of the vast audience, and the Harrison as well as Blaine and McKinley delegates found themselves cheering the generosity of the chairman of the Ohio delegation.

"The chair overrules the point of order," said McKinley to Foraker, "and asks the secretary of the convention to call the roll."

Another ovation fell to the lot of the Governor of Ohio, this time, however, from the Harrison delegates in admiration of his loyal support of the President.

There was but little noise throughout the hall as the secretary of the convention calmly turned the leaves until the roll of the Ohio delegation was reached and called the first name of the list—that of William McKinley, Jr. "I vote for Benjamin Harrison," said the famous protectionist, and the gratifying cheers that resounded through the hall were quieted only when the object of all this enthusiasm waved his gavel deprecatingly to restore order. "Joseph B. Foraker," shouted the clerk, and there was a breathless pause.

"William McKinley, Jr.," said the ex-Governor, and this time it was Foraker who, for his loyalty to the Governor of his State, received the plaudits of the multitude. Name after name was called, and when the end of the roll was reached it gave one vote to Benjamin Harrison and 45 votes for William McKinley, Jr., a loss of one to the President by reason of the polling of the delegation.

A MOTHER'S AWFUL DEED.

She Drowns Herself and Two of Her Five Children.

Mrs. George Beaudrey, of South Bay City, Mich., jumped into the river, with her two children. All were drowned. George Beaudrey and wife came to Bay City eighteen years ago from Montreal. He was a harness-maker by trade, but has not followed that business for several years. About six o'clock, Mrs. Beaudrey arose as usual and began getting breakfast. Her husband and the children were in bed. A few minutes later she aroused George and Victoria, the youngest of her family of five, dressed them, and started for the river. Arriving there, she sat down on the dock with a child on either side. Suddenly she pushed the boy into the river, and seeing a man coming down the street, she jumped in herself, with the girl in her arms.

The man reached the river in time to see the mother and child about to sink. She was holding the little girl under water, and the boy was floundering about. The man gave the alarm, but it was too late. The bodies were recovered.

Beaudrey says he cannot account for the awful action of his wife.

SWEPT BY GALE AND FLOOD.

A Destructive Storm at Moscow, Pa.—Part of a Mountain Washed Away.

About 6 o'clock in the evening the citizens of Moscow, Pa., were startled by a black funnel-shaped cloud which swept from the northeast to the northwest with great rapidity, leveling everything before it.

Houses went down like cardboards and trees were uprooted as by a giant hand, or cut off close to the ground as if by a gigantic scythe.

The dwellings were unroofed or were shaken down upon their occupants with the rapidity of thought.

To increase the dismay and misery water burst forth from the clouds as from a reservoir, deluging the wrecked dwellings, turning the mountain streams into rivers in the twinkling of an eye, making streets and roads a raging flood and driving the inhabitants to the hills for safety.

In the midst of the consternation came a terrible rumbling noise, causing the stricken and fleeing people to fall to the earth in still greater alarm. After a time it was learned that the terrible downpour had washed away a slice of the mountain, half way between Hollisterville and this place, two miles in length and several hundred feet in width, leaving the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad suspended in the air over a vast precipice. In some places, however, the tracks were entirely swept away.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN ARMOR.

In Bullet-Proof Suits They Fled From the San Francisco Express.

A despatch from San Francisco, Cal., says: No clue has been found as to the identity of the two men who so boldly robbed Secretary Wilson, of the Judson Manufacturing Company, on the Berkley train. The robbers got away with $15,000 in gold and silver coin.

The buggy in which they drove away after committing the robbery has been found. In it were two breast-plates made of boiler iron formed to fit over the breast, and two inflated rubber bags, such as base ball catchers wear to protect the abdomen.

The robbers were thus made bullet-proof in front, and as they backed out of the car after getting the coin no shots could have taken effect upon them. In the buggy was also found the clothes which the men wore on the train. They had been hurriedly ripped off with a sharp knife.

SIXTEEN KILLED.

Frightful Explosion at Mare Island Navy Yard.

A Shell Dropped Into a Powder Magazine Followed by a Shock Like That of a Earthquake.

A frightful explosion occurred at Mare Island navy-yard, California, in the shell room, in which fourteen sailors were killed.

Of three men taken to the hospital, two have died.

A report which shook the town of Vallejo like a sharp shock of earthquake was heard at 11:30 o'clock, and it was followed by the ringing of alarm bells at the Mare Island Navy Yard. When the great volume of smoke at the yard cleared away, it was found that an explosion had taken place. The burned and charred bodies of two apprenticemen were found on the beach 200 yards from the scene of the explosion.

The third body, that of a German, was on the way to the hospital in the midst of the ruins, and all around the side hills were seen the bodies and portions of bodies scattered here and there. When collected together, it was found that the dead numbered twelve, with Gunner Hittinger, of the cruiser Boston, at the head.

All the bodies are greatly disfigured, some being cut in two, and nearly all being minus a limb. Three wounded men were taken to the hospital in a dying condition, two of the number being apprentices, were picked up on the beach. The force of the explosion had thrown them into the bay, and a boat from a merchant vessel picked them up. No one seems able to tell exactly how the explosion occurred. A working party of fifteen men from United States steamship Boston, which was in the stone dock nearby, had been sent to prepare ammunition and fill the shells for the ship.

All were at work in the magazine. It is supposed that one of the party dropped a shell and caused the explosion. Dr. Lewis, of the Naval Hospital, was the first on the scene. He found one body possessed of life, but filled with pieces of wood and burned and bleeding.

Watchman Collins had a narrow escape. An ugly wound on the head, caused by a piece of shell, and is injured internally. The body of Hittinger was found on the roof of the shell-house, having been blown through the roof of the house, which was afterwards destroyed by fire.

Mrs. McDougal, of the light-house, with her daughter, were early on hand to assist any of the wounded, bringing bandages and doing much that was necessary. The work of identifying the dead is not yet completed, as energies of all were for some time devoted to getting the remains together, and the crew of the Boston, to which ship the dead and wounded belonged, worked hard in the ruins, under the direction of Lieutenants Blaze, Robinson and Hughes.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

THE sewer pipe works of Robinson Bros., at Akron, Ohio, were burned, loss $100,000.

JOHN ANDERSON, a Swede died at Lynn, Massachusetts, from the effects of a dog bite.

MICHAEL HAGERTER, aged 25 years, was fatally injured at Bethlehem, Penna., while riding a bicycle. He ruptured an artery.

Two beer trains on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad came in collision near Racine, Wisconsin, and wrecked property valued at $50,000.

JOHN G. LOEWE and his two sons, aged 8 and 10 years, were drowned at Silver Creek Dam, about three miles north of Milwaukee, their boat being swept over by the strong current.

LIGHTNING struck the King's powder mills, twenty miles from Cincinnati, causing an explosion, which killed Archie Grubb, aged 20 years; seriously injured four others, and wrecked the factory.

A PASSENGER train on the Oregon Pacific ran into a hand car, on which were 10 persons, near Yaquina City, Oregon. Mrs. Pratt and child, and a child named Manning were killed instantly and seven others were severely injured.

STEPHEN SHALER, aged 16 years, fell into a pond near Forest City, Missouri, and was drowned. His sister, aged 15, and his mother and father were drowned, the first two in the effort to rescue the boy and the father in trying to save others.

A FREIGHT train on the Northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was wrecked by a washout, at Hartford, Wisconsin. Three men—Engineer B. J. Fahl, Fireman George Rood and Brakeman James Roach—were killed.

WILKINS RUSTIN, the Yale sophomore who was injured in the junior society's initiation, died at New Haven. At the initiation Rustin was blind-folded and told to run down a street. He ran into the pole of a carriage and received a blow in the abdomen which caused peritonitis.

A NORTHBOUND passenger train on the Nashville and Owensboro Railroad ran into an excursion train filled with negroes at South Carrollton, Kentucky, and four were killed and 25 injured. The dead are: Hugh Barclay, of Russellville, fireman of the excursion train; Henry Easley, colored; Budge Greenwood, colored; Henry Field, colored, all of Owensboro.

A DESPATCH from Laredo, Texas, says that "the drought on the lower Rio Grande border continues unbroken. Seed planted in the spring has not sprouted. In this particular region the losses of live stock will be 90 per cent. Distressing destitution exists among the Mexican population, which comprises three-fourths of the inhabitants of this region and but for the contributions forwarded from various points in Texas and by the Red Cross Society hundreds would have starved to death."

COLONEL L. L. POLK DEAD.

The President of the Farmers' Alliance Passes Away in Washington.

Col. L. L. Polk, president of the Farmers' Alliance, died at Garfield Hospital, Washington at 11.15 A. M.

The immediate cause of his death was uremic poison, following bladder trouble. He became seriously ill a week ago, and it was thought that he would die. His wife arrived from Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Denmark, his son-in-law, Drs. Leach and Hays were with him when he died.

Col. Polk was a relative of President Polk. He was a native of North Carolina, where he was born about fifty-five years ago. His education was received in the common schools. During the war he served for a time in the Confederate army, and resigned to go to the legislature, to which body he had been elected. Later, he filled, for several years the office of commissioner of agriculture for North Carolina, and later still, he began the publication of the Progressive Farmer, which he managed for a long time. At the time of his death he was serving his third term as president of the body to which he has given so much of his time and attention.

Col. Polk's home was at Raleigh, N. C. He leaves a wife and three children. The death of Col. Polk is a severe loss to the Farmer's Alliance, and from the members of that body in Washington are heard many expressions of regret over his sudden demise.

Col. Polk was a man of fine appearance, with a large heart, a kindly nature and a frank disposition that made a friend of every-one he met. He was of great value to his party as a stump speaker, and was an able writer on topics of particular interest to the farmer. He has traveled and done effective work in disseminating alliance principles in thirty-nine of the states in which the organization has a footing. The People's party will meet in convention in Omaha in about a month, and the probability is that had Col. Polk survived he would have been nominated for president or vice president if the party should have decided to place a ticket in the field.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The news of the death of L. L. Polk, president of the National Alliance was received with profound sorrow here, his home, where he was a personal favorite with all classes of citizens.

A meeting of the People's party being in session, immediately adjourned on hearing the sad announcement. His remains will be buried here.

A TRAIN DROPS 250 FEET.

Four Killed and Four Others Mortally Injured.

A frightful wreck occurred at the trestle spanning Lonesome Hollow, K. C. G. & G. L. R. R. in Kentucky. A freight engine with sixteen loaded box-cars went through. The distance from the top of the trestle to the ground below is 250 feet. The engineer, Frank Sargent, Fireman Henry Slater and Conductor Duckworth were killed. Four others are mortally injured and six slightly hurt.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY considers the writing of 2,000 words a sufficient week's work. It is fortunate for the Professor that he took to philosophical research and education as a life's work instead of journalism.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

108TH DAY.—Mr. Dolph delivered an argument supporting the bill for the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands. The Pension Deficiency bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

109TH DAY.—In the Senate, the Pension Appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations and placed on the calendar. Mr. Peffer's Farmers' Alliance bill, to establish a bureau of loans for the purpose of lending money on the security of land and agricultural products, was taken up and made the text of a two hours' speech by its sponsor.

110TH DAY.—The session in the Senate was only long enough to receive a message from the House announcing the death of one of its members—Mr. Stackhouse, of South Carolina—and to adopt resolutions offered by Mr. Butler expressing profound sorrow at the intelligence, and providing for a committee of five senators to escort the body to its place of burial. The senators so appointed were Butler, Kyle, White, Gallinger and Allen.

House.

124TH DAY.—In the House the bill to open the Colville Reservation was agreed to. The House went into committee of the whole on the Agricultural Appropriation bill. The amendment to strike out the artificial rain experiment appropriation was lost. The committee rose and the bill was passed.

125TH DAY.—In the House, several bills were passed for the construction of bridges over Western rivers. Mr. Wise, from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, presented a report, and a resolution directing the committee on interstate and foreign commerce to make an investigation into the alleged Reading Railroad deal. An evening session was ordered for the consideration of private pension bills.

126TH DAY.—In the House, a bill was passed providing that Indians shall become citizens on reaching the age of twenty-one. A motion was referred to inquire into the conduct of Secretary Noble and Commander Carter. A number of District of Columbia bills were passed. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Fortifications bill. Senate bill authorizing entry on mineral lands was passed.

127TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. Blount, of Georgia, the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and Messrs. Blount, McCreary and Hitt were appointed conferees. Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, rising amid a solemn silence, said that it became his sad duty to announce to the House the death of his colleague, Gen. Eli T. Stackhouse, lately a representative from the State of South Carolina. Mr. Tillman then offered resolutions (which were unanimously adopted) expressive of the sorrow of the House at the announcement of the death of Mr. Stackhouse, and providing for a committee of seven members and three senators to take order in regard to the funeral. The Speaker appointed the following committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Tillman, Lanham, Gate, Lewis, Shell, Jolley and Waugh. The House then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

MR. JOHN B. RICHARDSON, a Dartmouth graduate, who was recently appointed a Superior Court judge in Massachusetts by Governor Russell, will find four other Dartmouth men on the bench of that court when he takes his seat.

LORD BRAMWELL, recently deceased, was to the readers of the London Times what "Constant Reader," "Lex" and "Vox Populi" are to the American newspaper readers. His signature was "B," and thousands who never knew him will miss him.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda is bringing only one of his wives with him to England, the Marthanee Chimnabi Sahebai, but the other members of his family are coming along to drive to distraction the unlucky officials whose duty it may be to call them by name.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, the temperance reformer, is about to learn to ride a bicycle. She has had some experience with the tricycle, but now she will use a modern "safety," first taking lessons in a riding school. She is living in Evanston, a suberb of Chicago.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS is said often to receive letters enclosing checks, signed in blank, which he is requested to fill in as suits him, and then at his leisure to send in return to the drawer of the check a picture of Scotch scenery. These requests, checks and all, are declined.

THE wife of Sir Edward Malet, British Ambassador at Berlin, has an odd fancy for collecting various kinds of shoes. She has now in her German home more than 1,000 pairs of boots. The collection contains the smallest dancing slippers and the largest snowshoes. It is said to be unique and very valuable.

HENRIK IBSEN has now lived nearly a year in Christiana, and it is not unlikely that he will spend the rest of his life there. He has furnished a splendid home in the Palatskomplexen, or palace buildings, in the finest part of the town. The house is artistically arranged, and excellent pictures by Spanish, Italian, Dutch and French masters meet the eye everywhere.

HERR VON BRANDT, the German Ambassador in China, has represented his country for more than a generation in the Flowery Kingdom and Japan. Every year of service in the far East counts as two for the Ambassador or Minister. Herr von Brandt in consequence enjoys the peculiar distinction of having more years of service than years of life. The report spread abroad recently that he is to be recalled by the Government is denied emphatically by the German papers. The ambassador is still a comparatively young man.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD is the latest celebrity to reply to the reviewers. She defends "David Grieve" in the preface to the latest cheap edition. Thackeray replied savagely to these same gentlemen of the quarterlies when they assaulted his successful book, "The Kickleburys on the Rhine." Tennyson's retort in rhyme to "Musty Christopher" is fresh in mind. So is Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." The most interesting thing to be said now about the quarterly "confreres of immorality" is that not one of them is as yet aware, it seems, of the literary existence of Robert Louis Stevenson or Rudyard Kipling. This on the authority of James Payn.

WORSHIPERS STRUCK.

Fearful Havoc Wrought by Lightning in Spanish Churches.

Terrific thunder-storms prevailed in various parts of Spain and heavy loss of life and injury by lightning is reported.

At Melias, in the province of Orense, the parish church was crowded with worshipers when the storm burst.

Suddenly a most terrific crash of thunder, followed almost immediately by a flash of lightning that was blinding in its intensity, caused the worshipers to spring to their feet in fear. Women shrieked in terror, and little children clutched their parents in an agony of terror.

The utmost confusion prevailed. Finally, when order was restored, the congregation were horrified to find that 10 of their number had been struck by lightning and instantly killed, and that 28 others had been seriously injured.

An almost similar scene occured at Mucientes, in the province of Valladolid. The church in that village was also struck by lightning. Five of the worshipers were killed and 10 were injured.

At Burgos, capital of the province of that name, considerable damage was done to the famous old cathedral by the lightning. The Burgos cathedral is one of the oldest buildings in Spain, having been founded in 1221 and finished in 1567. The lightning displaced a portion of one of the walls and did other damage. Nobody in the cathedral was hurt.

WORK AND WORKERS.

A FLOWING well of strong salt brine, accompanied by a flow of natural gas, was struck at Troy, Pa.

A NEW and rich ore body has been discovered in the Midnight Mine, at Ouray, Colorado.

THE job shop machinists of New Bedford, Mass., were refused a nine-hour day at ten hours' pay, and will therefore go on strike.

THE Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company, which employs 1000 men in its Allegheny works, has notified its men that on July 1st a general reduction in wages must be made irrespective of any scale or rules the Amalgamated Association may determine upon.

A PITTSBURG despatch says that the Mahoning and Shenango Valley iron and steel manufacturers have presented a wage scale for the consideration of the Amalgamated association of Steel and Iron Workers. The manufacturers' scale contemplates a general reduction in wages of from 16 to 60 per cent.

A HUNDRED or more Italian laborers on the Elk Mountain Railway grade, 14 miles west of Carbondale, Colorado, have struck for an increase of wages. A gang of men attempted to go to work on the grade, but the Italians opened fire on them and forced them to get under cover. Although a great many shots were fired, no one was injured. Further trouble is expected.