The Easton Gazette.

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BALTIMORE, MD.
J. & B. L. WAGNER, - - Proprietors.

This Restaurant is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city
PRICES MODERATE.

The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management 3lmhly

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Clara M. & Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are NEW and built out of the very best material. Orders left with G. E. Bowdoin & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt St., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. GRAIN bought or taken at LOWEST FREIGHT RATES. All Grain stored in our Warehouse, in case of fire will be at the owner's risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the Lowest Cash Prices. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
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OFFICE.—In R. H. Dixon's new building on Dover street, Easton

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BRICKS AND DRAIN TILE
EVER EXHIBITED IN A COMBINED BRICK AND TILE YARD.

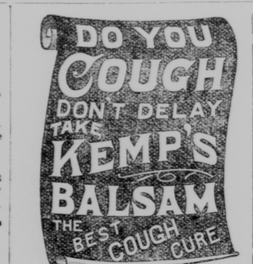
I have on hand an extra large stock of
DRAIN TILE,
And now is the time to put them in for the fall crop. If farmers will call I think terms can be made to suit them.
BRICKS
In any amount and quality can be furnished at short notice.
TERRA COTTA,
For Drain Pipe and Chimneys, in Stock in all Its Branches.
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FOR MEATS, FOWL, FISH, ETC., AND FOR BAKING BREAD, CAKES AND PUDDINGS
BEST SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST

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It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A very little cure for Consumption in its first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

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The Only Remedy of its Kind.
RELIEVES AT ONCE
all Feverish conditions. When used promptly, in the first stages, will prevent Malarial Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, and quickly relieves all serious conditions in Hay Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
Guaranteed to Break up Chills and Fever, Ague Colds and LaGrippe at once. No Bad Effects.

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The Proprietor's guarantee with $1.00 bottles.
Sold by Druggists at 50c and $1 per bottle.
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DR. FLANDERS' DIFFUSIBLE TONIC THE GUARANTEED SPECIFIC FOR CHILLS

THE NEWS.

Affairs in connection with the Sioux City failures partake very much of the color of crookedness.——Near Mitchell, Ind., a sawmill boiler exploded, fatally wounding Francis Baker and seriously wounding three others. The boiler was torn to atoms, throwing lumber for several rods.——The Central Ohio Insurance Company, of Toledo, O., went into the hands of a receiver, Edward Chittenden being appointed. The liabilities are $100,000 in excess of the assets.——The first box of California cherries for 1893 was shipped from Sacramento to the Duke of Veragua, care of the managers of the California exhibit at the World's Fair.——In Harney Bros.' shoe shop, at Lynn, Mass., a pair of kid button shoes were made complete and packed in a carton in fifteen minutes and forty-five seconds. The best previous record was twenty-four minutes. The shoes will be exhibited at the World's Fair.——Jacquez Bicco, the Austrian forger, who stole $80,000 from his countrymen, was arrested in Cincinnati.

The Reading Railroad receivers decided on a temporary restriction in the output of coal at the company's mines.——Henry Dowling, wife and child were suffocated by gas in their home in Chicago.——Charles Caldwell was hanged at Jonesboro, Ark., for the murder of Tab Freeman.——Wm. Burke, a dissolute fellow, gave himself up to the authorities of Rockford, Ill., with the statement that he had murdered his mother. The woman's body was found in her home.——Wm. E. Williams, editor of the Manchester Critic, assaulted A. S. Steinbauer, editor of the Allegheny News of Allegheny, Pa., inflicting serious injuries.——Kittrell's Hotel, at Kittrell's Springs, N. C., was destroyed by fire. Loss $60,000.——An attempt was made to burn the Oak Street A. M. E. Church at Petersburg, Va.——The Navajo Indians had returned to the reservation when the troops reached the San Luis Valley to protect the settlers.——A mass of earth and stone fell from a bluff in Pittsburg upon two tenement houses. A mother and her children were badly injured.

Thomas Norton, James Francis, Martin Cox, Mike Connor, James Norris and two others, all under sentence to the penitentiary, escaped from the county jail in Columbus, by cutting a hole through the floor.——Rev. G. L. Eberhardt, president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, and presiding officer of the synod of Michigan, and for thirty years pastor of St. Paul's Church, in Saginaw, Mich., died, aged sixty-two, his wife having died but ten years ago. He left no children.——Henry Bentley was convicted in Los Angeles, Cal., of the charge of murdering his wife.——The old Liberty Bell was received with honor in Indianapolis, where the school children had a parade, and an address was delivered by ex-President Harrison.——Albrigat and Simpson's sewer at the corner of Union and Lawrence streets, in Olean, N. Y., caved in, burying five Italians. Two of them were rescued and three killed.——Mrs. James Wiley, of Paterson, N. J., tried to commit suicide by hanging herself.——Rev. Edward Bell, editor of the Queens County Republican of Long Island City, was arrested on the charge of libelling Mrs. Elizabeth Lee.——The explosion of powder used for tableaux in a church entertainment in Wilkesbarre caused a panic, and many were injured.——Benjamin Buchanan, seventy years old, who, for the past thirty-five years, had been an officer of the Supreme Court of New York, cut his throat with a razor on the roof of his residence and then jumped into the street. He was instantly killed. Mr. Buchanan had been in very low spirits for some time past, owing to the fact that he was a sufferer from dyspepsia and dropsy.——At a church cornerstone laying in Cleveland a floor gave way, and many people were injured.——T. C. Haven, a married man, of Memphis, Tenn., eloped with the wife of David Lampkin.

THE FAIR OPEN.

President Cleveland Speaks and Starts the Machinery.

A NOTABLE ADDRESS.

America Asks No Allowance on the Score of Youth.

In the presence of people from every country and clime, surrounded by his cabinet ministers, high officials of the great states, the diplomats and respresentatives of foreign nations, and a vast concourse of American citizens, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, Monday, pressed the button which released the great mechanical forces of the Columbian exposition. At once a heavy salute from the guns of the United States ship Andrew Johnson, pealed forth the nation's greeting, and 700 flags were released to the breeze while a great wave of music pealed forth. Thus was the great exposition formally thrown open to the world.

It was no ideal day which broke, Monday morning. Clouds and fog made the morning a dismal one, but the rain had ceased. Mud was everywhere, however, the heavy rains of Sunday having put the streets in very poor condition.

Fair officials were up at daylight. They declared, rain or shine, the exercises would be carried out fully. All roads led to the fair grounds and railroads, street and elevated cars, and steamboat lines were taxed to their utmost capacity.

At 10 o'clock, the hour for the opening ceremonies, the rush reached its height. The committee to wait on the president was at the Lexington hotel early. The president and his cabinet were up, and the distinguished party was soon on its way to the grounds. The Duke of Veragua accompanied the presidential party, as did also the vice-president, members of the national commission and fair directors.

It was a great procession, mounted police and military leading. There were four divisions of cavalry, and then came the distinguished ones in carriages. President Cleveland, sitting with President Higginbotham, of the exposition, and President Palmer, of the national commission. The Duke of Veragua rode with ex-Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, and Ferd. W. Peck. The procession moved south on Michigan-ave. to Fifty-first-st., thence on Grand boulevard to South park, entering the western gateway on Broyant-ave.

All along the route the great men were cheered by the multitudes. The party after entering the grounds, drove rapidly to the administration building, where the exercises were held. Already thousands were in the grounds. In the center of the great platform erected for the occasion, there radiated a special stand, upon which stood President Cleveland, Vice-president Stevenson, the Duke of Veragua and officers of the fair. Immediately in the rear sat the diplomatic corps and on their right were the governors of the states, army officers and other officials. Behind was the great orchestra. Right under the speaker's stand sat 300 representatives of the press from all the nations of the world. Upon the stand for the distingu shed guests were over 2,000 people, and the sight was an inspiring one.

The ceremonies were opened by the rendering of the Columbian march, composed by Prof. John C. Paine. Six hundred instrumentalists swelled the sound. As the music ceased the blind chaplain of the United States senate, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, was led forward. He prayed for about ten minutes, but what he said could scarcely be heard, owing to the confused murmer of voices in the vast crowds. Following came Miss Jessie Conthoni, a Chicago elocutionist, who recited W. A. Croffut's poem, "The Prophecy," composed for the occasion. It tells in beautiful lines of the voyage of Columbus, the doubts and fears of his crew, all of which Columbus overcame.

The orchestra rendered the Rienzle overture by Wagner, and the director-general stepped forward, first bowing to the President and then to the assemblage. He delivered a lengthy address, which was to a great extent a history of the great exposition and a tribute to the master minds which created the great buildings. The national and local directors also came in for their share of praise. The foreign nations were complimented for their magnificent displays. Turning to the President, Mr. Davis, concluded thus:

"It only remains for you to direct that this exposition shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start its revolutions and the activity of the exposition will begin."

The President arose amid thunders of applause and received the great key from the director-general with which to start the machinery. He then read his speech.

The President said: "I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, point to the great achievements, we here exhibit, asking no allowances on the score of youth.

"The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization. We who believe that popular education and the stimulating of the best impulses of our citizens, led a way to a realization of the national destiny which our fair promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us, to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted, greater than ours in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalled advancements of a young nation and present the triumph of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people.

"It is an exalted mission on which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightment; and in the undertaking we here enter upon, we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not loose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the integrity, the freedom of mankind."

The audience burst into a thunderous shout as the electric current aped to the various buildings, and the ramble and roar of the machinery was heard. The wheels of the great Corliss engine in the machinery hall began to revolve, the electric fountains in the lagoon began to throw their torrents skyward, and all the vast forces quickened, while from Lake Michigan came the boom of cannon.

The chimes in the manufacturers' hall and on the German building rang out, and overhead in front of the exposition the flags covering the gilded models of Columbus' arrival, fell. When the thunders of applause ceased the band played "America" and the exercises were at an end.

The President, vice-President, Duke of Veragua, world's fair officials, generals of the army, Gov. Altgeld, Mayor Harrison and others, numbering 70 people, were then escorted to the third floor of the administration building, where an elegant collation was served. The President will leave for Washington at five o'clock Monday evening.

Myriads See the Show.

At 11 o'clock there were indications that the weather would clear up. No rain fell during the ceremonies, and the fair officials were congratulating themselves that everything proceeded so smoothly as it did, despite the mud and slush. Owing to the tremendous crowds, it was much later than the appointed time when the ceremonies were begun.

In many places there were indications of incompleteness and many exhibits were missing, but the people who attended the opening day were surprised at the general air of finish about the buildings. The rush to the gates was something awful, and over 2,000 people were necessary to prevent blockades to keep people from being crushed to death. The entrances were many, however, and considering the occasion there was remarkable order. The streets and avenues in the vicinity of the grounds were packed with vehicles and cable cars, but the police were vigilant and kept them moving.

Estimates of the number of people who entered the gates Monday, are roughly made at from 250,000 to 400,000.

INDIANS GO TO WAR.

A Battle With Cowboys in Which Eight Are Killed.

250 Navajos Start on a Marauding Tour in Colorado.

A despatch from Denver, Col., says: The long-threatened war of the Navajo Indians against the settlers of the country in the vicinity of their lands has come at last, and with it the death of eight settlers.

The startling news was received by Adjutant-General Kennedy in a telegram from Lieutenant Plummer, Indian agent of the Navajos. Eight white men had been murdered by the Indians, who are now at war with settlers, Lieutenant Plummer said. He declared that the situation is a very critical one and asked that the troops be called out to prevent further bloodshed.

Lieutenant Plummer stated that the people below Durango are in a wild state of excitement and grave fears are entertained less the Indians should continue their warfare along the valley. In his message the lieutenant states that two battles have been fought already.

In the first battle five settlers were killed, while at another encounter three more men lost their lives. The Adjutant-general forwarded the information to the War Department at Washington, and it is not unlikely that orders will be issued from that source putting in the field the troops now quartered at Fort Logan.

Adjutant-General Kennedy was inclined to regard the situation with a good deal of concern, although expressing the belief that the trouble would not extend very far North. There are 250 bucks who are raising the disturbance.

"They are all mounted and equipped," said he, "with the best repeating rifles and have ample supplies for a long war. They are a bad lot and revel in plunder and murder. There has been ill-feeling among them for a long time and it has at last come to a head.

"The present conflict was precipitated by the resistance of the whites to the depredations of a band of warriors who raided the stock of the cattlemen.

"They drove off a large herd of cattle, which they took to the mountains. This so incensed the stockmen that they organized a large posse of cowboys and went to recover the cattle. The Indians fled on the approach of the cowboys at first, and the cattlemen, after they had secured their cattle, started to return to their ranches.

They had proceeded but a very short distance, however, when they were attacked from the flank as they were passing through a sort of shallow canyon by the entire band of 250. A desperate encounter followed, in which five cowboys were killed and, it is believed, a number of Indians. The red men, had the advantage and the cattlemen, were finally repulsed. The Indians then started on a marauding expedition across the country."

The reservation of the Navajos is a large one, covering some 12,000 square miles in the northwestern part of New Mexico and Northeastern Arizona and extends up to the southern line of Colorado. On this there are thousands of Indians, who are liable to go on the warpath.

The band of 250 started from the reservation over in Arizona, crossed the line into New Mexico, going to the San Juan river. They captured Tom Whyte's trading post mission at Hog Back. The homes of other settlers are surrounded by Indians, who are threatening to kill and burn.

Governor Thornton, of New Mexico, telegraphed the War Department from Santa Fe asking that "military aid be sent immediately to help suppress Navajoe outbreak in San Juan country. The lives of all our people are in immediate danger."

The War Department has telegraphed General Cook, Department of Arizona, to send troops immediately to the scene of trouble.

Among the odd bills passed during the closing hours of the New York Legislature was one introduced by Assemblyman Hughes, of Lewis, providing that daily rations of American cheese must be served to inmates of State institutions and National guardsmen on duty.

The grip, now prevailing in New York, has developed strange phases. It attacks the nervous system, and trances, hysteria, great pain and flashes of burning fever come with it. Men apparently well die of the disease in an hour.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S unappeasable appetite for literature is indicated by the fact that a recent consignment of books sent to him at his request by a London dealer, contained several works in the Cornish language, an account of religion in England in Anglo-Saxon times, Grieshger's history of the Jesuits, Dr. Stoughton's "Religion in England Under Queen Anne," Adams' book on birds, a life of Cromwell, an early English glossary and other mental pabulum of equal variety.

THE late Alfred Mame, of Tours, France, was the greatest publisher of Roman Catholic literature in the world. In less than a year this establishment used up 40,000 sheepskins in binding books in parchment, and the mere sweepings from his gilder's room was sold for $10,000. M. Mame made most of his great fortune by cheap catechisms that sold as low as three cents each, and leaflets and pamphlets required for pupils of religious schools. On the reproduction of illuminated missals and other expensive publications of interest to book collectors he invariably lost money.

Mrs. Cleveland has a pleasant little custom of taking the President out riding every afternoon. He goes as her guest, and on these occasions leaves all business cares behind him. Too make the President feel that he is entirely his wife's guest, Mrs. Cleveland always uses her own carriage and coachman. The mistress of the White House has a complete equipage of her own, and even the monogram on the harness and the carriage door is hers, and the letters are F. F. C.—Francis Folsom Cleveland. On these occasions Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland go alone. They are not even bothered by Baby Ruth, and the drive is generally as far into the country as the length of the afternoon will permit.

THE Rev. Dr. W. W. McVickar, who is prominently mentioned for the succession to Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts, was born in New York about forty-seven years ago. He received his education at Columbia College and at the Philadelphia Divinity School. His first parish was the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem, whence he was called to succeed Bishop Jagger, of Southern Ohio, in the rectorship of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia. He has been there for eighteen years, and has been a great success both as pastor and teacher. Bishop Brooks was rector of Holy Trinity from 1862 to 1869, and five years after he left the church Dr. McVickar assumed the rectorship, which he has held ever since.

Miss LUCY LARCOM, whose recent death at the age of 67 the literary world and a large circle of personal friends are deploring, was a complete contrast to the typical spinster. Her ample form and noble, large-featured face gave her a motherly look, which her manner, always cordial and interested, confirmed. She was very fond of Monticello Seminary, in Illinois, where, while she taught she also studied. She frequently declared that that institution was, at the time she attended it, by far the most progressive one for women in the United States. She was dearly beloved by her pupils at Wheaton Seminary, a fine old school for girls in the vicinity of Boston, and their gatherings were never considered complete without her. Miss Larcom was thoroughly wedded to New England, and as with all true New Englanders, Boston was the centre of her earthly ideas and aspirations. Not many years ago she paid a visit to New York, and confessed shudderingly that she was very uncomfortable there. "New York seems a howling wilderness to me," she sighed, "and I long to get back to Boston, where I know just what and where everything is."

A BABE'S ROUGH RECEPTION,

Born During a Cyclone and Then Carried a Mile.

A despatch from Oklahoma, says:—The total number of persons who met death in the storm now reaches ninety, and the injured number about two hundred and fifty, about ten per cent. of them being fatally injured. One of the greatest scenes of desolation in the devasted district is at the home of John Mullenix, in Payne county. The large house, barns and other buildings are completely gone, and the farm is stripped of every vestige of fence, crops and orchards. Mr. Mullenix is fatally injured. Mrs. Mullenix and her new born child were carried a mile and laid all night on the rain soaked ground. She is alive, but will die. Her mother, Mrs. Oliver, and her brother, Davis Oliver, were both killed, as was her ten-year-old son. The babe that had just arrived in the world, however survived its rough reception and bids fair to live. Over $10,000 has already been subscribed as a relief fund to aid the survivors and to bury the dead, and the amount will be doubled.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
For Sale By J. S. GRIFFITH, and Leading Grocers of Easton

MARYLAND STATE NEWS.

The Latest Happenings in Various Parts of the State.

GEO. SHEETZ, of Philadelphia, an employe of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, was painfully injured by falling from the caboose of his freight train at a point a short distance north of Elkton. His injuries consisted of severe bruises upon his face and back.

THE turnpike company intend building a stone bridge over Sam's Creek, near Union Bridge.

For the past two weeks the fishermen of the Susquehanna have enjoyed an almost unprecedented run of luck. The catch of herrings has been enormous, while shad are unusually plentiful. Captain Hohn, of the ferry steamer City Belle, who is a veteran waterman of this region, says he has rarely seen fish so plentiful and that all the fishermen are making money. For several years past those who catch the fish have gone into the business of salting and packing them as well as supplying packers. Salting sheds are numerous at Havre de Grace, Frenchtown, Port Deposit, Lapidum and at intervening points, and the whole region is active with the industry. The floats and fishing shores are not more numerous than formerly, but they all have had more steady employment and better rewards than usual, while the expansion of the salting industry has increased the demand and provided certain and steady market.

IN Carroll county Walter Malcolm shot a large American eagle, measuring 6 feet 8 inches across the wings and 2 feet 10 inches from head to tail.

JOSEPH Fesmyer shipped to New York 107 lambs raised in Queen Anne's county.

MR. HUTTON, of Baltimore, has submited a proposition to the town of Sharpsburg to light that place with electricity for $300 a year. He has a scheme to locate the plant at the Antietam Railroad station, and extend the system to Shepardstown, Keedysville and Boonsboro'.

MR. JOHN H. MILLS, of Brownsville, while plowing met with an accident and had three ribs broken.

THE work of erecting the building for the cannery of McGaw & Smith at Elkton, is being rapidly pushed and it is expected to be completed within a week.

THE regular examination for teachers in the public schools of Cecil county, will be conducted at Elkton June 5 and in Port Deposit June 6.

DR. CHAS. W. JEFFERSON, one of the best-known physicians on the Eastern Shore, died at his late residence, in Frederalsburg, very suddenly of heart trouble. Dr. Jefferson was born at Church Creek, Dorchester county. He accumulated considerable wealth by his business and close attention to his profession. Thomas O. Jefferson, druggist, and Dr. R. Kemp Jefferson, physician, both of Federalsburg, and Charles Jefferson, an engineer on the B. & O. Railroad are his sons.

A TELEGRAM from Virginia, Illinois, says that the Illinois and Sangamon rivers are "on a rampage," several thousand acres of bottom lands being submerged.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

RICHARD VARBYKE and Issac Monroe, stillmen at a refinery at Lima, Ohio, were fatally burned by the blowing out of a still.

THE recent frost in Mississippi has either killed or greatly injured the cotton. There is time to replant, but in many sections there is no seed.

BY the capsizing of a small boat, Julius Falk and Martin Arelt, young men of Cleveland, Ohio, were drowned. A companion was rescued.

THE victims of the accident on the Bare Rocks Railroad, near Somerset, Pa., numbered five. Three persons are thought to have been fatally injured.

A BOAT containing three boys, name Balbwin, was carried over a dam in the Raritan river, near Bound Brook, New Jersey, and two of the lads were drowned.

MARGARET TOBIAS, aged 71 years, was struck by a train and instantly killed, near Tyrone, Pa. Near the same place W. J. Burkholder, aged 31 years, was caught between two railroad cars and squeezed to death.

MATTHEW HAMMELL and Joseph Opolski, while at work on the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near Bound Brook, New Jersey, were struck by a train and instantly killed.

BY the premature explosion of dynamite in Tyler & McTurk's colliery, near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, John Jones had an arm blown off, and, it is feared, sustained fatal injuries. William Frantz and Wesley Frantz were also dangerously injured.

THE First Regiment Armory at Chicago was destroyed by fire and Harry Johnson and Walter Williams, colored janitors, were burned to death. H. W. Latham and Chris. Wiggins, colored waiters, were probably fatally burned. The loss to property is $215,000.

A PARTITION wall in a new electric light building, at Cincinnati, collapsed, carrying 14 workmen into the cellar, a distance of 40 feet. John Hull, was killed, and Frank Weinewuth, Ed. Weinewuth, A. Schumast and Elijah Johnson were fatally injured. Three other men were seriously injured.

AT Providence, Rhode Island, Edward McElroy, an insane man, entered a sleeping apartment of his home and, with a razor, cut the throats of his mother, his brother, aged 10 years, and Miss Healy, a cousin. The maniac was finally overpowered, after a hard struggle, by Policeman O'Rourke, who was badly cut in the neck with the razor. It is believed that Mrs. McElroy will die, but the others will recover.

NEW KILLING DEVICE.

An Ohio Man Applies for a Patent for a New Method to Execute Murderers.

George Jeremiah, of Columbus, has just applied for a patent on a device for the killing of condemned persons. He claims that its operation will be as nearly painless as is compatible with certainty and quickness.

It consists of a chair with a head-rest that moves upon a hinge to the chair proper. Seated in the chair, the victim lays his head back in a leather-lined helmet, which, being locked, holds the head like a vice. The body is similarly clamped in the chair. A trigger releases a spring which throws the chair-seat one way and the helmet the other. The neck of the victim is dislocated by the torsion movement much as a chicken's neck is wrung.

The inventor claims that this method will soon supersede hanging and other barbarous methods of capital punishment.

EXPERIMENTS for the treatment of cholera by inoculation have resulted successfully in Agra, India.

I ought to go to the City
Half-a-dozen things I want badly this Spring
Yes--I'll get them better there for less money

BUT---RAILROAD FARE!

BUY A FAIR AMOUNT OF OUR CLOTHING AND

WE'LL PAY THE FARE BOTH WAYS

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
SIXTH AND MARKET. PHILADELPHIA.

For reasons as plain as wool on a sheep.
From the sheep's back to our workrooms nothing but the mill breaks the wool's way.
From our workrooms to your backs nothing but our store comes between.
We get our Clothing—good quality, good workmanship—at absolutely the lowest cost that the largest manufacturing, either wholesale or retail, in this city can command.
We sell it always as low—frequently lower than others.

We manufacture more and more every season. We must get more trade every Season. Hence new ways to bring trade--this paying the fare, for example. We can't be undersold--the thing's impossible.

We'll pay your fare both ways from Easton if you buy $40 worth.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.